The CARPENTER

1942 CALENDAR

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

January

1942

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man; labor sharpens appetites, and temperance prevents from indulging to excess.—Rousseau.

AMAZING NEW LOW COST SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT POLICY INSURES YOUR WHOLE FAMILY

William Lindbloom and his family of Chicago, Ill., are protected by one of the new "United" Family Group Sickness and Accident Policies. You, too, should protect your family. Send coupon today.

Accidents are more common than you think.

ONLY $1 FOR ALL

Now, we offer for your whole family, this amazing, new "United" Family Group Sickness and Accident Policy. You may include each and every member of your family in one application—mother, father, children and even grandparents for the startling low cost of only $1.00 a month for the whole family. Don't wait—send the coupon today.

Sickness may strike without warning.

$7,500.00

ACCUMULATED CASH for Stated Accidental Death

Do not confuse this policy with so-called family group life policies where the entire family must die to collect maximum cash benefits. No one in your family has to die to get cash benefits from our Family Group Sickness and Accident Policy.

This wonderful, new kind of Insurance Policy pays cash benefits for any accidental death to any member of the family. It pays the applicant $25.00 weekly indemnity for SICKNESS or ACCIDENT—$25.00 weekly for HOSPITAL—and $100.00 EMERGENCY allowance and many other liberal features all as provided for in this remarkable Policy. Get a policy on our Free Inspection Offer and see for yourself that this is the best insurance, at such a low cost, that any company has dared to offer.

The United Insurance Company of Chicago is a Legal Reserve (not an assessment) Insurance Company, old and reliable. Millions already paid in claims to policyholders. $225,000.00 on deposit with Illinois Insurance Department for your protection.

1,080 people are disabled every hour, day and night.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR ANYONE

Each and every member of your family may be insured and there is no medical examination required for anyone. Remember, in addition to the liberal accident features the "Family" Policy covers SICKNESS as well—it provides many other liberal benefits, all as plainly stated in the policy. This vital protection gives "United" policyholders a safeguard against the misery of lost income and increased expenses during times of adversity.

This can happen to you.

Send No Money JUST MAIL COUPON

You do not send one cent—just mail the coupon for our Free Inspection Offer. There is no obligation. Read the Policy in your own home and if you do not agree that it is the best Family Group Sickness and Accident insurance for your entire family then send it back. Don't delay until it is too late. Be prepared—get your "United" Family Policy today

FREE INSPECTION OFFER *to readers of* THE CARPENTER

Take advantage of this unusual opportunity to provide for the security of your amily. Send the coupon today for complete information and our Free Inspecion Offer. Get the facts without obligation. Mail the coupon today—Now!

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

United Insurance Co.
Elgin Tower, Suite G-106-D
Elgin, Illinois.

NO AGENT WILL CALL

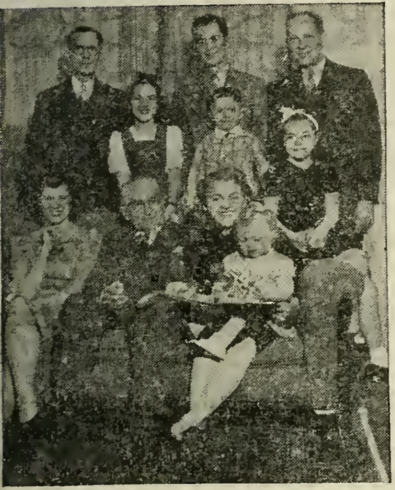
Please mail me at once complete information and Free Inspection Offer of the "United" Family Group Sickness and Accident Policy. Send No Money.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

City ____________________ State ____________

One Policy-One Premium-One Low Cost
INSURES YOUR ENTIRE FAMILY



W. W. Pederson and his family of Chicago, Illinois are protected by an "American Family" Policy. No money worries for Mr. Pederson because his "American Family" Life Insurance Policy will provide the cash for bills—doctors, nurses, medicines and the many other bills that come with unexpected tragedy in the family. Included in his policy are his children, wife, brother, nieces, nephews, and their grandfather. You, too, should protect your family. Send the coupon.

You should protect your family-- *Now* while they are in good health

The "American Family" Life Insurance Policy for each and every member of your family is probably the most amazing policy ever written at such a low cost. That is why we want to send you this policy on our 10 day free *"read it in your own home"* offer. Then you decide for yourself. No agents or collectors to bother you at any time. Any average family can afford the small premium and no family can afford to be without life insurance to cover the bills that come with sudden tragedy.

MAXIMUM Cash Benefits $3,000.00

Only $1.00 a month is all you ever have to pay for this low cost Triple Cash Benefit "American Family" Life Insurance Policy with cash benefits up to $3000.00 for the entire family. Each and every member of your family—mother, father, children, grandparents, aunts and uncles even great-grandparents—may be included in one policy. In the event of one death, the rest of the family remain insured as long as you keep the policy in force. The "American Family" Policy **pays for ordinary or natural death, double benefits for automobile accidental death and triple benefits for travel accidental death.**

ONLY $1 A MONTH FOR ALL

Mother, Father, Children and Grandparents Protected by One Policy

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Each and every member of your family from the baby to grandparents—even men in service—may be included in your application if you wish —**no medical examination for any one.** We take your word regarding their good health. The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company is an old reliable Company writing insurance continuously for 33 years under strict supervision of Illinois Insurance Department where over $100,000.00 is on deposit for the protection of policy holders. You deal direct with the Company that is why we can offer you this better kind of insurance with its large cash death benefits for your entire family at such a low rate. Only $1.00 a month is all you ever have to pay for all this life insurance for your entire family.

SEND NO MONEY... Just Mail this Coupon

We want you to carefully examine in your own home the wonderful "American Family" Policy on our 10 days free examination offer. **You are under no obligation** to keep it. If you do not agree that it is the best insurance for your family then you can send it back at our expense on our written guarantee. You decide for yourself. No agents or collectors will call on you and you have full 10 days to decide. You are the sole judge. Don't delay. Send the coupon right away.

10 DAY FREE OFFER
TO READERS OF THE CARPENTER

Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Co.,
10 East Pearson Street, Dept. 17C,
Chicago, Illinois

NO AGENT WILL CALL

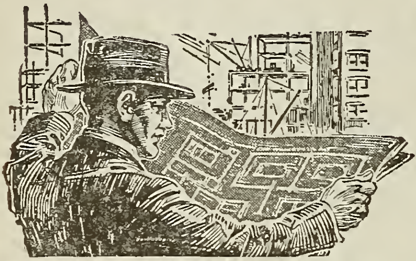
Please send me without obligation 10-day Free Examination Offer and full details of "American Family" Group Life Policy Send No Money.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City ______________ State ______________

BUILDING INDUSTRY



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CARPENTERS BUILDERS APPRENTICES

with technical training

Here is your opportunity

Carpenters and builders are needed *now,*—to build the nation's homes and factories! Good practical men are wanted,—but most of all builders *with technical training.* Men who can *lay out and run jobs,*—men who can read *blue prints,*—who understand *specifications,*—men who can *estimate* costs.

If you have had experience,—either little or much,—as a carpenter or builder,—the present time offers you great opportunity. Get this technical knowledge of blue print plans. Prepare for rapid promotion and increased income,—*a better job in building.*

LEARN IN SPARE TIME

No books,—no classes. Use the blue print plans, specifications and easy instruction matter we furnish. Just like the contractor uses. Fits in with your daily experience. A part of your spare time is enough. Become a foreman, superintendent, master builder or contractor. Practical builders advance rapidly.

FREE BLUE PRINT PLANS AND BOOK

"How To Read Blue Prints"

If you are a carpenter, builder or apprentice we will send you our booklet "How To Read Blue Prints" and a set of blue print plans free of cost. Get these today,—they are valuable and instructive. Send coupon or a post card.

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CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE

A-103 Tech Building, 2000 So. Mich. Ave., Chicago

Please send at once—no obligation,—your FREE BOOK "How To Read Blue Prints" and a complete set of Blue Print Plans.

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THE SCHOOL FOR BUILDERS

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203
51

Established in 1881
Vol. LXII—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1942

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories	Page
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.	64
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y.	64
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill.	64
Skilsaw, Inc., Chicago, Ill.	63
Stanley Tool, New Britain, Conn.	3rd Cover
Carpentry Materials	
U. S. Gypsum, Chicago	33
Doors	
Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind.	4th Cover
Insurance	
Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	1
United Insurance Co., Elgin, Ill.	2nd Cover
Technical Courses and Books	
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y.	64
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	2
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.	3rd Cover

These United States

WE'RE the refugees of Europe, full-blown harvest of their seed,
Melting pot of all the races, Celt and Latin, Pole and Swede;
Heart within and God above us, stand we here on holy ground,
Keeper of the western portals in the lands Columbus found.
Children of the Monroe Doctrine, Yankee twang and Latin tongue,
Where the cold north stars are gleaming, where Magellan's cloud
is hung;
What is art and what is culture, what is beauty to the blind?
Welfare is a state of being, freedom but a dream of mind.

That's the dream the fathers gave us from their dream of long ago—.
Valley Forge, the birth of freedom, blood-red footprints etched
in snow.
Are these memories all forgotten, must another Judas kiss
Plunge the march of western progress o'er the brink of the abyss?
Must we sacrifice our birthright, bow to Aaron's calf of gold,
Blindly follow false messiahs down a dark and unknown road?
Just one God, one flag, one country, sired in freedom by the fates,
Holding fast to one allegiance, to our own United States.

We have fed the poor and hungry, sparing neither blood nor gold;
We've not lost the touch of mercy like the Pharisees of old.
We are not a chosen people by the Deity preferred;
We are still the land of Lincoln, people of the common herd.
Lead the world? We are not worthy; place and power alone are blind,
Truth and faith come from the people, not the rulers of mankind.
We will hold these truths eternal by Columbia's open gates
To a morrow's dawn of promise in our own United States.

—WILLIAM BOWLER LARKIN in *Boston Sunday Post.*

General President Pledges Brotherhood Aid To Federal Government In War Crisis

In plain, patriotic language, General President William L. Hutcheson telegraphed the President of the United States, the following message:

December 8, 1941.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President, United States,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Heretofore I have opposed sending an expeditionary force overseas. Now that our country has been attacked it is the duty of every American to help in every way he can to supply and produce the necessary munitions of war so that we can speedily overcome our enemies and show them than we cannot be ruthlessly attacked without retaliating. There should not now be any need for Congress to give consideration to anti-strike legislation as I am sure that members of the various labor organizations regardless as to their affiliation will show their patriotism as real Americans by refraining from committing any act or taking any action that would in any way handicap or slow up the progress in preparing and manufacturing the necessary munitions of war and to that end I desire to offer for myself and the members of the Brotherhood our cooperation and service in any way that it may be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America,
222 E. Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

That inspired pledge of loyal cooperation and service to our Commander-in-Chief needs no further comment, except to add that it strikes a responsive chord in the heart of each and every member of the Brotherhood.

AFL Executive Council War Session

MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS "ALL-OUT" COOPERATION

AT a specially called meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, a careful appraisal of the situation which was created by the recent infamous and treacherous action of the Japanese Government was made. Each member in attendance at the meeting was moved by feelings of righteous indignation and a determination to compel the Government of Japan to pay in full measure for the dastardly attack made upon our Government on the morning of December 7th, 1941.

The attack made by the Japanese Government was, in our opinion, part of a plan previously agreed upon by the Axis Powers. The secrecy, trickery and treachery employed by the Japanese Government in launching it is characteristic of action heretofore taken by the totalitarian nations.

The declaration of war made against the United States by Hitler and Mussolini was a logical sequence to the understanding which prevailed among the Axis Powers.

Now our Nation is involved in war. We face these realities and facts with a solemn and unchangeable determination that Japan and her Allies must be defeated at any cost. Neither time, circumstances, difficulties or disappointments must interfere with the achievement of this purpose.

The devastating tyranny which threatens freedom in all lands has now struck at our symbols of freedom and liberty. The seriousness of this danger was made clear and convincing when the Axis group launched a sudden and deadly assault upon our fortifications and our dependencies at the moment when their peace envoys were conferring with representatives of our Government. Good faith, honest dealing, frankness, honesty and integrity are words that were never included in the Japanese code of procedure. They know not the meaning of these terms, because only trickery, deception, dishonesty and treachery influence and inspire them in actions which they take.

The blow struck at Pearl Harbor and our islands in the Pacific has resounded throughout our Nation as a call to service. Nothing that has ever happened has served better to unite all classes of people in America both in spirit and in purpose.

We are now at war—not only against Japan but against all the Axis Powers. No group of our people can indulge in speculation as to what the future course of our Nation must be. We have been forced to make a momentous decision. We have chosen our course and there can be no turning back. We must drive through, crush, defeat and subdue our enemies—those who have declared war against us. The preservation of our common heritage, of our freedom, liberty and democracy—all those things which are as precious as life itself—is at stake. Our free institutions must be preserved. Our liberties must be protected. In the race between totalitarianism and freedom, democracy must win.

The call of the hour is for service and sacrifice. Labor has much at stake, perhaps more than any other group which is included in our social, national and political life. It is thoroughly conscious of the issues which hang in the balance. Speaking, as we do, out of an understanding of the heart and mind of Labor, we can assure the Nation that Labor is ready and willing to render exalted service. The value of that service will compare with the kind rendered by our heroes in the air, on the battlefields and on the high seas.

The first line of war service is in the factories, the mills, the mines and the transportation system of the Nation. These workers serving in the important field of production and transportation must not falter in their devotion and service to our Nation. They must measure up to the high standard of excellency established by the skill, genius, training and service of American Labor. Success in the air, on the battlefields or on the high seas is impossible without an adequate supply of war material of all kinds. The instrumentalities of war must be produced by the workers of our Nation. They must be supplied to the Army and the Navy in full measure.

The Executive Council profoundly declares that no worker must ever shirk his duty or withhold from the Government a full measure of service. Our pledge to give, to work and to sacrifice will be redeemed just in proportion as our workers give their all, constantly, continuously and without interruption to the people of our own Nation and to the cause of democracy throughout the world.

In this crucial hour, fraught with grave consequences, the Executive Council calls upon the members of the American Federation of Labor to reach new heights of production and to exemplify in daily service their devotion to our Government and their determination to defeat tyranny, despotism and treachery throughout the world. We must place Americanism above and beyond every other consideration.

It is the considered opinion of the Executive Council that this objective can be reached through full and complete compliance with the following stipulations:

1. That a "no strike" policy shall be applied in all war and defense material production industries. This means that all workers employed in war and defense material industries should voluntarily relinquish the exercise of the right to strike during the continuation of the existing state of war except where mediation, conciliation or arbitration is refused by employers.

2. That a national agency similar to the War Labor Board which functioned during the World War, be created by Executive order for the purpose of dealing promptly with grievances, differences and complaints which may arise between employers and employes. Existing labor stabilization agreements or understandings and their administration shall in no way be interfered with or be impaired.

3. That through the utilization of such agency, mediation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration be substituted for strikes and lockouts in all war and defense production industries.

4. That the mediation and conciliation service of the Government be strengthened and, if necessary, increased so that it may be made quickly available for use in the settlement of grievances and disputes which may arise.

5. That due regard for the health, safety and welfare of workers must be accorded them if and when they are called upon to work overtime or in plants which may be placed upon a double shift or continuous working time basis. In all such situations the standard 40-hour work-week shall be maintained and protected as a basis for wages paid and the standard rule for overtime pay religiously observed.

No one can adequately appraise the value of the service or the extent of said service which the membership of the American Federation of Labor is in a position to render to the Government. We offer it freely and without reservation. No citizen of the Republic shall give less. This character of service has been given by the members of the American Federation of Labor during the period since the national emergency was declared.

Liberty, freedom and democracy are principles which are very near and dear to the heart of every working man and woman. They understand and know, without a shadow of doubt, that if tyranny and totalitarianism win, free, democratic trade unions, democracy and freedom pass out. Life under regimentation, as it exists among laboring people of totalitarian nations, would mean very little to American workers, who from the birth of the Republic to the present time, have been permitted to enjoy liberty, freedom and democracy. We cherish fondly within our hearts and lives these priceless blessings guaranteed under the Bill of rights, adopted 150 years ago today. In order to protect them and to defend them we offer our service and our lives to our Government.—Washington, D. C., December 15, 1941.

Labor Leader, Nazi Victim, Is Dead

Another distinguished European labor leader has become a victim of Nazi barbarity and joined the ranks of many other labor men who have perished in Hitler's concentration camps.

Latest victim is Robert Klein, leading trade unionist of Czechoslovakia, news of whose death in Buchenwald concentration camp has been received by the International Federation of Trade Unions. The IFTU says it is known that Klein was meted out unusually harsh treatment at Buchenwald, so much so that, although he was a powerfully built man in the early 50's, he has met a martyr's end.

In the trade union movement of his own country and internationally, Klein was an active and able worker. He made his organization, that of the non-manual workers, into a modern trade union and he was particularly interested in social questions like pensions, insurance for non-manual workers. To his efforts was due the introduction in many districts of the Sunday day of rest in the retail trade. In economic matters, he sought to increase the influence of the trade unions.

* * * * *

Internationally, Klein was active as a member of the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He was also Vice-President of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employes, in which he was an energetic worker from its formation.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.—William Pitt, the younger.

Declaration of War Labor Policy

BY THE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE OFFICERS OF ALL AFFILIATED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IN CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 16, 1941

WE, the officers of the American Federation of Labor and of National and International Unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, assembled this 16th day of December 1941, have carefully, thoughtfully and patriotically considered the war emergency into which our Nation and its people have been plunged and as well the declaration of principles and of policies submitted by the Executive Council and as adopted and approved by it yesterday, December 15, 1941.

We, unhesitatingly and unequivocally, place ourselves in full accord with the principles, policies and procedures outlined by the Executive Council.

As citizens, as workers, as trade unionists of a free land, we declare the overshadowing issue in the present crisis is the safeguarding of the priceless heritage of freedom, of liberty and the preservation of democracy. The United States is now at war with the Axis Powers testing whether democracy will endure or tyranny and despotism will triumph—whether men and races shall be free or be enslaved.

The issue is squarely and starkly set before the American people, whether the forces of Hitlerism and of despotism, both in the East and the West, or the forces of democracy and freedom are to survive. We dare not, we must not delude ourselves. This is a life and death struggle. We are, in very truth, fighting for survival of all we hold dear. Everything that we have, our possessions, our resources, our manpower—must be coordinated, not only to defeat the world conspiracy to enslave all peoples to the dream and will of a few irresponsible despots but to insure our liberties, to restore the freedoms of all peoples of the world and to lay the foundations for a real and enduring peace among the Nations of the world.

Labor's stake in this struggle is clear, definite and fundamental. Wherever despostism and dictatorship threaten free Governments, the very foundations of the labor movement are challenged. Labor dare not blind itself to the significance of this crucial hour. Labor cannot remain silent in the face of the existing danger, not only to itself but to everything to which the free trade union movement is devoted—aye—the very right of organization and of freedom of the individual.

In this crisis the American Federation of Labor, representing more than 5 million wage earners, with federated branches in every State, with hundreds of central labor bodies in many of our cities and with thousands upon thousands of local unions spread throughout the land, hereby reaffirms its loyalty to the principles underlying our Government and pledges to the President of the United States, to the Congress and to the people of America its undivided support for the most vigorous and rigorous prosecution of this war until final victory is ours.

We declare that in this crisis the one fundamental need is for unity of action. Disunity means destruction. The successful prosecution of the war requires that all of the energies of all our people, regardless of race, color or creed be concentrated to a common purpose. We, therefore, call upon management of American industries and the leaders of Government to join in a program of cooperative action to make our Nation, not only the mighty arsenal of world democracy, but as well a source of hope, of encouragement and of assurance to the enslaved peoples everywhere. We call upon industry to share with us the added responsibilities entailed in maintaining peaceful and cooperative relations. We urge that the leaders of industry join with us in keeping the fires of industry burning and alive and help secure the pillars of freedom and democracy.

We regret sincerely and are deeply concerned with the destructive rivalry in organization that has beset the American labor field for the past few years. We hold all such rivalries and jurisdictional conflicts have no place in an emergency such as faces America and the world today. We, therefore, renew our offer for unity in the labor movement and for the common defense of our Nation against mortal danger. We hope our call to this end may not be in vain.

We too call upon the National Labor Relations Board to desist from the formulation or enforcement of any policy, procedure or decision that may create dissension or intensify existing differences and conflicts in the household of organized labor.

We declare that the right of wage earners to collective bargaining and to function freely and fully in the legitimate sphere designed for them is a fundamental condition which gives opportunity for economic freedom and social advancement. These rights and opportunities must not be impaired. While we reject repressive labor legislation and insist upon the preservation of the essential democratic right of workers to cease work collectively as a last and final resort, we nevertheless pledge ourselves to forego the exercise of this right during the war emergency and to prefer submission of pending differences with employers to approved facilities and processes for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration. We most heartily endorse the "no-strike" policy voluntarily assumed by all divisions and character of Labor as announced by the Executive Council. Labor needs no restrictions upon the right to strike. When to cease production is to strike at the very heart of the Nation, Labor will produce, and produce without interruption.

We commend the Executive Council for its recommendation that there be created a War Labor Board similar to that which functioned so successfully during the last world war. We believe the general principles then enunciated for the guidance of this Board should be made the policy of this hour, namely, that neither Labor nor management should take advantage of such an agency to prosecute either's advantages at the expense of the other's, that industrial relations be preserved and that every stoppage of work essential to adequate national defense be avoided and averted. In this regard we hold that the work and service of all our people are inextricably interwoven and involved whether engaged directly in war of defense work or whether applied to the necessities, safety, comfort or convenience of our civilian population. Total war today is no longer confined to the military forces of the land but embraces as well the civilian population—young and old—men, women and children alike.

Experience has demonstrated that protective labor legislation and hour standards are for the purpose of conserving workers in order to make possible sustained maximum producing power. They are the safeguards to national well-being. In war emergencies there may be temporary need for abolishing some standards or for modifying special standards for special industries. All such modifications and changes, however, should be the result of proven need and should be approved in advance by representatives of the workers. The same is true of protective labor and employment standards established through collective bargaining and trade union agreements.

To assure an uninterrupted flow of production and the maximum of defense effort, organized labor should be accorded by Government adequate and effective representation of its own choosing in all defense planning and execution. The validity of such participation by Labor, in all our emergency efforts and undertakings, is fully justified and its efficiency is demonstrated beyond peradventure of doubt in the experience of the British Government policy. Then, too, our experience in the last world war confirms the soundness of this policy. American organized labor is anxious to contribute all its efforts in all directions for the achievement of our country's impregnable defense and for a speedy and complete victory for the forces of humanity over brutality, of freedom and democracy over tyranny and despotism.

We declare ourselves fully and completely in accord with the several recommendations of the Executive Council and as embraced in its statement. We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, promptly and fully, to enforce these policies and procedures without hesitation or evasion and to take such further actions as time and experience indicate essential to our Nation's triumphant victory.

In addition to calling upon untiring and uninterrupted activities of our members to produce an overabundance of the supplies and equipment essential to a total war and in providing adequately for necessities and comforts of our civilian population, we are mindful that many of our members, and members of their families have been and will be called to the military service of our land. We pledge to them every possible aid and a full measure of devotion. It shall be our purpose not alone to sustain the military forces of our land but as well to safeguard the interests of our civilian population and hold secure the liberties and freedom of all our people in this greatest of all emergencies.

We further pledge ourselves to bring these declarations of policies and procedures to the attention of our respective Local Unions and general membership with direction that the principles and practices herein declared for and made imperative by the necessities of the occasion be fully and immediately complied with, without hesitation or equivocation.

Inspired by these ideals of humanity, of liberty and justice and as herein declared a fundamental national policy, we call upon the working men and women of all America—indeed upon all lovers of humanity and of freedom, to unite in unanimous support of the President of our Nation and its Allies for the prosecution of total war and for the perpetuity and preservation of democracy here and throughout the world.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

A Prelate's Opinion of Pegler

By MSGR. JOSEPH F. SMITH

(Taken from a letter to the Editor of the Cleveland Press.)

I AM convinced that your Mr. Pegler draws unfair and unwarranted conclusions in his writings pertaining to labor organizations. He repeatedly states that the American Federation of Labor is at fault for not removing officers of Local Unions. He overlooks the fact that the Federation is a mere confederation of craft unions; that such craft unions were formed first, that they are wholly independent in the selection and retention of their own officers; that the officers of the American Federation of Labor have no power to remove such an officer of a single Local; that the only power which can remove such officer is the same power which appoints him, the Local. This situation compares with that of our various branches of Government; a president cannot remove a governor; a governor cannot remove a mayor; a mayor cannot remove a councilman.

The craft unions have never surrendered any part of their right of self-government when they joined the Federation and the only authority to remove their officers is within the craft union itself. As in Government itself, the power must be reposed somewhere and the fact that such power may be abused is no argument against its use.

Of course, dishonest men in a labor union or other circles should be prosecuted and punished, and that is the function of the courts, but a constant publicized repetition of the few cases which are the exception is not fair to labor; it would be just as illogical to say that all banks are unfair because certain bankers have been convicted, or that all courts are unfair because certain judges have been convicted.

It has been my observation in exceptional cases where labor leaders falsely represent the working people, by dishonestly using their offices, that the sum involved does not compare with the exorbitant and immoral mulcting of the working people by employers who take millions a year in bonuses, besides salaries and dividends. These enormous profits at the present time are not the result of the skill of the executives so much as the result of the demands of war. That is why they are accused of forcing us into war. They give no thought of sharing part of this willingly with labor, but instead, strive to make one man do three men's work, speeding up automatic machinery so the men have no choice unless they are organized.

Why cannot the owners of newspapers ever understand the mind and heart and desire of the working class? Why are they so far removed from the poor? Can they not see that we are in the midst of a revolution as destructive and as universal as was the French Revolution? Can they not see that the right to work ought to be considered the natural right of man, and that it is not moral to use the brains and treasures of the earth just to make less work and less jobs? Were our people not happiest when there were more jobs than men? If the poor controlled the country, as they should, would they be as ruthless in dealing with newspapers as you sometimes are with labor unions, which are the united poor? Do newspapers or columnists fight atheistic Communism as do the unions? Does atheistic Communism have an enemy in this country except the unions and the religious leaders? Where would the poor be without unions? Without union leaders and organizations, might not the poor have leaned towards a Communism which pretends to help them instead of a capitalism which is so thoughtless as to consider the elimination of labor unions as a benefit to a people?

Freezing the present wage scale of the workingman, regardless of the increased cost of living, and with the disturbed conditions in employment, is on a par with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, limiting profits of industry to 6 per cent. I do not presume to give any information to Mr. Pegler, but I am convinced the other side should have a hearing.

May I, in thus expressing my unwillingness to accept Mr. Pegler's daily repetition about a few discredited labor leaders, as being inclusive of the great number of their splendid leaders, also say that I appreciate his keen mind and ceaseless pen to such an extent that though I often disagree with his conclusions, I never miss his column. Would that minds as clear as his might be used to prove the rule and not the exception.

It Pays To Organize

An obscure item in the daily news, announcing a raise of $5 a week in the wages of chorus girls to $40 a week on Broadway and $45 on the road, calls attention to what organization will do for seemingly helpless people.

Before Actors' Equity was organized the average chorus girl got $15 a week, if she was lucky. She paid for her stockings—a considerable item. She rehearsed weeks on end without pay. Her job might be good for a year. The show might close in a week.

When she went on the road, she had no assurance of being brought back. Gags about walking home were not exactly jokes. She was, in a word, at the mercy of shoestring producers and the common variety of crooked exploiter, blood brother of the jerry builder the building trades know too well.

How she gets a living wage now: The producer pays for all equipment. She is paid for rehearsals. Before she goes on the road, the producer produces a bond guaranteeing her salary and her transportation home, with eats en route.

He knows that Equity will get him if he doesn't watch out.

The chorus girls were "impossible to organize," until Frank Bacon of blessed memory, Ethel Barrymore and other stars who could protect themselves, with the aid of the theatrical mechanics and musicians, blocked out Broadway until the powerful managers soon saw the bright light of unionism.

The moral:

It pays to organize!

Already Done

"I'm very absent-minded myself," said a hitherto silent man. "I often find names and telephones written in my notebook, but can't remember what person they represent. Recently I had a general checking up. The name and address of one man baffled me, so I wrote to him asking if he had ever heard of me, and if I was supposed to do something for him.

"He wrote back a cordial letter, saying I had already done it. Wife's first husband."

The People's Charter

By SPENCER MILLER

Director, Workers' Education Bureau of America

THE Bill of Rights is the heart of our constitutional democracy. It came from the heart of the people. The first ten amendments to the Constitution enacted by the first Congress of the United States 150 years ago today were in fact a people's charter. These amendments arose out of the insistent demand of the common people—the farmers and town artisans of that day—together with such leaders of the democracy as Jefferson and Madison. They and the other colonists had seen their houses broken into, their papers ransacked, their charters taken from them, their right to trial by jury jeopardized, troops quartered in their midst, the right to speak, assemble, and print suppressed. They had made heroic sacrifices to secure the recognition of these rights; they were determined that these rights should be preserved.

"So strongly indeed did the people feel about the fundamental guarantees against encroachments on their rights that the Constitution could not possibly have been adopted," in the words of James Truslow Adams, "if the people of some of the more important States such as Massachusetts and Virginia had not been assured that as soon as it was adopted appropriate amendments would be recommended by Congress in the way provided under the instrument itself."

Moreover, it is interesting to recall that before the Bill of Rights was incorporated into the Constitution, there were Bills of Rights in many of the State Constitutions. Many of the Founding Fathers thought these guarantees sufficient. The people, however, divined the future more clearly. They sensed that the Federal Government would in days to come acquire more power and that restraints on such power should be incorporated into the Federal Constitution. History has certainly vindicated their conclusion. It is the peculiar virtue of the Bill of Rights that its substance has changed and is changing by the gradual process of interpretation. But with all this change, after a 150 years this People's Charter is still the bulwark of our liberties.

Today the American workingmen have come anew to recognize that the four freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights are their breath of life. Without freedoms to speak, to print, to assemble, to worship there can be no democracy and no labor movement; without freedom to think, to teach, and to act in cooperation with others there can be no Great Society. Where labor is not free, there can be no enduring democracy. Where labor is free, there is the possibility of democracy and justice for all. For the trade union movement is the very bulwark of the democratic way of life and the fearless champion of social justice. Destroy the trade unions and you destroy the first line of defense of a democratic society and the best hope of social justice.

This People's Charter which we have come to commemorate annually is not only the shield of our liberties but the very buckler of unity for a free people, through which we shall be able to achieve the American dream. Americans all will do well to rededicate themselves to the timeless principles as embodied in this great document, for in it lives "the sum of man's victories over the forces of barbarism and oppression and in its preservation lies the hope of man as a free individual."

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Texas has the largest vegetable farm in the world, located near Edinburg.

Local Union 764, Shreveport, La., Observes 40th Anniversary

That union labor is NOT organized to strike but to avoid strikes and provide full work time and good pay, was one of the significant statements made by Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in addressing approximately 800 persons attending a banquet celebrating the fortieth anniversary of Local 764 of Shreveport, Friday night, December 5th.

Another statement by the speaker was a declaration of the organization's full co-operation with the national Government in defense and kindred activities with a "determination to die as free men rather than live as slaves."

The banquet was held at the Crystal Ball Room of the Washington-Jouree Hotel and was followed by a floor show, speech-making and a dance.

The General Secretary traced the history of organized carpentry in Shreveport from the time the first union was formed in 1887 to the present Local 764. He also outlined the founding of the national body—from the first convention 60 years ago in Chicago.

He praised the record of the Local Union and said that it was always willing to negotiate and arbitrate when trouble arose.

He further said that the Carpenters have always done their part in co-operating with the Government in time of war, and commenting on present times, added, " We don't want war, we want peace, we want plenty of work and good pay—but if war comes we are not going to run away from it."

John Howat, General Representative of the Brotherhood and former President of the local Central Trades and Labor Council, served as master of ceremonies. A. P. Parker was general program chairman for the banquet.

In the accompanying picture are shown, left to right, Warden A. E. Tetor, Treasurer Hanks and Mrs. Hanks, Financial Secretary Hostetler and Mrs. Hostetler, Vice-President Glover and Mrs. Glover, President Holt and Mrs. Holt, General Representative John Howat, General Secretary Frank Duffy, Miss Cole, Business Manager Stripling and Mrs. Stripling, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Collum, Recording Secretary John Collum and Editor D. G. Frantz of the Shreveport Journal.

Special presentation was made by Mr. Howat of the officers and committeemen of Local 764, and of the older members, namely: S. D. Holt, president and field office manager; F. D. Glover, vice-president; John A. Collum, recording secretary; C. A. Hostettler, financial secretary; F. I. Hanks, treasurer; R. E. Stripling, business manager; L. M. Wheeler, trustee; F. O. Gilbert, trustee; R. C. Alexander, entertainment committeeman; D. H. Daniels, conductor; A. E. Tetor, warden; A. P. Parker, Frank Wolfe and O. V. Call, examining board members.

Brother Howat announced that the Local Union had 15 members who held membership from 30 to 35 years, 20 members between 25 to 30 years, 49 members between 20 to 25 years.

NEW MEXICO STATE COUNCIL HOLDS CONVENTION

The convention of the New Mexico State Council of Carpenters was called to order by President A. E. Joiner on October 2.

The delegates present were A. E. Joiner, President, Clovis: Roy Pearce, Secretary, Albuquerque; Charles Percell, Vice-President, Santa Fe; W. T. Wylie, Trustee, Albuquerque; R. E. Dick, Trustee, Clovis; Charles Purcell, Trustee, Santa Fe; and Delegates Luke Thompson, Santa Fe; Russell Payne, Santa Fe; Earl McDonald and Ed Lackey, Gallup; Roy Todd, Albuquerque; Roland Payne, Albuquerque.

Brother Pearce reported on meeting with the Roswell Local. The Local voted to affiliate with the Council, raise wages to $9.00, initiation fee to $50.00, and dues to $2.00. They have very unfavorable conditions. It appears that the officers are tied up with one contractor and are not progressing.

Brother Murray talked on the defense job at Roswell and stated that we should take the situation in hand. Brother McDonald told of the Fort Wingate job. Brother Todd suggested a movement of standard wages, statewide. This brought discussion from most delegates, all favorably disposed.

Brother Finch outlined the Lubbock job and cautioned us not to let the same thing happen in Roswell.

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"Everything goes wrong in this circus. Now, where's the human fly?"
"Oh, he got into an argument with his wife and she swatted him!"

AFL Stand On Price, Wage Curb Stated

THE National Defense Committee of the American Federation of Labor has declared that price control legislation is essential during the national emergency but opposed all proposals for Government imposition of wage ceilings.

After an exhaustive study of the subject the committee issued the following conclusion:

"Wartime shortages are bringing rapid price increases. Wage earners have found that living costs rising so drastically cut wages proportionately. In England living costs today are 27 per cent above prewar, and even in neutral European countries such as Sweden and Switzerland the increase has been 20 per cent. Our own living costs in America will be equally high by next spring if we do not have effective control measures. Under emergency conditions such as we face at present price control is essential to preserve order in the economic world. Otherwise wages must quickly increase to offset price increases. Wage increases, in turn, set off a new series of price rises so that the spiral continues utimately upward, bringing chaos in economic adjustments. In the last war workers' living costs doubled.

"Workers are not the only ones who suffer from runaway prices. The subtle disintegrating force of inflation makes it impossible for industry to function. Management cannot produce the flood of defense equipment needed, nor supply civilian wants and needs, except under reasonably stable economic conditions. Inflation encourages speculative hoarding and withholding of goods and materials needed for defense. It checks plant expansion. It greatly increases the cost of living as well as of defense, creating an unnecessarily huge national debt which adds still further to inflation dangers and increases the tax burden for future generations. The battle to preserve our democracy here in America cannot be won if our economic system is thrown into chaos by price inflation. Voluntary controls are not enough. Nearly every major country of the world has been forced to control prices.

"Under these emergency conditions we feel that price control legislation is essential. We believe that such legislation should be for the emergency only.

"Price control legislation should apply only to prices of commodities and rents. Compensation paid by an employer for services of his employes, commissions, fees, et cetera, as well as profits, should be specifically excluded from the measure. This position is in line with the principle adopted by Congress nearly three decades ago. 'That the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.' This principle is basic in assuring to wage earners freedom of opportunity to promote their material welfare.

"The United States Government has also underwritten the principle that wages should be determined between employers and employes by collective bargaining. Wages require adjustment as costs of living rise rapidly and as productivity increases. Price control should eliminate the first factor but cannot deal with the second. Productivity has been increasing at the rate of 3 per cent annually since 1919, and employers should agree upon just compensation for additionally valuable services. Price control stabilizing prices, will limit and stabilize industrial earnings out of which profits and wages are paid. This type of indirect restriction will definitely retard inflation without interfering with fundamental rights of human freedom.

"Price control should be designed to prevent prices essential to living and defense purposes from rising out of line. It is unnecessary to freeze all prices since many commodities are so abundant that they will not rise unduly in price, and others are luxuries which may be foregone if the prices rise to a prohibitive point. To freeze all prices as of a given date would work many inequalities and would present an administrative problem of unmanageable proportions. Fixing a ceiling on individual prices as they show a tendency to move up will be an easier job administratively than freezing all prices and will more effectively prevent inflation in cost of living.

"The real needs is for a ceiling on basic materials and products which are important to the cost of living and the promotion of defense production.

"It has been customary practice of the American Federation of Labor not to interject our views into situations that concern farmers primarily. In the matter of price control, however, we realize that the heart of price stabilization lies in controlling prices of foods which are basic items in the costs of living. We therefore urge ceilings for prices of agricultural commodities when they reach a point which shall unduly increase costs of living.

"We approve, as a method to enforce compliance with price ceilings which apply to widely dispersed commodities, a licensing system which relates only to violations of orders prescribing price ceilings and does not designate which of the present dealers may sell the article, or prevent anyone from undertaking to sell it at the legal price. The American Federation of Labor is not adverse to this method of price control for the emergency. Control should rest in the power to revoke the license for proved violation of the price ceiling, thus prohibiting the guilty dealer from selling that particular article for which he has exceeded the price set. It must not extend to refusal of license to new dealers or prohibit any present seller from continuing to do business except as he may be restrained from dealing in a particular commodity or commodities by having his license revoked for exceeding their price ceilings.

"The American Federation of Labor believes that in the administration of price control there should be an advisory representative committee in which labor shall have representation of its own choosing.

"The procedure and opportunities for appeal, provided by H. R. 5479, as introduced by Representative Steagall seem to us adequate."

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There's plenty of beer in London and plenty of pubs still open to sell it. But there's hardly a barman left. They nearly all have been called to war service. Barmaids are rare, too.

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Dutch boatmen frequently measure sailing distances by smokes. The number of pipefuls of tobacco smoked going from one point to another give them an approximate idea of distance.

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The Romans, of all ancient peoples, used fire most efficiently and in the greatest variety of ways. They even had subterranean furnaces conveying hot air or steam through systems of pipes in the floors to heat whole mansions.

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A Columnist Salutes Local 162

Elsie Robinson, famous newspaperwoman and author of "Listen, World," recently paid the following tribute to Local 162, San Mateo, Calif.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT? Suppose we do save America and emerge bleeding and bankrupt, as we inevitably must, will we still believe the venture was worth the price?

For years we've been taking the American way of life for granted, boasting of its decency, glorying in its happiness, its peace and prosperity. But now we're beginning to wonder. The tall dream seems tarnished. A creeping apathy is replacing the old enthusiasm . . . cynicism shackles our fighting faith.

If it is like this now what will it be like in a desperate, demoralized world? Will there be enough of our fathers' gusto to carry us on?

Those aren't "quiz queries." They are desperately practical and pressing. If the American way of life isn't going to be worth the living after the rumpus is over, we'd better stop defending it right now and invest, instead, in some choice concentration camp real estate. But I've a hunch it will be worth the living and I'm collecting all the evidence that comes my way. Bits like this, for example:

Ever hear of Carpenters' Union, Local 162, San Mateo, California? Probably not—they're not seeking publicity. Defense time's too precious to spend it talking about themselves. Yet, in spite of the rush, they're managing to do something mighty interesting. Every week a selected batch of them . . . ten, fifteen, so on . . . drop in at a local hospital, peel off their coats, wait quietly while the Doc drains a pint of blood from each. Then, as quietly, go their way.

"Building a Blood Bank" they call it. Actually, it's simply a more efficient method of blood transfusion, whereby it's possible to save life under conditions where the old transfusions wouldn't work. Instead of requiring personal contact, this blood is classified, dried, processed so it may be preserved indefinitely and sent to the far corners of the earth. Local 162 will not follow its course. But presently, from London or Lisbon, China or Chili, the slums of New York, an igloo in Alaska or a cyclone cellar in Kansas, a call will come. A young pilot crushed . . . a rancher mangled . . . a mother dying in childbirth. . . .

And from Local 162 half way around the world, the answer will be waiting. Then the gray lips will warm with the living tide . . . the glazed eyes flutter . . . the cold hands clutch . . . and that which was dead will come back to life again!

Nothing spectacular. Doesn't happen just in San Francisco and they aren't all Union men. You'll find them lining up in every big city, men from every walk of life—stevedores, playboys, cops, bank presidents, writers, merchants. But one thing they have in common . . . NONE OF THEM TALK ABOUT WHAT THEY DO AND NONE WILL ACCEPT A CENT. IT ISN'T A BIG GESTURE TO THEM. IT'S JUST THEIR WAY OF BEING "REGULAR" . . . OF BEING AMERICAN. And for me at least, that answers a lot of questions.'

"Will life be worth living after the war? What of the dream will have survived? What is being preserved and who's doing the preserving?"

THAT MUCH OF THE OLD DREAM WILL HAVE SURVIVED—THAT SHARING ONE'S LIFE THAT A NAMELESS BROTHER MAY LIVE! THAT IS WHAT'S BEING PRESERVED AND THEY ARE DOING THE PRESERVING . . . ALL THOSE COUNTERPARTS OF "CARPENTERS' UNION—LOCAL 162."

And my heart drifts back to that One, long ago, who built the first Blood Bank. He was a Carpenter, too . . . born in days as cruel and hopeless. How could He ease that pain . . . save them from that despair? He had no money or power to give—but He could give Himself and His love. Men might forget words and warnings. But they would not forget a body broken on a bloodstained cross—to prove that love. So, for two thousand years the blood has flowed—

FROM LOCAL—CALVARY!

Builders' Hardware Prices Stabilized

MANUFACTURERS' and jobbers prices of a wide variety of builders' hardware items are stabilized at the levels prevailing on October 21 in a maximum price schedule announced November 14.

Prices of insect screen cloth, which is distributed through the same channels as builders' hardware, also are held to their October 21 levels by the latest OPA ceiling, which became effective November 19.

While the new schedule became necessary as direct result of the OPM copper conservation order of October 21, it is not confined to articles made wholly or partly of copper or brass, but extends to all products named, no matter what material is used in their manufacture.

Numerous advance of 10 per cent in manufacturers' prices for various items of builders' hardware have taken place since the OPM limitation order was issued.

The new schedule covers eight types of knobs and handles, 20 types of door locks, 13 types of hinges, 16 items of miscellaneous door hardware, 10 items of window hardware, five of screen hardware, and 12 miscellaneous articles, such as house numbers, transom chains, and snap catches. Painted, galvanized, commercial bronze, hand-drawn copper, and "koolshade" fabric window screen cloth are included.

According to the schedule's definition, a "retailer" means a person who maintains a store where 75 per cent of the dollar volume of all products, whether or not covered by the ceiling, represented sales without discount, except cash discount, from his regular retail prices in the six months preceding November 19.

The maximum price for any article included in the schedule shall be determined as follows:

(1) It shall not exceed the highest price at which a similar item was sold during the period between September 22 and October 21, 1941, to the same purchaser.

(2) If no sale to the "same purchaser" was made during such period, the top price shall be that charged a purchaser of the same class.

(3) If no sale of a similar article was made between September 22 and October 21, the ceiling price shall be determined from the price of a related item.

(4) In all other cases, the maximum price shall be the market price.

A record of selling prices during the September 22 and October 21 period must be available within 30 days for the inspection of OPA. Similar sales records for each month beginning with November must also be kept.

U. P. Caught in Lie Against Labor

ONE of the most glaring examples of newspaper distortion to injure Organized Labor was recently put out over the wires of the United Press.

The "U. P.," one of the country's two most powerful news agencies, is controlled by the Scripps-Howard interests, headed by Roy Howard.

Scripps-Howard papers for many months have been conducting a vicious campaign against Labor, outdoing other reactionary newspapers in the virulence of their "smearing" and in the violence of their demands for legislative shackles on organized workers.

Scripps-Howard misrepresentations hit a new low recently, when the United Press carried a story ascribed to the Department of Labor, in which it was asserted that in the 15 months since the start of the defense program there have been "24,284,981 man-days of defense effort" lost because of strikes.

Then, to make matters worse, the "U. P." story adroitly quoted Government officials as saying this loss would have been enough to build 10,000 planes.

Department of Labor officials were shocked when they saw the story and promptly demanded a correction. The figure of man-day losses for the 15 months covered all strikes, not those on defense alone, they pointed out. Many such walkouts in department stores, hotels, bakeries, candy plants and hundreds of other establishments had not even a remote connection with defense.

Obviously, hotel bellhops or store clerks could not be constructing planes, and the inference in the "U.P." story that disputes involving such workers affected aircraft production was branded a barefaced deception.

Of course, newspapers throughout the country gave a big "play" to the story, and some like the "Herald-Tribune" of New York, declared in a headline: "Labor Department Reports 15-Month Loss Sufficient to Build 10,000 Planes." The Department said nothing of the kind.

To the Department's protest, the "United Press" replied that it was "a mistake," but any newspaperman reading the story could see that it was not an error, but a deliberate yarn cooked up to discredit Labor and inflame public opinion. Tory Congressmen, who are pushing repressive legislation, made full use of the "U. P." report.

Viciousness of the story became all the more apparent when, a few hours after it appeared, the Office of Production Management, top defense agency, released a roundup showing that since the start of the preparedness program, losses in significant defense strikes were only 2,349,600 man-days, or less than a tenth of the United Press figure.

Man-days worked during that period on defense were well over a billion, Government agencies estimated, and thus the loss cited by the O. P. M. was much less than one-third of 1 per cent. In other words, only one day was lost due to strikes for every 300 days worked.

Anti-labor treatment of the news by the Scripps-Howard interests in recent years contrasts sharply with the way these papers handled labor news in the days when "Old Man" Scripps operated the chain. Labor developments were then treated accurately and intelligently.

However, since Roy Howard assumed control, the Scripps-Howard papers have become most unfair in the presentation of labor news.

Engineers Rule Camp Construction

CLOSE behind the wake of a special Senate committee's report regarding the War Department's handling of the camp construction program, the Senate Military Affairs Committee here approved a bill transferring authority over camp construction from the Quartermaster Corps to the Corps of Engineers.

The bill was sponsored by the War Department and its spokesmen contended that it had no relation to the report of the special Senate committee, headed by Sen. Harry S. Truman (D., Mo.).

Transfer of jurisdiction away from the Quartermaster Corps was opposed by the Quartermaster Corps, it was revealed in public testimony. Maj-Gen. Gregory, head of the Quartermaster Corps, contended that his division had done a good job and that the Corps of Engineers would make the same mistakes his office had made.

Assertions that the measure had no relation to the Truman committee facts were subjected to suspicion by the fact that the Senate Military Affairs Committee spent a long afternoon in executive session over the measure which is less than a hundred words long.

According to Sen. Thomas (D., Utah), the committee spent the time writing "protective clauses" into the bill.

He was reminded that during the Truman committee's probe of the camp construction program, some time was devoted to charges that a contractors' lobby, built around the Associated General Contractors, had for years successfully opposed attempts to transfer jurisdiction over the camp construction program away from the Quartermaster Corps.

LISTEN, BOSS

Most everything I go to buy
Costs me a little bit more,
Two pennies here, three pennies there,
They say it's because of "the war";
But up to now my boss can't have heard
About this "war" because,
When little old pay-day rolls around,
My checks remains "as was."

A nickel more here, a dime more there,
Be it pork chops, salmon or shrimp,
This inflation is gradually taking on
The general size of a blimp;
But still when the old pink envelope comes,
My check remains at par.
Won't somebody please break down and tell
The boss about this "war"?

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

THE Act of March 3, 1905, set up the Forest Service and transferred the so-called "forest reserves" to the Department of Agriculture. The next day the Forester got his directions from his boss. The rules for running the forests were, in part, "all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the good of the whole people. All resources are for use, and this use must be brought about in a prompt and business-like manner, with only such restrictions as will insure the permanence of these resources. Wood, water and forage are conserved and used for the benefit of the home builder, first of all. The continued prosperity of the lumbering, agricultural, mining and livestock interests is directly dependent upon a permanent and accessible supply of water, wood and forage, under business-like regulations enforced with promptness, effectiveness and common sense. Local questions will be decided on local grounds. The dominant industry will be considered first, but with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible. These principles can be successfully applied only when the administration is left largely in the hands of local officers."

National Forests Created

These are still the working rules of the National Forest Administration. In 1907, the name of "National Forests" replaced "Forest Reserves." They are more than reserves—they are going concerns. The resources are to use, not to lock up. In 1908, administration was transferred from Washington to six, now ten, regional offices to give it the local slant. Additional withdrawals, purchases and exchanges brought the area of the 160 National forests up to 175,723,404 acres. Private and other lands inside the boundaries make the gross area 218,680,215 acres.

Those are important looking figures, but they do not give a precise picture of the National forests. The larger withdrawals were made after half a century of homesteads, timber claims and land grants. The public domain had been well picked over, and most of the remainder available for public forests was well back in the mountains, with the poorer stands of timber, poorer soils, and not very accessible. The land acquired by sale and exchange has, for the most part, been logged or burned. This explains why 95 per cent of the lumber manufactured comes from lands in private ownership.

North Pacific Forests

The North Pacific region has 20 National forests; 13 in Oregon, 7 in Washington. The Siskiyou and Rogue River forests take up a little room in California. The net area in Washington is 8,627,950 acres; in Oregon, 14,086,968 acres.

National Forest administration is the practice of making the best possible use of that most basic of all resources, the soil. The work comes under the general heads of protection, timber management, range and wild life management, special uses and recreation, engineering and research.

Protection of what we have comes first. A good many of the methods and much of the equipment now in standard use for fire control were developed by the Forest Service. The firefinder, the lookout network, cameras for use in locating fires and for mapping, tree telephone lines, portable radios, portable pumps, a number of hand tools especially designed for trail construction, plows and blades to be operated by tractors, the use of airplanes for transporting supplies and delivering fire-fighters to fires in remote areas; improved organization methods, such as the "progressive" method of fire line construction, fuel type mapping, and hazard rating are some of the inventions or adaptations.

State Cooperation

The annual protective bill is well over a million dollars. The area burned is just a shade over one-tenth of the area protected. Cooperation with the States in forest protection on State and private lands under the Clarke-McNary Act, is a Forest Service project.

The trees have other enemies in addition to forest fire. As the Northwest Regional Council puts it, the National Forest administration "wages a constant but poorly financed fight against insect pests and plant diseases."

In Washington, the commercial timber stand on the National Forests is estimated to be 104 billion board feet, lumber tally; in Oregon, 173 billion. Current annual growth is 200 million feet in Washington, 500 million feet in Oregon. The sustained yield capacity, which includes the current growth plus a part of the old growth, is 2.7 billion feet. The present cut in sales and land exchange is about 700 million feet. As the body of timber in private ownership now standing between the market and the National Forests is liquidated, this National Forest timber will be more in demand. Sales show rapid increase. Last year they brought in 1.4 million dollars. A fourth of this, and of all other receipts, goes to the counties in lieu of taxes.

Experiments in Logging

Experiments and demonstrations in methods of logging, to promote good utilization and secure faster growth and prompt restocking, are a part of the job. Various forms of light selective logging, in both the fir and pine belts, are being tried. About three million young trees are raised in the Wind River Nursery and planted annually. The Department of Agriculture also cooperates with the States in furnishing planting stock to farmers.

Ranch owners in the region graze some 86,800 cattle and horses, 552,551 sheep on the National Forests under permit. That is about the number that the range will support. This supplements the ranches where the stock is wintered, increases the use of Forest land and the receipts, and keeps the fire hazard down. The owners in the region are organized into about 300 stockmen's associations, with whom range capacity, reductions and improvements are discussed. In general, residents and small owners are preferred applicants for permits.

Deer and Elk

It is estimated that 240,000 deer and 36,000 elk live on the National Forests. That is about half the number of domestic stock under permit. Cooperation with the State Game Commission in the management of this resource is a Forest Service function.

About 150,000 acres of forest land is acquired yearly in exchange for National Forest timber. The land must be logged under Forest Service specifications to be accepted. The extension of proper logging practice to this Government area is important.

Lands in the watersheds that supply cities are managed to supply plenty of drinkable water. Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and 30 or 40 other towns get their water from streams wholly or partly inside the National Forests, most of them under a cooperative agreement. This service alone is worth many million dollars to the residents of the two States.

In 1940, about 2¾ million people visited the National Forests of the region. The average trip lasted two days. The Forest Service and the CCC have improved over 900 forest camps to accommodate the recreationists. Without these camps, supplied with pure water and sanitary facilities, such great numbers could not safely be permitted to find recreation in the Northwest's streams, lakes and mountains.

When the job of running the National Forests was started, they were for the most part truly inaccessible. Very few roads of any kind crossed them, trails were few and bad, travel and communication were by horse or on foot. Since then, some 17,000 miles of road, 30,000 miles of trail, and 14,000 miles of telephone line have been built. At the present time, payments to the States and counties in lieu of taxes, including the forest highway fund, amount to over $1,600,000 in Oregon, somewhat less in Washington. To run the National Forests, a payroll of between four and five million dollars is maintained. This represents services that the States would have to furnish or do without.

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The Life of a Business Agent

First he gets elected to serve the members. That's what he thinks, but soon he finds that serving the membership is a small item .

His job is to get the membership going in the right direction, to straighten out the chiseling employer, then hear all the beefs from the disgruntled boys, always be ready to have an excuse for the wife of the good brother who goes to a union meeting at least twice a week, see that the boys pay their dues. You are a so-and-so if they don't keep paid up, and you are a dictator if you ask them for their dues.

You should be at work at 7 a.m. and be there at 10:30 p.m. if some dummy wants to call about something he forgot to tell you, and you should be on every job and also in the office all the time, and at home you are a night owl, never home with the Missus, you have lost your love for home and her, you need a lantern and not a bed.

Among the boys you used to work with you are a swell head and a high hat, the job has gone to your bean, you are getting too much dough for what you do, even make more than some of the members.

When you buy a new car, it belongs to them; you got it out of their dues they pay into the union. So all in all you are a so-and-so if you do and a dirty name if you don't. And just wait till next election and on and on.

Who in blazes ever invented this job, anyway?

◆

It's simple arithmetic. Here's the formula: UNION LABEL plus SHOP CARD, plus SERVICE BUTTON, equals HIGHER WAGES.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington, beginning Wednesday morning, October 1, 1941.

Eighty-one Delegates were present from nineteen International Unions.

It was with deep regret that the President and Executive Council reported the death of National Referee Wm. P. Carroll on September 26, 1941.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed an increase in membership during the past year. It herewith follows:

Table of Membership of International Unions

	Average members in good standing 1940	Average members in good standing 1941
Asbestos Workers	4,000	4,000
Boiler Makers	16,000	16,000
Bricklayers	65,000	65,000
Carpenters	150,000	150,000
Electrical Workers	130,000	130,000
Elevator Constructors	10,164	10,164
Engineers	32,333	32,333
Granite Cutters	5,000	5,000
Iron Workers	40,865	48,880
Laborers	161,875	188,750
Lathers	8,100	8,100
Marble Polishers	5,500	5,500
Painters	100,680	102,787
Plasterers	19,149	20,254
Plumbers	40,000	43,750
Roofers	4,000	4,250
Sheet Metal Workers	18,750	18,750
Stone Cutters	4,100	4,100
Teamsters	33,333	35,555
Total Membership	844,016	893,173

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	508
State Building and Construction Trades Council	13
Internationals affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department	19
Total Affiliates	521

The following matters in the Executive Council's Report were approved:

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees

At the February meeting of the Executive Council the pending conference with representatives of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and President Green was discussed and it was properly moved that President Coyne appoint a committee to appear at the conference. The following committee was appointed: Robert Byron, George Masterton and Edward J. Brown with the executive officers of the Department.

At the September meeting of the Executive Council the executive officers of the Department reported that the above mentioned committee met at a conference called by President Green with President Zander of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and other representatives of that organization and representatives of the International Union of Operating Engineers and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union for the purpose of discussing many infringements of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees on the jurisdiction of the trades affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department.

A full and complete discussion was had and President Green, acting as chairman of the meeting, informed Mr. Zander that construction work of every nature came under the jurisdiction of the building and construction trades unions and Mr. Zander agreed with this, and further agreed to refrain from further encroachment.

We have information from International Unions that this organization is still encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the affiliates of this Department.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENGAGED IN DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION AND THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADE DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Presented to the Office of Production Management as an outline of Labor Policy to be followed in defense construction.

1. Uniform overtime rates:

Where a single shift is worked, eight hours of continuous employment, except for lunch periods, shall constitute a day's work, beginning on Monday and through Friday of each week. Where work is required in excess of eight hours on any one day or during the interval from 5:00 p.m. Friday to 7:00 a.m. Monday, or on holidays, such work shall be paid for at one and one-half times the basic rate of wages.

2. Uniform shifts:

Where two or more shifts are worked, five days of 7½-hour shifts from Sunday midnight to Friday midnight, shall constitute a regular week's work. The pay for a full shift period shall be a sum equivalent to eight times the basic hourly rate and for a period less than the full shift shall be the corresponding proportional amount which the time worked bears to the time allocated to the full shift period. Any time worked from Friday midnight to Sunday midnight or in excess of regular shift hours shall be paid for at one and one-half times the basic rate of wages. Wherever found to be practicable, shifts should be rotated.

3. No Stoppage of Work:

The Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor agrees that there shall be no stoppage of work on account of jurisdictional disputes, or for any other cause. All grievances and disputes shall be settled by conciliation and arbitration.

4. Sub-contractors:

It shall be the policy of all Federal contracting agencies to require the utilization of specialty sub-contractors on those parts of the work, which under normal contracting practices, are performed by specialty sub-contractors, subject, however, to the following:

(a) When a general contractor can demonstrate that specialty work has been customarily performed by his own organization and that his existing organization is competent to perform the work, he may be permitted to do so.

(b) Where the performance of specialty work by specialty sub-contractors will result in materially increased costs or inordinate delays, the requirement hereinbefore mentioned may be waived.

On negotiated contracts, the decision as to which parts of the work will be performed by subcontract will, insofar as may be practicable, be made at the time the contract is negotiated.

5. Predetermination of Wages:

In predetermining the minimum wage which is to be paid to contractor's employees on the specific construction job, consideration shall be given to the rates prevailing in the area from which labor must be drawn to man the job and to new wage rates which have been negotiated and concluded through bona fide collective bargaining processes which will take effect at a future date.

Wage rates paid at the start of work on a project shall continue until the completion of the project, or not more than one year, and new agreements or new determinations of wages for work in the same area will become effective only on new jobs started or new contracts signed after the employer-employee agreement has been negotiated.

6. Application of Agreement:

Any contract work done for or through any Federal agency for defense purposes within the continental limits of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone shall be governed by this labor policy.

It is understood that the provisions of this agreement shall apply only to national defense projects.

7. Apprentices:

It is agreed that the number of apprentices used shall be limited to the number agreed upon between the respective unions and contractors and approved by the Department of Labor in the case of those unions and employers associations that have established apprenticeship standards in conjunction with the Department of Labor and the number of apprentices in other cases shall conform to the usual practice prevailing between the unions and the employers associations of the respective trades.

8. Board of Review:

There shall be constituted a Board consisting of a representative of the Government Agencies, a representative of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and a representative of the OPM. It shall be the function of this Board to interpret the provisions of this agreement, to adjust disputes arising hereunder, and the findings of the Board shall be binding on the parties to the agreement. In case of a dispute involving a specific Governmental Agency, that agency may designate a representative as a temporary member of the Board for the mediation of that dispute. The Board shall have no authority to encroach upon or to relieve any Governmental Agency of its legal authorities and/or responsibilities.

To become effective August 1, 1941.

Appointment of Member of Board of Review

At the August meeting of the Executive Council, the question was discussed with respect to selecting a representative of the Building and Construction Trades Department to serve on the Board of Review established under Section 8 of the agreement between Government Agencies, the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Office of Production Management. It was agreed to establish a yearly salary of $7500.00 and leave the choice of the man to the President and Secretary of the Department with approval by mail or telephone of the other members of the Executive Council of the Department.

At the September meeting it was properly moved, seconded and voted that President Coyne be selected to serve as the member representing the Building and

Construction Trades Department on the Board of Review established in the Agreement referred to above.

The Executive Council submitted the following Resolutions, which after being referred to proper committees, were concurred in.

RESOLUTION No. 3

WHEREAS, Congress appropriated $100,000,000.00, which was allocated to the National Youth Administration, and

WHEREAS, There have been numerous complaints of this administrative branch of the Government entering the building and construction field with so-called national youth who have reached mature age in life and who have had no previous experience in the skilled crafts in the industry, and

WHEREAS, Municipalities and various political subdivisions are endeavoring to have school houses and other public structures built and the cost of such buildings defrayed by National Youth Administration moneys whereby the so-called youth are used in a ratio of ten national youths to one journeyman mechanic in the construction of such buildings, thereby mortgaging the employment opportunities of organized Building and Construction Trades workers far in the future, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled go on record as protesting actions of this character on the part of the National Youth Administration; further be it

RESOLVED, That the Officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor make every effort to restrain the activities of the National Youth Administration so as to prevent them from entering the building and construction field.

RESOLUTION No. 5

WHEREAS, The Office of Production Management has established priorities affecting different materials used in the building and construction industry to the extent that they are now affecting private employment in private industry and members of the Building and Construction Trades Department, and

WHEREAS, Although it is a fact that a Division of Priorities has been established in the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management there has been but little relief afforded which would release necessary materials to continue building other than housing for National Defense purposes, and

WHEREAS, There is a further effect which results in slowing up the program of housing under the United States Housing Administration to which there seems to be but little relief to date, and

WHEREAS, It is generally understood that the coordinator on national defense housing must approve all priorities for certain types of materials that are to be used in private and defense housing and such priorities can be made effective, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor urge the President of the United States, the Office of Production Management, the Federal Works Agency, the Army and the Navy to take the necessary steps to cut out the unnecessary approvals required through coordination and other sources by the Office of Production Management and the Department which is charged with the responsibility of constructing buildings, so that priorities can be made effective for defense housing without unnecessarily stinting materials for use in private industry which will provide employment for the men who are affiliated with the National and International Unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, both during the defense program and after the defense period has passed; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy be mailed to the President of the United States, the Office of Production Management, the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Navy, and Administrator Knudson and Assistant Administrator Hillman of the Office of Production Management.

RESOLUTION No. 10

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor directed the President and Secretary-Treasurer to codify the existing laws of the Department to conform to actions of previous conventions, and

WHEREAS, The Thirty-third annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department unanimously adopted a recommendation of the Auditing Committee instructing the Executive Officers of the Department and the Executive Council to employ a certified public accountant to set up a bookkeeping system which would be most advisable and practicable to the needs of the Department, and that there be an accredited audit made as near or immediately after June 30—the end of the fiscal year—and that this audit when certified by the accountant be published, in sufficient numbers for distribution to the affiliates of the Department and mailed to them prior to September 1 of each year for their study and examination previous to the convention, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That Section 30 of the Constitution, Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L. be amended to read as follows to conform with the action of the Thirty-third convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1939:

"Sec. 30. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three national or international unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the Credential Committee. This committee shall meet at such place and at such time as the President of the Department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall determine from the accounts of this Department for the preceding twelve months and in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of this Constitution the eligibility of delegates and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Department. In no case, however, shall a member of the Executive Council be considered eligible to serve on the Credential Committee."

RESOLUTION No. 11

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor directed the President and Secretary-Treasurer to codify the existing laws of the Department to conform to actions of previous conventions, and

WHEREAS, The Thirty-third annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department unanimously adopted a recommendation of the Auditing Committee instructing the Executive Officers of the Department and the Executive Council to employ a certified public accountant to set up a bookkeeping system which would be most advisable and practicable to the needs of the Department, and that there be an accredited audit made as near or immediately after June 30— the end of the fiscal year—and that this audit when certified by the accountant be published, in sufficient numbers for distribution to the affiliates of the Department and mailed to them prior to September 1 of each year for their study and examination previous to the convention, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That Section 18 of the Constitution, Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L. be amended to read as follows to conform with the action of the Thirty-third convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1939:

Sec. 18. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the convention and meetings of the Executive Council; he shall keep a list of all officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the Department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the Department, and shall keep an itemized account of all expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the certified public accountant each quarter or at the direction of the Executive Council;

he shall receive for his services such remuneration as may be determined upon from time to time by the annual conventions; he shall not be allowed to leave headquarters on official business without the consent of the President; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved, and the amount fixed by the Executive Council, for the faithful performance of his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Department; the expenses of bond shall be borne by the organization.

The Plasterers and Bricklayers introduced the following Resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is with profound regret that we learn of the death of Mr. William Carroll, who had been appointed as a Referee for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the building and construction industry, and

WHEREAS, No hearings have been held in the many cases that are pending for a period of two (2) years,

BE IT RESOLVED, That this convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department does hereby direct the Executive Council of the Department to select a successor to the late William Carroll to act as referee within thirty (30) days after the adjournment of this convention and on any future occasion involving a vacancy in the position of referee through death, disability, discontinuance of services or otherwise to not permit the vacancy to exceed a period of thirty days and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the Department be directed to remunerate the new referee on a per diem basis determined by the Executive Council instead of an annual salary, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That as soon as the new referee is appointed he shall be instructed to immediately set dates as early as possible for hearings on and decisions on all pending cases.

The present set of officers was reelected without opposition and after being duly installed and obligated the Convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
WALTER R. BENNETT,
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.,
FRANK J. CLARKSON,
A. W. MUIR,
Delegates.

The land is the source of all wealth. It is the mine from which must be drawn the ore that labor fashions.—Henry George.

WE do not pretend that our labor movement has reached perfection. We earnestly desire and strive for further progress toward that end. But we do claim that it has given and still affords a fairer and larger field, more of the rewards and joys of life than can be achieved otherwise.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington, beginning October 3, 1941.

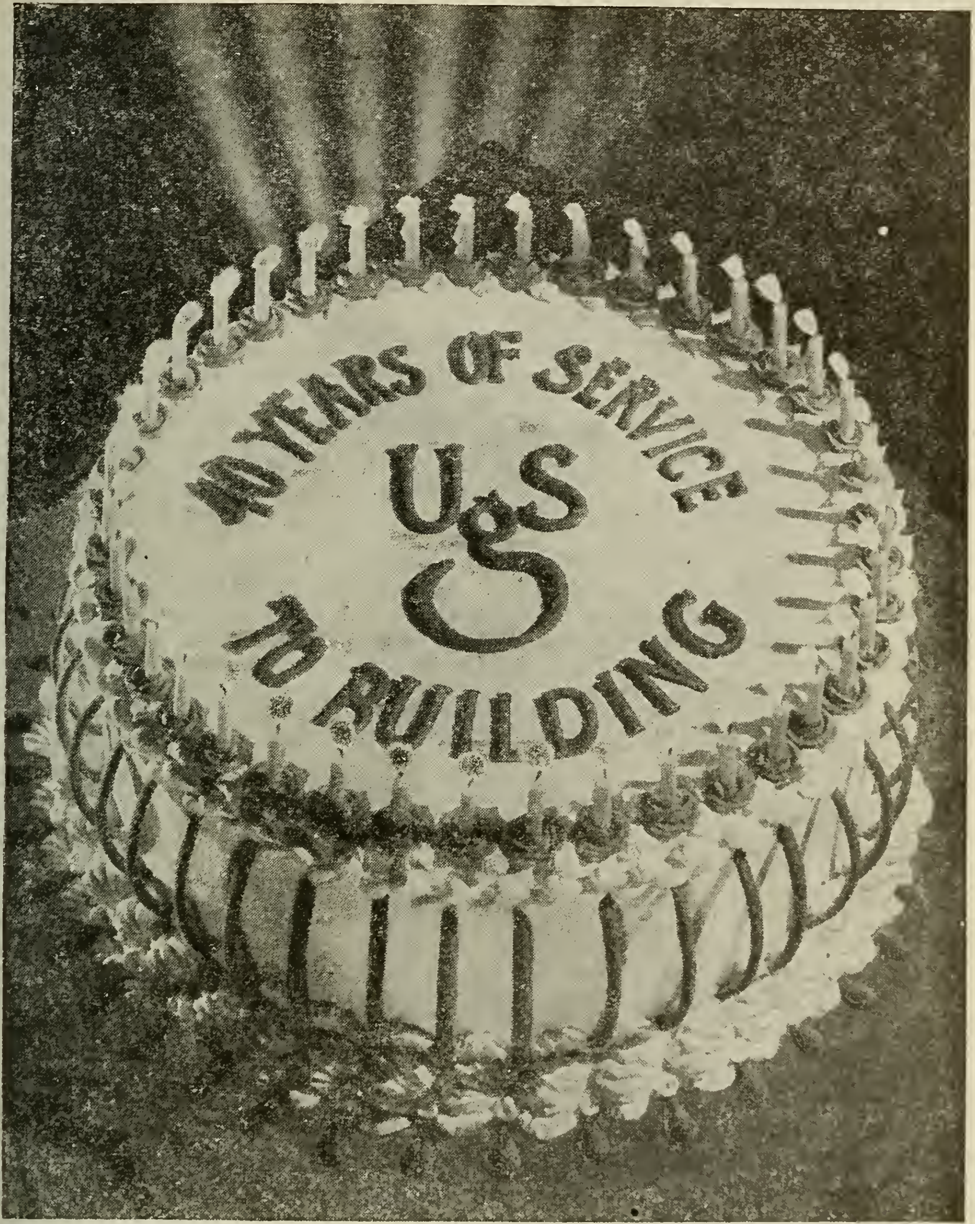
Ninety-two Delegates were present from thirty-seven National and International Unions.

Under the caption of "Officers' Report" the Secretary-Treasurer says in part:

> "The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has had an unusually successful year. Reports from all sections of the United States and Canada give us assurance that there is a continual growth in the great army of Union Label-conscious consumers. There is also a steady growth in the number of manufacturers and merchandisers who desire to display the Union Label, Shop Card or Service Button. The number of national and international labor unions that have adopted official emblems and have become affiliated with our Department has increased. New Union Label Leagues have been chartered in many cities throughout America. Great progress is being made among Union Label-conscious women shoppers who are forming additional women's auxiliaries in many cities in the United States and Canada. Union Label exhibits are being held in many cities at conventions and County fairs. They are being sponsored by Union Label committees composed of members of Central Labor Unions, Union Label Leagues and women's auxiliaries. Union Label activities are too numerous to report in detail, but through the labor press, over the radio, at union meetings and public gatherings, our publicity campaign urging consumers to buy only Union Label goods and to use only Union services is being efficiently and effectively carried on throughout America.
>
> "The Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. will continually carry on its policy of publicizing Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons. We have also extended our activities into the commercial field by actually promoting the sale of Union Label products and the use of Union services.
>
> "It is fundamentally an economic fact that if union-earned money is not spent for the products and services of union workers, American Union Label standards cannot be maintained. To state it positively, we repeat the principle that in order to obtain union wages through collective bargaining, members of labor unions and their friends must buy the products of union manufacturers and patronize union services. Only in this way can the American Labor Movement sustain the wages, hours and working conditions that have been gained in the past 60 years of struggle and sacrifice.
>
> "The Union Label Trades Department wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation for the splendid cooperation it has received from all national and international labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Then he dealt with:

Union Label Exhibits; Union Label Weeks; Union Label Leagues; 1942 Union Label Catalogue-Directory; News Releases,


40 YEARS OF SERVICE
USG
TO BUILDING

UNITED STATES GYPSUM

USG

This famous trademark identifies products of United States Gypsum—where for 40 years research has developed better, safer building materials.

WALLBOARD • PLASTER • LATH • INSULATION • ROOFING • PAINT

> Cartoons and Editorials; Radio Broadcasts; American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor; Union Label Display Posters; Radio Recording; Union Label in Educational Institutions:; Speakers' Bureau; Literature; Legislative and Departmental Activity; Union Label Laws; Attending Meetings, Conventions and Conferences; Educational Films.

The Executive Board of the Department dealt with vacancies on the Board during the year and reported that Brother Joseph P. McCurdy, President of the United Garment Workers of America, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Thos. A. Rickert, and that James M. Duffy, President of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Claude M. Baker, President of the International Typographical Union. The Board also dealt with the Finances of the Department and called attention to the fact that on account of the heavy expense incurred during the year it was necessary to give careful consideration to increasing the income of the Department in order to carry on its activities. On this matter the Convention unanimously decided to increase the per capita tax from one-half cent per member per month to two-thirds of one cent per member per month to go into effect January 1st, 1942.

The Board concludes its Annual Report by saying that:

> "The most urgent problem before America today is preparedness for the defense of our beloved land. The best economic defense of America is for its citizens to buy only American-made goods. However, when they buy Union Label products they are adding even greater stability to our economic welfare. Union-made articles are made under American labor standards—the highest standards in the world—and thereby the consumer protects not only the American market but also the American worker against slave wages. The consistent buying of Union Label goods and the patronizing of Union services are the best weapons for the defense of our labor union standards."

A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking the Labor press, the Labor News Service and the monthly journals of the national and international Unions for the space they so generously gave in publishing editorials, cartoons, Union Label designs, Shop Cards and Buttons.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers; First Vice-President, Jos. Obergfell, Brewery Workers; Second Vice-President A. A. Myrup, Bakery Workers; Third Vice-President John J. Mara, Boot & Shoe Workers; Fourth Vice-President Jos. P. McCurdy, United Garment Workers; Fifth Vice-President James M. Duffy, Pottery Workers and Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn, Cigar Makers.

The Convention adjourned to meet in such city as the American Federation of Labor may select to hold its Convention in 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
TED KENNEY,
WM. P. KELLY,
Delegates.

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Fire-worship was common among the ancient Britons. To promote good crops and good hunting, fire festivals were held several times each year, and prisoners of war, criminals and animals were enclosed in large wicker containers and burned with great ceremony.

◆

If workers receive Union wages for making Union products then workers must spend Union wages for Union products.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Sixty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Senator Auditorium, Seattle, Wash., and opened on Monday, October 6th and remained in session two weeks.

537 Delegates were present as herewith shown:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
89	National and International	304	41,341
3	Departments	3	3
36	State Bodies	36	36
127	Central Labor Unions	127	127
69	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	64	315
2	Fraternal Organizations	3	3
326		537	41,825

The Report of the Executive Council was voluminous and dealt with many matters of vital importance to the labor movement.

In starting the Report the Council calls attentions to the gains which have been made during the past year despite problems arising from defense activity and other obstacles which have to be met.

The Council reiterates its firm conviction that workers have a right to a voice in the determination of the terms and conditions under which they work. Real unionism does not come by law, by force, or from expediency but as the result of inner conviction and understanding. The problems which will inevitably present themselves for solution during the coming year will demand inescapable sacrifices on the part of all. In anticipation of the demands which will be made upon workers, central labor unions everywhere are called upon to take leadership in establishing the concept and the practice that local unions must be maintained as agencies for human freedom and human welfare. Our greatest aggregate concern must be to exercise our established rights so as to perpetuate them along with other accepted institutions of our country.

CHARTERS ISSUED AND MEMBERSHIP

During the 12 months ending August 31, 1941, 496 charters were issued. One new international union was formed (the Distillery Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union); 22 Central Bodies were chartered, and 472 directly affiliated Locals were chartered. At the close of the fiscal year of the Federation there were 1,441 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions with an average membership for the fiscal year of 198,605. On August 31, 1941, there was $800,054.15 in the Defense Fund.

The total membership of the Federation reached an all-time high in 1941 with 4,569,056 paid members on August 31, 1941.

Based on membership paid, the voting strength of unions in the convention is 45,282 votes.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN NUMBER OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

One of the most democratic features of our trade union movement is that we learn through experience whether or not decisions made are for the best interests of all concerned and when proved undesirable we are free to make amendments to our constitution accordingly. The increase in number of vice-presidents of the Executive Council which was effected at the 1934 convention has proved a deterrent to the work of the Council rather than as was expected. In the light of experience with 15 vice-presidents, in addition to the President and Secretary-Treasurer, and the growing difficulties of securing a quorum for the transaction of official business due to enlarged duties incident to individual organizations, the Executive Council deems it wise to recommend an amendment to our constitution whereby the number of vice-presidents will be decreased by 2, making the total of 13 rather than 15 as now provided. This was adopted.

ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES

The past year has been significant in extension of organizing work of the American Federation of Labor. The achievements of former years have been exceeded and extended over ever-widening territories through our own continental United States and its possessions. Attention is called to the character of the agreements entered into during the year providing wage increases, vacations with pay, the protection of economic rights of those who enter military service, preservation of seniority rights, and very substantial wage increases. These gains have been made during a critical time in the history of our Nation. All efforts have been made by our organizing staff to bring about peaceful solution of difficulties without resort to strikes. Our organizers have been active in the whole field of organization rather than in any particular part.

During the period covered by the report on organizing activities (September 1, 1940, through July 16, 1941), 242 groups were organized for internationals, 147 directly affiliated Locals were transferred to International Unions, and 400 charters were issued to directly affiliated Locals, of which 366 are now active as directly affiliated Locals, 20 were suspended, 2 disbanded, 9 were transferred to internationals, 1 charter was withdrawn, and 2 amalgamated.

Reports are included covering special organizing fields such as chemical workers, newspaper writers, agricultural, cannery and citrus workers, aluminum workers, distillery workers, grain processors, fabricated metal workers, office workers, rubber workers, textile workers, telegraph employees, railway patrolmen, etc.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

As a result of negotiations entered into between representatives of the International Typographical Union and the American Federation of Labor an agreement was formulated as a basis for re-affiliation of the I. T. U. with the American Federation of Labor.

Under the laws of the I. T. U., however, matters of this character must be ratified or disapproved by general referendum of the entire membership. The Executive Council of the Federation accepted the proposal. Despite the personal appeal of President Baker of the I. T. U. to his membership to support the findings of the special committee, a difference of opinion was manifested on the part of certain officials of the I. T. U., who openly worked for the defeat of the recommendation. The returns of the referendum reflected this division of opinion in the official family of the I. T. U. and the result was 25,632 in favor of accepting the agreement, while 33,498 voted against it. This ended the negotiations for the return of the I. T. U. to affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council expresses the opinion that this unfortunate division within the I. T. U. will result in a condition detrimental not only to the membership of the I. T. U. but also to the entire membership of the Allied Printing Trades. It is hoped that at some future time this action will be reconsidered and the membership of the I. T. U. will once again become affiliated with the A. F. of L. Meanwhile, the Executive Council decided that conferences will be held with representatives of the printing trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with the Allied Printing Trades Council for the purpose of evolving a plan for the creation of a printing trades label to be used by the printing trades council exclusively. In addition, the Executive Council has decided to consider a policy designed to protect the interests of the A. F. of L. and affiliated printing trades unions in printing contracts for the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations.

REPRESENTATION BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

Vital to labor unions and to their members is the retention of the functions which would be destroyed if too inclusive a field should be reserved to lawyers as the actual practice of law. Your Executive Council takes cognizance of the growing tendency on the part of lawyers to reserve to themselves many activities formerly performed by union representatives, such as the drawing up of contracts in collective bargaining, settling of threatened suits, presentation of workers cases and appeals to workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation commissions, as well as sundry hearings before administrative tribunals. While admitting the justification of the legal profession in their insistence that persons who offer their services to the public for a fee to give legal advice should be authorized to practice law, we strongly condemn attempts to rule out those experienced union representatives fully qualified to serve their fellow union members in the new field of administrative law which has developed through the multiplication of administrative boards and commissions serving in quasi-judicial and quasi-legislative capacities. These require a different technique from practice before courts of law and is a field in which the practical experience of union representatives outweighs formal legal training in usefulness.

LABOR AND THE ANTI-TRUST DRIVE

The 60th Convention of the American Federation of Labor expressed the determination of the American labor movement to resist the unwarranted assault upon the rights of Labor which had resulted from the efforts of certain Federal officials to distort the Sherman Act and make it a vicious anti-Labor instrument. Your Council is highly gratified to be able to report the eminent success of this "firm purpose." Attention is called to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States sustained each and every contention advanced by the American Federation of Labor and has during the past year administered a resounding and humiliating set-back to those Federal officials' ill-conceived plan of destruction of the prerogatives of the trade union movement.

There is presented under this caption the history of a number of test cases and the activities of the A. F. of L. through counsel to counteract the vicious activities of those engaged in this pernicious attack on the established rights of the trade union movement.

THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT

The developments of the past year in Europe with regard to the war and those engaged in it is briefly outlined in this section of the report. Your Executive Council expresses apprehension lest the change in the war picture brought about by the alliance of Russia with Great Britain in the struggle against Nazism may give rise to a tendency among some to embrace Soviet Russia as a friend and ally in defense of democracy. The Executive Council points out that Russia is not the willing ally of the forces of democracy but was forced into an alliance with democratic forces by sheer desperation. It should be borne in mind that communism is a form of totalitarianism inimical to democracy. These questions should be weighed carefully by our Nation in considering the extent of our aid to Soviet Russia.

Because of the the deep consciousness of the working people of our country of the issues involved in the European conflict, the Executive Council recommends that the 61st Convention of the A. F. of L. renew its pledge of support and cooperation with our Government in its completion of our national defense program and in its policy of extending full and complete aid to Great Britain and her allies.

PER CAPITA TAX TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

As a result of the study authorized and made of the needs and requirements of the Federation financially and otherwise, it is recommended that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor be so amended as to provide for a change in the amount of per capita tax to be paid by affiliated national and international unions, local trade and Federal labor unions to the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council concurs in the finding of this special committee and recommends that the Constitution be amended to provide that per capita tax shall be paid to the A. F. of L. as follows: from international or national trade unions, 1½ cents per member per month; from local trade and Federal labor unions, 35½ cents per member per month, 8½ cents of which must be set aside to be used only in the case of strike or lockout, unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council. The amount received by the A. F. of L. on each initiation fee from all directly affiliated local unions shall be 25% of the total fee received by the local union from the individual, but in no case shall the amount received by the American Federation of Labor be less than $1. Dues from Central and State Bodies, $10 per year, payable quarterly. Revenue also may be derived from special assessments when and as ordered by a majority vote of the regular or special convention.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council submits the following recommendations supplementary to those set forth in the report of the Executive Council to the Sixty-First Annual Convention under the title "Per Capita Tax to the American Federation of Labor," page 31.

After giving further consideration to Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council recommends that this section be further amended so as to provide that national and international unions should pay a per capita tax of one cent per month per member upon the membership in excess of 300,000 reported to the American Federation of Labor each month.

This would mean that national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be required to pay a per capita tax of one and one-half cents per month per member upon a membership of 300,000 or less; and one cent per month per member upon a membership in excess of 300,000.

As an illustration, an international union having a membership of 400,000 would pay a per capita tax of 1½c per month per member upon 300,000 members and a per capita tax of 1 cent per month per member upon an additional 100,000 members to the American Federation of Labor.

The Supplemental Report of the Executive Council was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

Machinists vs. Carpenters

Resolution No. 14.—By Delegates H. W. Brown, N. P. Alifas, John Clayton, D. M. Burrows, James Edgar, A. O. Wharton, International Association of Machinists.

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor assembled in convention during 1914 adopted by unanimous vote the following resolution:

"Whereas, The International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories, or elsewhere, where machinery may be used; and

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is attempting to do this work and taking advantage of every opportunity to place the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on same, and

"Whereas, Numerous protests have been made to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the trespass on the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists, and a number of conferences have been held, all to no avail, this resulting in the International Association of Machinists appealing to the Seattle Building Trades Department convention in the form of a resolution protesting against the infringement complained of, this resolution was adopted and the officers of the Building Trades Department instructed to use every means at their command to conserve the rights and jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists; and

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is fundamentally a craft composed of men skilled in the erecting, forming and assembling of wood materials and has never been recognized as a metal craft organization or granted jurisdiction over the making, repairing, erecting, assembling or dismantling of machinery; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and is hereby instructed to discontinue the infringements complained of; and be it further

"Resolved, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to render every possible assistance in enforcing the intent of this resolution."

WHEREAS, In an effort to carry out very definite instructions to the President and Executive Council as set forth in the concluding "Resolve" of the above quoted resolution, President Wm. Green, on advice and approval of the Executive Council, addressed a telegram as follows:

"February 8, 1938.
"Miami, Florida.

"H. S. Boughton, Business Agent,
Building Trades Council,
122 N. San Joaquin St.,
Stockton, California.

"Decisions of American Federation of Labor and Building Trades Department as set forth in printed pamphlet issued by Executive Council sets forth the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories, or elsewhere where machinery may be used Stop This information is sent you in accordance with action of Executive Council.

"WILLIAM GREEN."

President Green addressed similar telegrams to employers who inquired whether the Machinists' or the Carpenters' Unions had jurisdiction over the erecting and installation of machinery.

WHEREAS, President Wm. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, protested the issuance of above quoted telegrams and announced that if any additional such telegrams were issued, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners would pay no further per capita tax to the A. F. of L.; thereupon the Executive Council in April, 1938, directed President Wm. Green to refrain from announcing information relative to machinists' work as announced by the 1914 convention, and requested the Presidents of both the Machinists' and the Carpenters' Unions to hold conference, and

WHEREAS, For more than three years, pursuant to request of the Executive Council, conferences have been held but no settlement has been arrived at, for the reason that the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are insisting that there members must be permitted to perform work which the American Federation of Labor declared was work that came within the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the International Association of Machinists, not succeeding in having the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners conform to the A. F. of L. decision in the matter of erecting and installing machinery, so reported to the Executive Council and then requested that President Wm. Green, pursuant to the 1914 convention instructions to the Federation officers, renew the practice of notifying, on request, employers and other interested parties that the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories, or elsewhere where machinery may be used; but to all these efforts and requests the Executive Council, possibly still influenced by the threat of the President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, declined permission to President Wm. Green to carry out the very definite instructions to the Federation officers by the 1914 convention, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President (in his absence, the Secretary) on request by an employer or an interested party, shall notify that the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories, or elsewhere where machinery may be used; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the A. F. of L. notify the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and of the Building and Construction Trades Department to refrain from issuing any statement, written or otherwise, or take action in any way, for interfering with the work jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists as set forth in Resolution No. 152 adopted by unanimous vote at the 1914 A. F. of L. Convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President notify the subordinate councils of both the Building and Metal Trades Departments that pursuant to Resolution No. 152 adopted by the 1914 convention, the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories, or elsewhere where machinery may be used.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Discussion on this resolution made it evident that the parties at issue had reached an agreement some time past, but that this agreement was later cancelled by reason of complaint filed by other International Unions, and not because any of the parties to the agreement were dissatisfied with any of its provisions.

In order to again bring the organizations directly concerned into an understanding or agreement, instead of following a procedure believed to embitter this conflict, the Executive Council urged, finally succeeded, in bringing the organizations in dispute into conference.

While delay has been encountered in the negotiations, nevertheless your committee is of the judgment that conferences should be encouraged and carried on and that every possible effort be made both by the officers of the A .F. of L., its Executive Council, and by the two organizations concerned, to bring about an amicable and cooperative understanding and relationship.

Pending the reaching of an understanding or agreement, it is further recommended that in the event local difficulties arise between the two organizations involved, such disputes be then referred to the President of the respective two International Unions for consideration and adjustment.

In lieu of and to the accomplishment of these ends, we recommend reference of this subject matter to the Executive Council.

After a lengthy discussion the Report of the Committee was adopted.

Machinists vs. Building Trades Department

Resolution No. 16—By Delegates H. W. Brown, N. P. Alifas, John Clayton, D. M. Burrows, James Edgar, A. O. Wharton, International Association of Machists.

WHEREAS, The Building and Construction Trades Department is chartered by and subordinate to the American Federation of Labor and therefore the said Department or any of its officers are without authority to issue orders or make awards that attempt to set aside decisions rendered by an A. F. of L. convention, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled has very definitely announced that "the International Association of Machinists shall have jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere where machinery may be used," (see final action on Resolution No. 152, 1914 convention proceedings), and

WHEREAS, The following are quoted decisions or orders by the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department and are in conflict with an A. F. of L. convention decision:

"October 25, 1940.

"Mr. James G. Larkin, Secretary,
Hudson County Building and Construction Trades Council,
583 Summit Avenue,
Jersey City, New Jersey.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"In a dispute between the Millwrights, affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Machinists affiliated with the International Association of Machinists, a request for decision has been made to the Department over the setting and installation of Steam Turbines, Pumps, Preheaters, Motors, Forced Draft Fans, Induced Draft Fans, Scales, Coal Pulverizers, Conveyors, Automatic Stokers, Automatic Oilers and such machinery and equipment necessary in a power plant, on the Public Service Power House, Marion Plant, Jersey City, New Jersey, the following decision is hereby rendered:

"DECISION

"THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT RECOGNIZES THE MILLWRIGHTS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AS HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE WORK INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE MENTIONED ABOVE.

"The above mentioned decision shall apply on the above project only and your Council will be guided accordingly.

"Fraternally yours,
"John P. Coyne."

We now quote an exchange of telegrams involving a job at Oakland, California. President John P. Coyne, Building and Construction Trades Department, was telegraphed as follows:

"Jurisdictional dispute between Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Association of Machinists over the erection and installation of machinery on new construction job for Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company at 81st Ave. and San Leandro Blvd., Oakland. Please wire decision immediately as all but Machinists are off the job over the dispute. (Signed) Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council. C. R. Gurney, Secretary." This wire sent January 2, 1941.

Under date January 3, 1941, President Coyne replied:

"Retel jurisdiction dispute Carpenters and Machinists on Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company project. Be advised Machinists are not affiliated with Building and Construction Trades Department and should not do any building or construction work. The work involved therefore should be done by proper members of Building and Construction Trades Unions. (Signed) John P. Coyne."

On July 8, 1941, the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council received an additional so-called decision from John P. Coyne, President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, as follows:

"I wish to advise you that the Building and Construction Trades Department recognizes the work of repairing rigs and machinery operated by engineers on building and construction projects as coming under the jurisdiction of the members of the International Union of Operating Engineers."

WHEREAS, It is presumed that the Unions comprising the Building and Construction Trades Department have resolved among themselves to authorize the officers of the said Department to render decisions under certain conditions and affecting Unions affiliated with the said Department, but such decisions cannot take precedence over a decision which an A. F. of L. convention rendered for the benefit of a Union not affiliated with and denied admission to the Building and Construction Trades Department, and

WHEREAS, During the 1936 convention, in response to a request of the then Building Trades Department to change its title or name to read "Building and

Construction Trades Department" the committee dealing with the subject matter submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"The Committee recommends approval of change of the title with the distinct understanding that any substantial attempt on the part of the organizations now affiliated with the Building Trades Department to extend their jurisdiction because of the change in title, such action shall automatically restore the original name and title of the Department."

It is our contention that the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department, in response to the desires of certain Unions to gain control of machinists' work, did by their decision, herein quoted, act contrary to and in violation of the understanding agreed to by the 1936 convention for changing the name of the said Department; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention declare null and void any and all decisions, orders or awards by the Building and Construction Trades Department or its officers, which aim to interfere, and are in conflict with, the trade rights and jurisdiction the American Federation of Labor granted the members of the International Association of Machinists over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, building, factories, or elsewhere where machinery may be used, and that no additional such decisions, orders or awards which interfere with the herein stated trade rights of the members of the International Association of Machinists shall be rendered by the Building and Construction Trades Department or officers thereof, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to render every possible assistance in enforcing the intent of this decision.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions, and reported on as follows:

Concretely stated, and as developed in the discussions during the hearing on this resolution, the purport of this resolution is to define the authority of a Department of the Federation in matters of jurisdiction.

Your committee is of the opinion that where members of the Department in question have agreed that the Department may consider, define and determine conflicting claims of jurisdiction by such methods as they may approve, that such procedure is clearly within the discretion and authority of such Department. However in the event a ruling or decision thus rendered by the Department affects the jurisdictional right of an organization not affiliated to such Department, and not having previously agreed to such arrangement or procedure, direct or indirect, that such ruling or decision shall not be binding on a non-affiliated organization to the Department. In other words, the Department possesses no authority to render a decision in jurisdictional disputes, between an affiliated and non-affiliated union to the Department, unless by agreement of all the unions involved. On the other hand, the Department is within its authority to safeguard, protect and promote the jurisdictional rights of its affiliated unions.

Your committee recommends approval of the foregoing in lieu of Resolution No. 16.

This caused a lengthy discussion after which the report of the Committee was adopted.

Painters Application for Jurisdiction Over Linoleum Layers

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegates L. P. Lindelof, Clarence E. Swick, John Oliver, James P. Meehan, Christian M. Madsen, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

WHEREAS, The work of the Carpet, Linoleum and Resilient Floor Decorator is widely varied and consists of many types and phases of operation; and

WHEREAS, At the instant of their transfer from the Upholsterers' Brotherhood to that of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the jurisdictional claims hereinafter specified were affirmed by the above mentioned Brotherhoods; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the jurisdictional claims of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers be recognized and accepted by the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

Measuring, cutting, fabricating, fitting, installing and waxing of all materials to be cemented, tacked or otherwise applied to its base, wherever it may be, whether materials are used either as a decorative covering or as an acoustical appliance such as carpets of all types and designs, linoleum of all types and designs, sheet rubber, tile, asphalt tile, cork tile, cork carpet, linoleum tile, interlocking tile, mastic in sheet or tile form, composition in sheet or tile form and all derivatives of the above; the fitting of all devices for the attachment of the above materials and the fitting of all decorative or protective trim to and adjoining the above materials which shall include the drilling and plugging of holes and attaching of strips, slats, nosings, etc., on any base where the above materials are to be installed or applied such as drilling, plugging and slatting for installing of fastening of carpets, the installing of all nosings, cap strips, corner beads and edgings of any material.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Inasmuch as the subject matter of this resolution applies to International Unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, and that Department has an accepted referee to which such subjects may be referred, your Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. L.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the previous action taken, thirteen Vice-Presidents were elected, and the Convention adjourned sine die to meet in Toronto, Canada in 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
MAURICE A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
CHAS. W. HANSON,
M. J. SEXTON,
RALEIGH RAJOPPI,
JAS. E. RICKETS,
ALBERT E. FISCHER,
Delegates.

◆

The signs to be erected along the new Muskegon, Mich., streets for the city's seventy-one-building Federal homes project will bear names significant of the times. Three of the streets will be named Defense, Bellum and Convoy.

* * * * *

J. M. Barrie—the famous British author—never smoked till he wrote his book, My Lady Nicotine. His description in that book of the peace of mind which comes from watching the curling smoke caused him to become a confirmed pipe smoker.

◆

"Name the greatest of all inventors: Accident."—Mark Twain.

* * * * *

Modesty and humility are the sobriety of the mind; temperance and chastity are the sobriety of the body.—Winchcote.

◆

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A Setback For Chiselers

THE chiselers' big ace in the hole on public work has always been the requirement that contracts be given to the lowest bidder.

New York has now cancelled that by amending the law to permit public officials to give contracts to other than low bidders—when it is shown that the best interests of the State will be served.

The bill was sponsored by the State Federation of Labor and had the endorsement of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City. It amends the State finance law, the State public buildings law, the State highway law, and the State printing law so as to provide that when awarding contracts to the lowest responsible or reliable bidder, the State department head or the Commissioner of Standards and Purchase, charged with the responsibility of awarding State contracts, shall give consideration to what, in his judgment, will best promote the public interest. The lowest bid may be rejected provided such action is approved by the State comptroller.

The amendments will afford organized labor and any other worthy interest an opportunity to protest against the awarding of contracts to concerns that operate against approved public policy and to show cause why State contracts should not be awarded to such concerns even though they may be the lowest bidders.

Here is a bill that may be studied with profit by Federal and State legislatures.

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Remember Pearl Harbor!

BUY BONDS

Now that our country is at war, it is the duty of every member of our Brotherhood to do his utmost in assisting in the efforts of our Government to overcome our enemies as speedily and quickly as possible, and in order to accomplish this the Government is requesting that we, as citizens purchase Government bonds to assist in carrying on the work of providing munitions and implements of war.

The General Officers have purchased bonds for our Brotherhood to the limit of the amount permitted, and we urge all Local Unions and District Council to purchase as many bonds as their funds will permit.

That should also apply to individual members of our organization.

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New Year Thoughts

As another calendar makes its bow and 1941 is logged for eternity, our thoughts naturally respond to the general tendency to "ring out the old, ring in the new."

Gone are regrets over disappointments of the old twelvemonth. Fresh determination grips us as we face the future. And with good reason, too. For despite the war, the extra burdens it places upon us, the deprivations it occasions us, we sense a feeling of profound gratitude that war's horrors have not visited our mainland. And in the same breath we pray that we may be spared that calamity. We, of the Brotherhood, have much to be proud of. Our matchless leadership has guided our ship of destiny through the perilous waters of industrial strife, has secured and insured for us the gains we dreamed of but only faintly hoped to see realized and has wisely given serious thought to the days of adjustment and reconstruction which will follow in the wake of peace.

Secure in our position, proud of our record of contribution to the Nation's defense, we face the future with quiet confidence, as loyal Americans and as loyal members of the United Brotherhood.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
950 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1942, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2322	Marion, Va.
2515	High Point, N. C.
2644	High Point, N. C.
2937	Portland, Ore.
3001	Bend, Ore.
3002	Prineville, Ore.
3003	Grants Pass, Ore.
3004	Springdale, Wash.
3005	Klamath Falls, Ore.
3006	Trinidad, Calif.
3007	Brick, Calif.
3008	Scotia, Calif.
3009	Grants Pass, Ore.
2323	South Bend, Ind.
2324	Erwin, Tenn.
3010	Blue Lake, Calif.
3011	Wilson, N. C.
3012	Rosman, N. C.

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NOTICE

Officers and Members of All Local Unions

Many Local Unions have not advised this office as to the plan they have adopted with reference to members entering the Service. It is important that every Local Union should advise this office whether or not they are carrying their members who entered the Service and we are repeating the detailed advice appearing in the October, 1941, quarterly circular explaining the method to be followed.

Despite the fact that General President Hutcheson sent all Local Unions a circular letter, dated January 15, 1941, dealing with the membership of those men called for military service, hundreds of inquiries continue to pour in, asking for information when one of their members is called for service. In order to save a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, we take this opportunity briefly to outline the proper procedure in such cases.

You may classify your members in the service as follows:

First. If the member desires to remain in benefit during the time of his service, it is necessary that the Local continue to pay tax and the member continues to pay dues, unless the Local Union decides to pay the dues for such members.

Second. If the member elects not to pay dues or the Local Union decides not to pay tax on such members as may enter the service, you may carry him in membership without benefit during the time he is in the service and so notify this office, and one may be deducted from the number on which you pay tax. A member taking advantage of this plan must have his dues paid up to and including the month he enters the service.

Upon his return from the service he starts paying dues and the Local pays tax on his account to the General Office and mention of his return to the Local must be made in the first possible monthly report of the Financial Secretary.

Notifying this office now may save your Local Union considerable difficulty later when your members return from the Service in the expectation that they have been carried during their absence. Please advise on this subject without further delay.

◆

Holiness is what is loved by all the gods. It is loved because it is holy, and not holy because it is loved.—Plato.

* * * * *

The general of a large army may be defeated; but you cannot defeat the determined mind of a peasant.—Confucius.

* * * * *

Manners are more important than laws. Upon them, in great measure, the laws depend.—Burke.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenters was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother K. B. Kaiser, Local 14, San Antonio, Texas.
Brother E. T. Johns, Local 55, Denver, Colo.
Brother Nil Tremblay, Local 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother G. B. Bennett, Local 256, Savannah, Ga.
Brother C. W. Rivenbach, Local 256, Savannah, Ga.
Brother Thomas Hickey, Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother L. D. Roberts, Local 468, Pikeville, Ky.
Brother James Hulbert, Local 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Louis Sceittinger, Local 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Elmer Schoonmaker, Local 483, New York, N. Y.
Brother Phillip Friederich, Local 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Jack F. Schwartz, Local 668, Palo Alto, Calif.
Brother Carlott Johnson, Local 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother T. J. (Ted) Halstead, Local 1223, Marshfield, Oregon.
Brother George Holberg, Local 1573, West Allis, Wisc.
Brother Burt M. Johnson, Local 1974, Ellenburg, Wash.
Brother Arthur Neely, Local 2825, Nashville, Tenn.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union No. 2116, Oakland, Calif., Buys U. S. Bonds

Editor, The Carpenter:

At our last regular meeting our membership voted to invest $5,000.00 in Government Defense Bonds, which was done October 31.

Fraternally,
Gilbert Lester, Financial Secretary.

Local 246 Again Remembers Its Heroes

Editor, The Carpenter:

Year after year, this Local on the first meeting following Armistice Day observes what we call our Honor Roll night.

At this meeting held on November 17th, we again did honor to our members who served the Colors during the first World War.

This Honor Roll consists of 35 names of members whom we had records of during that war period, namely:

John Agresta, James Curr, Harry Goldenberg, Edward Hochberg, William Mathews, Fred Newell, Emil Porkorny, Charles Schiller, Abe Rachmolowitz, William Bell, Charles Easing, Edward Heiberg, Harry Lane, Joseph Mack, Carl Nielson, Sam Polsky, Geo. Sobrofke, Otto Borunka, Charles Flohr, Harvey Hirsch, Henry Lang, William Mayhew, Ernest Nonnenmacher, Joseph Spalzman, Julius Spissack, John Vobornick, Anthony Costi, William Gulien, Geo. Henjes, Harry Mulnick, Fred Nehring, John Preli, George Schick, Al Schick, Harry Zeigler.

Of these thirty-five, we still have fourteen active members, fifteen have resigned or sought other fields of endeavor and six have died, namely:

John Agesta, William Bell, Henry Lane, William Matthews, George Schick, Al Schick.

Our hall was decorated with the National colors and each one present was given an American Flag pin as a memento of the occasion.

In conclusion, three months' dues was presented to each of our active heroes as a token of esteem.

Fraternally,
Jos. Holzhauer, Recording Secretary.

Local 792, Rockford, Ill., "Buys American"

Editor, The Carpenter:

At the last regular meeting of Carpenters Local Union No. 792, it was voted to adopt the "Buy American" slogan. We wish to have this slogan printed in the Journal.

Fraternally yours,
A. L. Hagaman, Recording Secretary.

Local No. 256 Celebrates 42nd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

This Local has just completed its new hall. We held our 42nd Anniversary at the hall on Tuesday evening, November 4, 1941. It was a gala affair for all, especially Brother G. W. Linzer (Uncle Bill), who holds a membership record of thirty-four years in our Local.

We also had one Charter Member present, Brother T. J. McMahon.

The Committee did a good job of putting up a fine repast, including shrimp and all necessary trimmings.

The Committee included Brothers E. Hoagland, Sr., Chairman; H. C. Skinner, M. T. Arnsdorff, J. A. Von Bergen, Jr. and G. W. Linzer.

Fraternally yours,

E. Kibbey, Recording Secretary,
Savannah, Ga.

Local Union 830, Oil City, Pa., Celebrates 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the formation of Local 830 of the Carpenters' Union, members and their wives gathered in the spacious dining room of the City Hotel to partake of a Chicken Dinner.

The committee included Ray Echenoz, Glenn Sigworth and Oscar Holquist. Harry S. Weiser, only member present who joined the Union in 1901, was toastmaster.

Brother J. F. Leyda was the principal speaker. His talk was confined to his personal experience when trade demands were made in the earlier days of the organization. Brother Leyda joined the Brotherhood in 1891, and was the oldest member present, while William E. Gifford, apprentice, was the youngest.

The entertainment feature was a program of musical numbers by the Stevens Family.

Among the guests were a number of local contractors, who spoke highly of our fellowship.

Fraternally,
Harry S. Weiser (Toastmaster)

Brother W. E. Miller Resigns St. Louis Post

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 185 has accepted the resignation of Brother W. E. Miller as Financial Secretary, owing to his failing eyesight.

Brother Miller was born in Scotland, August 27, 1857, where he served his apprenticeship. He arrived in the United States in June, 1889 and joined the Brotherhood May 3, 1884, in Los Angeles, California, in Local Union No. 56.

He was Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 257 of St. Louis from May 1890 to November 1894, and Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 183 of Peoria, Ill., for several years. He was elected again Financial Secretary of 257 until the consolidation of Locals 257 and 578 in 1918. Brother Miller was elected Financial Secretary of Local Union 185, May 28, 1932 and served in that office until August 28, 1941.

Fraternally,
Chas. Murray,
M. F. Goodrich,
John Peacocke,
Committee.

Corpus Christi Local Dedicates New Hall

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Friday night, October 31, 1941, Local Union No. 1423 dedicated its new hall at Eighteenth and Morgan Streets in Corpus Christi, Texas.

At 8:00 o'clock the dedication program took place with about 800 persons in attendance. There were several speakers representing both civic, business and Governmental agencies who had much praise for the Carpenters' organization and their conduct in Corpus Christi. Among these were Mayor A. C. McCaughan and Mr. C. E. Bindson, Director of Labor Relations at the Naval Air Training Station at Corpus Christi, which is one of the largest projects of its kind in the entire defense program.

Mr. Brindson stated that it was his privilege to state that the Naval Base project had had no labor difficulties with the Carpenters organization and also that over $2,000,000.00 in wages had been paid to Carpenters alone since the project started in June, 1940.

Mr. R. E. Roberts of the General Executive Board gave the principal address. It was a very fine program and much enjoyed by all.

After the program the floor was cleared and the rest of the evening was given over to dancing.

It was an enjoyable and educational evening and everyone left with the best wishes for Local No. 1423 in Corpus Christi.

We also wish to extend thanks to the General Office for the privilege of having Brother Roberts with us for the program.

Fraternally,
Harold Peterson, Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 1423.

LOCAL 1423, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, DEDICATES NEW HOME

Upper Left, Exterior View; *Upper Right,* Auditorium; *Center,* General Executive Board Member R. E. Roberts. *Lower photograph shows Local Officers and Special Guests, left to right, as follows:* A. U. Swearingen, President; W. A. Shanos, Treasurer; Harold Peterson, Recording Secretary; W. C. Echols, Business Agent; W. E. Harvey, Financial Secretary; A. C. McCaughan, Mayor of Corpus Christi; L. C. Peters, Vice-President; Board Member R. E. Roberts; Bill Blair, of the Chamber of Commerce.

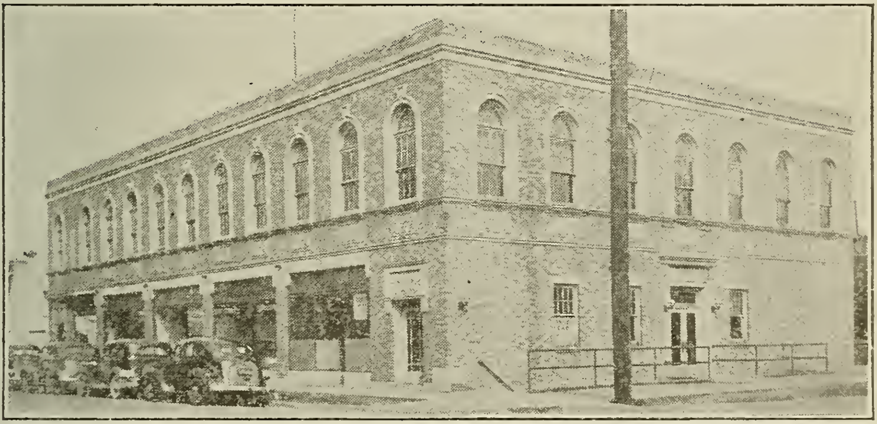
Local 871, Battle Creek, Mich., Opens New Temple

Editor, The Carpenter:

On October 25, 1941, Local No. 871, celebrated the opening of its Temple and also its forty-first anniversary. The Local purchased their Temple early in the year, but did not get possession until August 15, 1941, so it was decided to have the joint celebration as soon as possible after getting into the new home.

The Local served a chicken supper to members and families, also to visitors from Locals in Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Jackson and Kalamazoo. A great deal of credit for the supper was due to the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 42, as they were the ones who prepared the food. More than three hundred were served. This was one dinner at which no speeches were given.

After dinner the guests assembled in the auditorium on the second floor and enjoyed an evening of entertainment and speeches. Addresses of welcome were given by Brother Carl Peters, President of the Local and Mrs. Pauline Eisinger, President of the Auxiliary.



Appearing on the program as speakers were Mr. Jack Reid, Secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor, Mr. Louis Hart, A. F. of L. organizer, and Brother George Orris, Representative of the General Office of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. All were loud in their praise of the Local in getting into such a nice home of their own. Brother Orris was the main speaker, and he referred to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and called attention to the fact that it was signed in the Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. He traced the growth of the Brotherhood up to the present time. He paid tribute to the auxiliary movement, telling of the help they had been to Locals in various places.

We are looking forward to many more parties during the winter months, believing that it will stimulate more fraternalism among the members and work to the good of the Local.

Officers of the Local are Carl Peters, president; Ted Evans, vice-president; Ivan Wallace, financial secretary; H. Rosine, corresponding secretary; John D. Frey, treasurer; James Thompson, conductor; Roy Hart, warden.

Fraternally,
Lloyd Lowry,
Ed. Hansen,
Geo. Spriggs, Trustees.

Local 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Holds Silver Jubilee

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Saturday evening, November 22, 1941, Local Union 284 of Jamaica, N. Y., held a dinner dance to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the 25th anniversary of the Local. Four hundred guests were present and enjoyed an exceptionally pleasant evening.

Brother Chas. Hanson, President of the New York District Council of Carpenters, who was guest of honor, gave an interesting address, describing the organizing and the progress of our Brotherhood. Dancing and entertainment provided by our members and their friends, was enjoyed by all.

The Committee in charge included Brothers John Solberg, Jesse Whiteway, Hugh Brodley, John V. Myers, Frank Keenan, Geo. Lynch, Tom Calicchio, and Ed Stelter.

Fraternally yours,
C. C. Swenson, Financial Secretary.

Family Group Life Insurance Offered

The Interstate Life Insurance Company, of Chicago is now issuing a family group life insurance policy. This policy insures the entire family and everybody from the baby to grandparents is included at one low cost.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company had made this offer because they feel that the average American Family needs Life Insurance, but has never before been able to secure a policy that will insure the whole family, and yet the premium only be about 3 cents per day.

The Company is offering this insurance without any special application fee; there is no medical examination required. The Insurance Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to $3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other policies which the applicant or his family might have.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company has in force and effect over three millions of business, and handles this special policy direct by mail from the Home Office. This Company also has on deposit, with the Illinois Department of Insurance, $100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on page 1 of this issue.

Quite So, Quite So

"Jones has gotten so he can play the slide trombone with his hands tied behind his back."

Well, Well! Wonderful feat!

* * * * *

The Only Sure Way

Barber—You are losing your hair very fast. Are you doing anything to save it.

"Yes: I am getting a divorce."

* * * * *

Pat was told by his lawyer that his best course was to plead guilty to the charge against him.

He stepped into the dock with a determined air, and when asked by the judge if he pleaded guilty or not guilty, replied with vim:

"Guilty, me lord, an' I've witnesses here to prove it."

The Yarnin' BASKET

Safety Clothing for Women Workers

The well-dressed woman in industry today is the safely dressed woman.

It's not necessary to sacrifice charm and feminine appeal in order to be a safe worker. Clothing can be comfortable, clean, cool, and convenient without making the wearer look unattractive. The work dress must suit the job. If it is too tight, it causes strain and fatigue. If it is too loose, it may catch in the machinery. It should have no outside pockets, ties, or frills. It has been found that highly starched garments hinder the absorption of poison, so the safely dressed worker is neatly crisp in appearance. Sensible shoes are also an essential item of the workers' wardrobe and should be comfortable, durable, and suitable. Run-down heels and thin or worn soles may be the direct cause of a fall.

Special work clothing and accessories can be designed for jobs with special dangers. For example, some occupations require the wearing of safety shoes with reinforced vamps or foot protectors made of chrome leather and aluminum. Where workers handle acids or where conditions of excessive moisture and heat exist, wooden soled shoes have been designed. In the manufacturing or handling of explosives, shoes with sewed or wooden-pegged soles and heels with copper nails must be worn.

"Wear your goggles—you can't replace an eye" is a wise slogan. Goggles should be light-weight and comfortable and only shatter-proof glass should be used. In New York alone, it is noted, 2,000 workers a year suffer from eye injuries severe enough to make them eligible for compensation benefits. Among the more frequent hazards are flying bodies, tools, splashing liquids, etc. One large manufacturing firm requests that goggles be worn by all workers and even by visitors. This company saved $116,000 in two years by this requirement, and what is far more important, it saved at least "100 eyes" in a period of 10 years.

While every woman loves to have attractive hair, the woman worker is cautioned that electrical attraction may draw free hair into a moving machine, so that caps are almost necessity in most factories. They should be light, comfortable, and washable, and large enough so that they can be easily thrown off in an emergency. If the hair is not completely covered, nets under the cap give added protection. Visored caps protect the eyes from the light, and scarfs wound around the head to protect workers from flying dust.

Gloves are an all-important factor in safety clothing, it is pointed out. According to some State reports, approximately half of all occupational injuries to women affect their hands and fingers. However, gloves can be more harmful than helpful if they are not of the right fabric. Gloves that absorb moisture may be more dangerous than no gloves at all. Leather gloves particularly should be checked for rough seams as continual irritation opens the way for infection.

One accessory that the well-dressed worker will definitely ***not*** wear is jewlry. Even the useful wrist-watch is on the black list.

Return of the Market Basket

Advancing costs of living is a threat to all of us. Primarily it is the problem of the housewife. When we pass the pay envelope over on Saturday night, it is her job to stretch its contents until the red seal on the bills looks like an inflated toy balloon.

But when the quality and quantity of the table shrinks the provider and the purchasing agent of the household are likely to go into executive session after supper dishes are cleared away and discuss what can be done about it.

Here are eight rules of economy laid down by the Consumers' Division of the Department of Agriculture that may come in handy.

They are:

"First, at the beginning of your buying week, make out your shopping list for the entire week. Buy as much as you can of the things you'll need for the week at one time. This will enable you to make savings by buying quantity.

"Second, buy by weight or measure, not by cents' worth. Don't ask for 24 cents' worth of stewing meat. Decide how much you need, and buy that much after you have learned how much it is a pound.

"Third, watch your weights and measures, and not only the butcher's scales. When there are several different brands of a canned food on the grocer's shelf at different prices, read the label to see how much each can contains, then work out for yourself which is the cheapest can per ounce.

"Fourth, buy cash and carry when it is cheaper than charging and sending.

"Fifth, look for U. S. Government grades when buying foods: A, B, C grades for canned foods; prime, choice, good, commercial, and utility for beef, veal, and lamb; AA (special), (extra), B (standard) for eggs. For some purposes the middle or lower grades with less eye appeal are as satisfactory as top grades and are equally nutritious.

"Sixth, when you shop, keep your eyes open for an alternate choice which is cheaper but which serves the same purpose. For example, when pork's a bargain and beef's expensive, don't be too rigid about your meal plans.

"Seventh, watch the seasons of food so you can take advantage of foods that are especially plentiful, because that's when they are cheapest.

"Eighth, buy in bulk when bulk buying enables you to save the cost of packaging. If such foods as rice, sugar, noodles, spaghetti, dried fruits, are sold in bulk, see how much you can save buying that way."

Undeniably the high cost of packaging contributes much to the high cost of living. The consumer must pay for it. Establishing demand for brands means costly advertising that must be continuous, and be paid for by the consumer.

Boiled down, the advice of the Department of Agriculture means the return of the old-fashioned market basket.

There could be worse things.

(Editor's Note: And, may we add, whenever possible, insist on the Union Label.)

Auxiliary No. 390, Carthage, Mo., Plans Yule Party

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are a new Auxiliary, which started October 6, 1941, with 10 members and have added two members since. We elected officers as follows: Mrs. Bertha Herron, President; Mrs. Cecile Smith, Vice-President: Mrs. Edna Brown, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lorretta Swan, Treasurer; Mrs. Goldie Maxwell, Conductress; Mrs. Clara Brown, Warden; Mrs. Pearl Wilbur, Mrs. Eva Cupp and Mrs. Grace Spain, Trustees.

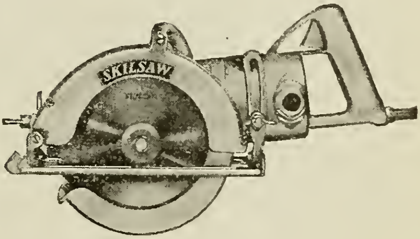
We are proud of our membership and we are having a Christmas party. We have "Sunshine Pals" and have penny drills to raise a fund for flowers and cards for our sick members.

We would like to hear from other Auxiliaries and we extend an invitation to all Auxiliaries to visit us. We meet the first and third Monday nights of the month.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Edna Brown, Recording Secretary.

New Saw Announced by Skilsaw

Announcement has just been made of the addition of a new 8¼-inch SKILSAW to the famous line of portable electric tools manufactured by Skilsaw, Inc., 5033-43 Elston Avenue, Chicago.



The new saw, Model "825" is a fast-cutting tool for all sawing in the framing of houses, schools, churches, factories and similar structures. Excellent for remodeling work, all maintenance sawing, for fastest cutting of wood, steel, lead, copper, aluminum and compositions in production work. Model "825" is designed for use with abrasive discs to cut and score stone, tile, concrete, etc. Cuts to a depth of 2⅝ in. in wood, for fast easy sawing on all 2 in. rough lumber. Bevel-cuts lumber up to 2⅛ in. thick at 45 degrees. Cuts aluminum and copper up to ½ in. thick; lead sheets up to 1 in. thick. Blade has a free speed of 3000 R.P.M. and is protected by an automatic telescoping guard that rotates on ball bearings.

Skilsaw Model "825" is 18 inches long. Weighs only 18½ lbs. Sells for a low price of $115.00. Every moving shaft is mounted on ball bearings for quiet operation and long life. Power universal motor.

New Sickness-Accident Family Policy

The United Insurance Company now offers a Sickness and Accident Policy that insures the whole family—mother, father, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, in-laws—all may be included in one policy for the amazing low cost of a dollar a month for all.

The United Insurance Company does not require anyone to take a medical examination. They will take your word that you and your family are in good health. Each policy pays up to $7,500.00 maximum cash benefits. The United Insurance Company is old and reliable having already paid millions of dollars in cash benefits to policy-holders. They have $225,000.00 on deposit with the Illinois State Insurance Department for the protection of the policy-holders.

This is an unusual opportunity to get an amazing, new low cost Sickness and Accident policy that will insure your whole family. Read the United Insurance Company's advertisement on the inside front cover of this magazine and write to them for all the information.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 160

Thresholds, sometimes called "saddles," are mostly used on outside doors; however, there are occasions where the specifications call for thresholds on inside doors. A threshold should be from ⅝ of an inch to ¾ of an inch thick, so that the door will clear rugs and so forth. For outside doors, speaking of residences, oak is usually used, while metal thresholds are commonly used on outside doors of public buildings. Inside thresholds, if thresholds are used, should match the wood of the floors. A combination of stone sill and threshold is often used in masonry, especially on outside doors, which makes a first class job. Cement thresholds are formed when the cement floor is put into place, so that the floor, sill and threshold are all a part of the same slab.

It is important that the foundations, under outside doors especially, are firm, because if the settling is uneven, it will be impossible to hold the proper clearance between the threshold and the bottom of the door. In such cases the door, in order to close, will have to be cut off, either at the top or at the bottom.

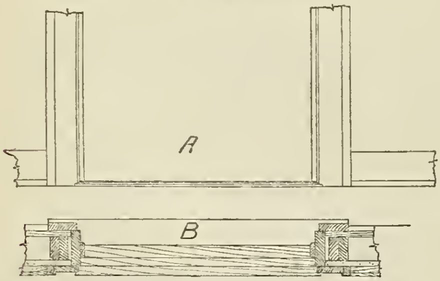


Fig. 1

Fig. 1, A, shows an elevation, in part, of a door opening with the threshold in place. At B we are showing a plan of the same opening.

Fig. 2 is a plan of one jamb of an outside door opening, showing a part of a threshold in position to be marked. (The door should be taken off the hinges to do this marking.) To the left, shaded, we are showing a cross section of the threshold. To mark the various off-sets that are necessary, set the scribers (or compass) to the distance between the door stop and the point that is to correspond with it on the threshold, as the distance indicated by the arrows at 1, and mark the first off-set. Then move the set scribers to off-set number 2, and mark it, and in the same manner, move to number 3 and mark it. To mark the lines shown dotted in Fig. 2, place the steel square as shown in Fig. 3 and mark the threshold along the edge of the tongue, where it is numbered 1, which is to fit the stop, also numbered 1. Now set the scribers to the distance between the jamb and the edge of the tongue, numbered 2, and transfer that to number 2 on the threshold. Then set the scribers to the distance between the edge of the casing and the edge of the square, numbered 3, and transfer that to number 3 on the thresold. This done, make the two off-sets pointed out at number 4, equal. In the same manner mark the threshold for the other side of the door. Care should be taken that the threshold does not move while the marking is done. (Tack it to the floor.) When both ends of the threshold are marked, take it up and cut as marked. If this is all carefully done, the threshold will fit perfectly.

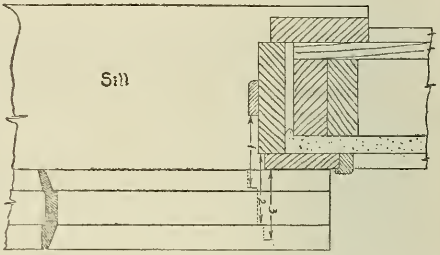


Fig. 2

Before nailing the threshold, see to it that its fits both the sill and the floor, and if it does, mark the top of it on both jambs, as we are pointing out at A, Fig. 4. Now take up the threshold and put the door back onto the hinges, and transfer the top of the threshold from the jambs to the door. Having these marks, take the door down and lay it on the trestles; and, guided by a straightedge, mark the door from point to point, and cut it off.. Now tack the threshold in place, and hang the door for trial. If there is friction, the door should be dressed just enough to make it clear the threshold freely. When the door clears, nail the threshold down permanently, as shown at B, Fig. 4, and the job is done.

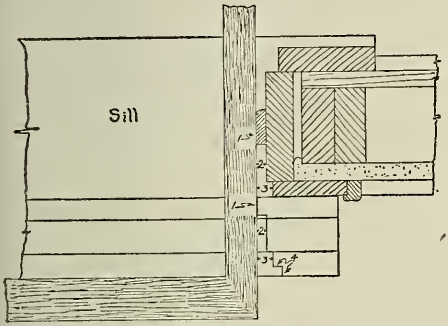


Fig. 3

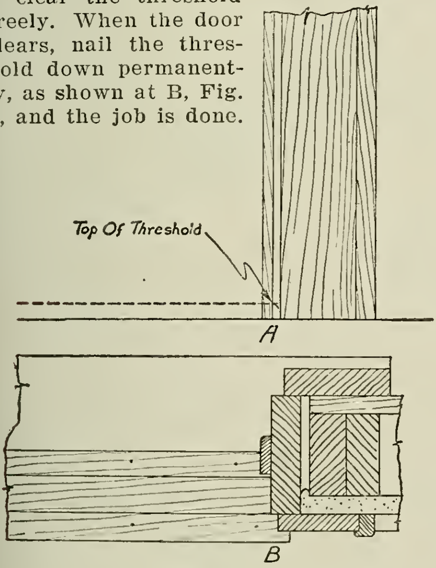


Fig. 4

How to mark and fit a window is shown by Fig. 5. At A we are showing the uncut stool held against the window jambs for marking. For both right and left, set the scribers (or compass) to the distance numbered 1, allowing just enough to give proper play for the sash. With the scribers set, mark the stool as shown by dotted lines at either end and numbered 2. The cuts that are to fit the jambs are also shown by dotted lines, and are made with the square. The ends of the casing lugs are cut off square before the stool is put into place. At B we are showing the stool in its proper position.

To support extra wide or long stools while marking them, nail cleats, as many as the case might require, to the sill in such a manner that they will project beyond the plaster line enough to hold the stool while it is being marked.

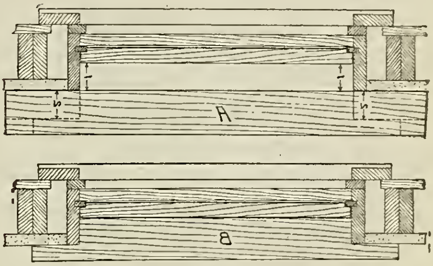


Fig. 5

Fig. 6 shows an elevation of one corner of a window with all the finish on. . . . After the stool is in place, as shown in Fig. 5, B, some carpenters put on the apron and cove-moulding before the casing is in place, but we like to do the casing first and leave the apron and cove for the last thing. In this way we can use struts, as indicated by dotted lines, to hold the apron tight against the stool while it is being nailed, without danger of pushing the stool out of its proper position.

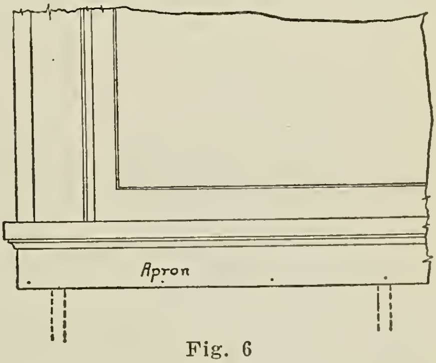


Fig. 6

Here are a few things that are important in fitting a stool: There should be about 3/32 of an inch play between the stool and the sash—the top of the stool should be at perfect right-angle with the sash, and it should be straight.

Estimating Lumber

By L. Perth

The subject of estimating in general has been touched upon in the columns of the Journal in the years past. However, the superficial treatment does not impart the necessary knowledge which would make one proficient enough to prove himself competent in the matter of estimating, whether it be one or more branches of building construction.

The ability to estimate materials cannot be over-emphasized and as to the estimating of lumber, it has become an absolute necessity for every carpenter as well as other building mechanics to possess a working knowledge so as to determine how much of this material will be required for a given construction job.

With the unprecedented activity in the building industry today, an activity which is growing by leaps and bounds, every carpenter today may be regarded as a contractor of tomorrow and as such he must possess the qualifications which would supplement his trade experience and among these the major prerequisites are the ability to read blue prints fluently and the knowledge of estimating.

The term estimating, however, must not be misconstrued. It does not mean to be able to prepare a bill of material only. It also means the capacity of establishing several other factors so essential to the successful, competent and profitable completion of the job. The cost of labor, equipment, overhead expenses and occasional services must be taken into account.

It should be borne in mind that in order to be able to estimate a job one must be proficient in plan reading. By being proficient is meant to possess the ability to read drawings fluently. There can be no half way about it.

When you are given a set of Plans and Specifications you must understand the contents of these documents thoroughly. Whether a general contractor or a subcontractor, a "good enough" attitude in either perusal of plans or the preparation of an estimate will eventually lead to disaster. Competition is keen and to make a success as an independent builder one must follow the above suggested stipulations.

This prerequisite, however, does not apply to contractors only. Every building mechanic who aspires to a promotion should endeavor to master the subject of estimating. Every carpenter foreman is expected to possess the ability of preparing a complete list of lumber, and the general contractor as a rule expects his superintendents to handle this phase of the job.

In the succeeding articles we will take up the study of estimating of the various branches of trades which enter in the construction of a building. This article being devoted entirely to estimating lumber.

Lumber is being estimated and sold on the basis of what is known as "Board Measure." The prices are usually quoted per "Thousand Board Feet" and the symbol "M" which means thousand is frequently used, and is expressed "5M" which means 5000 board feet or "13M" which represents 13000 board feet.

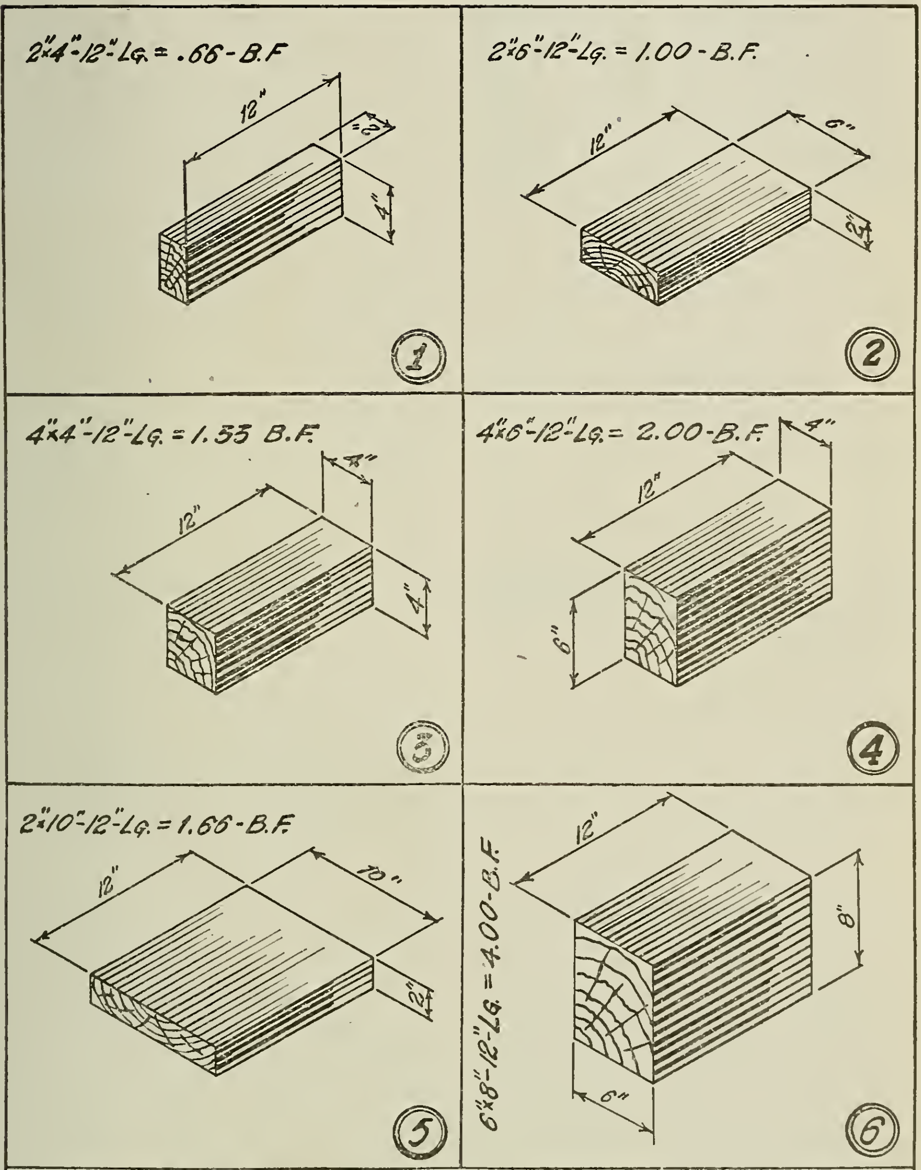
A "board foot" is a piece of lumber 1 inch thick, 12 inches wide and 12 inches long . One "board foot" consequently contains 1" x 12" which equals 144 cubic inches of lumber. Thus, the "board foot" is a unit whose cubical contents are expressed in cubic inches. If we should place another board of the above description on top of the one mentioned we would have "2 board feet" or 288 cubic inches of lumber. And if we take 12 pieces of lumber each being 1" thick, 12" wide and 12" long, we would have "12 board feet;" and since the contents of "12 board feet" are equal to 1728 cubic inches, this volume would represent "1 cubic foot of lumber." It is obvious then that a timber 12" x 12" one foot long contains "12 board feet." If this timber should be 2 feet long its contents will be 24 board feet, if 3 feet long, 36 board feet. Once the contents of one lineal foot of a given section are established, the total number of board feet of the entire timber may be found by multiplying these contents by the lineal feet.

There is an accepted rule which enables one to find the board feet of any timber of a given length, which may be formulated as follows: "Multiply together the length in feet, the width and thickness in inches and divide the product by 12."

The above rule, much simplified, may be expressed thus: "Multiply together the thickness and width in inches, divide the product by 12 and multiply result by the length." This will represent the board measure.

Example: Find the board measure of 1 piece 2" x 8"—30 feet long.

The process of figuring: 2 x 8 equals 16. This divided by 12 equals 16/12 or 4/3 which is equivalent to 1⅓. This multiplied by 30 which is the length of the timber gives 4 B.M.


2"x4"-12"-Lg.=.66-B.F
12"
2"
4"
①
2"x6"-12"-Lg.=1.00-B.F.
12"
6"
2"
②
4"x4"-12"-Lg.=1.33 B.F.
12"
4"
4"
③
4"x6"-12"-Lg.=2.00-B.F.
12"
4"
6"
④
2"x10"-12"-Lg.=1.66-B.F.
12"
10"
2"
⑤
6"x8"-12"-Lg.=4.00-B.F.
12"
8"
6"
⑥

ESTIMATING LUMBER.

The accompanying drawing represents a few of the standard sections of timber used in every day construction. It is suggested that the student in his estimating exercises make notes and even commit to his memory the cubical contents or the board measure of standard sections. It will be found that this practice not only will facilitate the process of every day estimating jobs but will train your faculties of observation and along with this will also strengthen your memory.

Referring to our drawing in illustration 1 we have a 2″ x 4″ timber 12 inches long. The cubical contents of this timber are: 2 x 4 divided by 12 and multiplied by 1 which equals ⅔ multiplied by one equals ⅔ B.M. The decimal equivalent for ⅔ is .66 B.F If the timber happens to be 8 feet long .66 should be multiplied by 8 which will give us 5.28 B.F.

In Fig. 4 a timber of 6″ x 8 is shown. The contents of this section equal 4/00 B.M. This should be multiplied by the length of the piece to obtain the total B.M.

Like any other study, the subject of estimating requires intelligent application and ample exercising. There is no royal road to perfection, except the one above mentioned.

Folding Roman Chair

By Charles A. King

This type of chair received considerable attention from the artists of the Renaissance though the form was originated by the Romans. It is a wonderfully comfortable chair and the fact that they are rather expensive to make, because of the unavoidable waste of high grade material, prevents furniture manufacturers from pushing them. The cutting of curves wastes far more expensive stock than in making furniture, in which straight lines predominate.

The heaviness of the design of this makes it suitable for large rooms in which it may be seen from a distance. The chair is well adapted for a hall or to grace a large fireplace and create an atmosphere of generous hospitality.

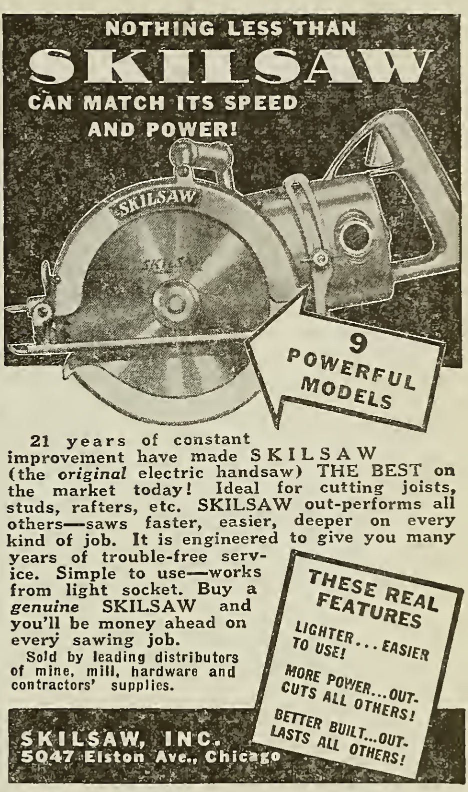
In making the chair, glue pasteboard to make a pattern 35″ long, 9″ at one end and 4½″ at the other as shown by dotted lines; if made 2″ or more larger each way, the laying out of the curved leg may be more easily done. Working from the center point C make 3″ squares as sugested; preserve the same relation of the angles to one edge of the pasteboard as in the sketch. Draw the contour of the leg by making it the same relation to the crosses as shown. Cut the pattern to the line and lay it upon the 1¾″ planed plank so the curves may be cut with the least possible waste; a plank 12″ wide will work up economically. The selected plank should be of sound, clear stock, preferably quartered oak, which is characteristic of this type of furniture and commonly used by the North of Europe craftsmen of medieval times. Bandsaw curves and smooth edges; keep them square at the center to insure a good joint and halve each leg to fit the other in the sketch so each side will be flush. In doing this, study the dotted outline of the leg that is in the folded position. Get the feet out of 2″ x 2½ stock and shape them as shown. The arm, 2½″ x 6″ should be cut and shaped the same way as the legs, making a pasteboard pattern and, reproducing the curves as indicated. Shape the arm and round the top edge as suggested.

Lay the legs in the correct position, especially in the center; hold them with stays and clamps, cut the top and bottom ends to fit the feet and arms and fit three or four ⅜″ dowels in each joint. Make the two seat turnings as shown with square 1″ pins to prevent turning when the seat is under pressure. Also the center turning, making the shoulders the same distance apart as those of the seat turned rails. Make a 1″ round pin on each end. Hold the legs together with clamps, bore holes for the 1″ pins of the turning 1 1/6″ deep to leave as much room as possible to hold the 3″ No. 12 screws which hold the legs in contact with the shoulders of the turnings.

Smooth all pieces, assemble the legs and turnings, hold them in place with stays and clamps and turn the screws into the turnings. Drill suitable holes for the latter. The seat turnings may be glued permanently for they will stay rigid and will add to the stiffness of the chair; the center joint of the legs should be waxed but no glue should be used there. Drive the screws home allowing enough play so the legs may be folded when necessary. Keep the stays in place for the present, to avoid undue strain. Fit the feet and draw joints up by placing handscrews near the bottom end of the leg, with the side of the jaws parallel with the joint. Apply glue and draw the foot into place with handscrews from the bottom of the foot to the top side of the handscrew jaws on the legs. Fit and glue the arms the same way. Make the six turned rosettes and glue and fasten them in place to cover the heads of the screws that are turned into the turnings. Inspect, remove blemishes and lightly round square corners with 00 sandpaper to make clean angles and to reduce the danger of splinters.

Finish in a dark burnt umber, boiled oil, turpentine and dryer stain which should be wiped clean when its surface is nearly dry. Fill with a filler of the same tone and rub clean though a little smur of filling, not a prominent blot of it. Left in the inside angles and fading into the nearest broad surface, it will suggest a piece of furniture finished three centuries ago. Apply clean oil, turpentine dryer with no pigment and rub it dry; do this twice a week for two weeks or more and an excellent finish will result. A shellac, varnish or wax finish may be used as described before in these articles, but an oil finish is the thing for furniture of this type, if time permits it to be applied. Also the oil finish may be renewed once a year, in the Spring we will say, when the house cleaning demon is especially active, which will add to its beauty.

The seat and back may be of dark upholstery leather fastened with large headed tacks, hammered heads preferred. Imitation leather, doubled, may be reinforced with well shrunk 1 oz. canvas, or 12-14 oz. duck, dyed to match the chair, may be used for the seat and back; fasten with large headed upholsterers tacks as above.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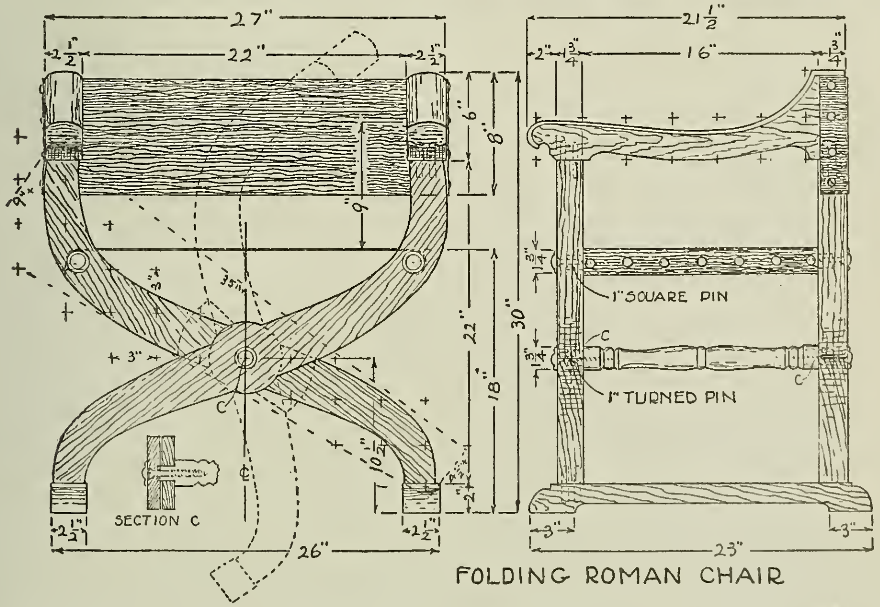

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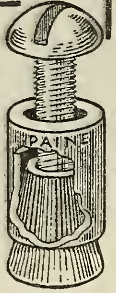

Fig. 900

FIG. 910

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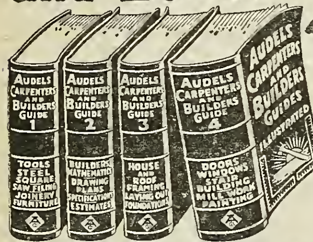
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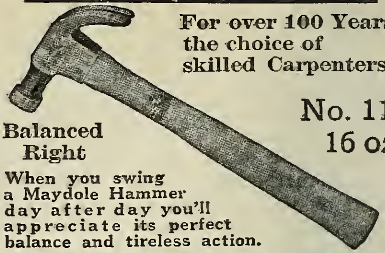

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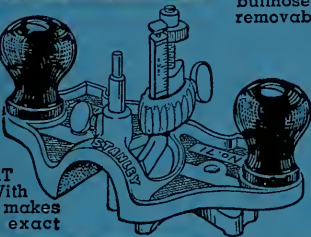

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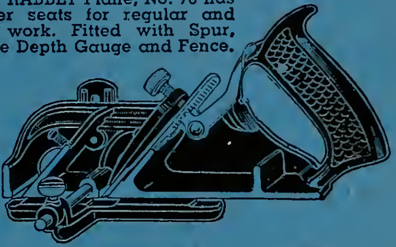

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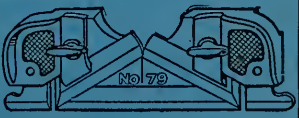

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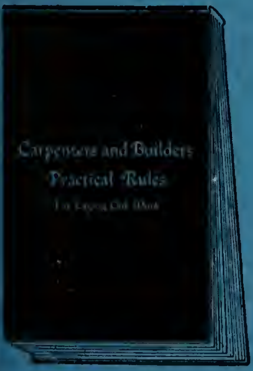

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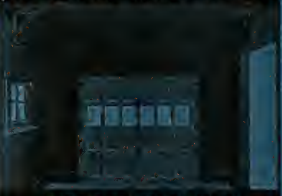

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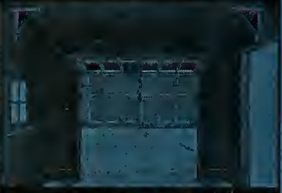

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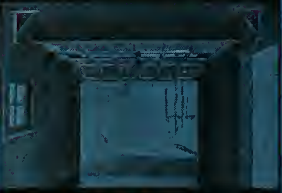

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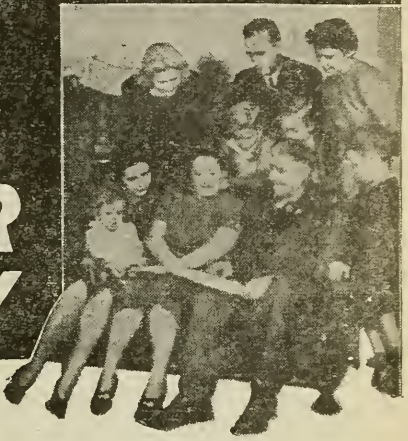

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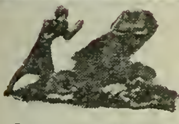

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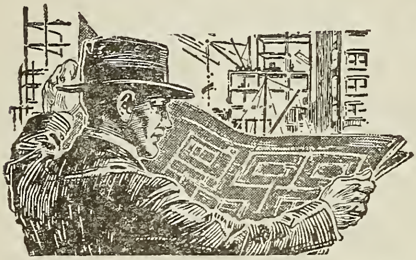

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THE CARPENTER

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page
Empire Level Co., Milwaukee, Wis. ---- 63
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. ---- 64
Keuffel Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J. ---- 63
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. ---- 64
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y. ---- 64
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill. ---- 3rd Cover
Stanley Tool, New Britain, Conn. ---- 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

U. S. Gypsum, Chicago ---- 33

Doors

Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. ---- 4th Cover

Insurance

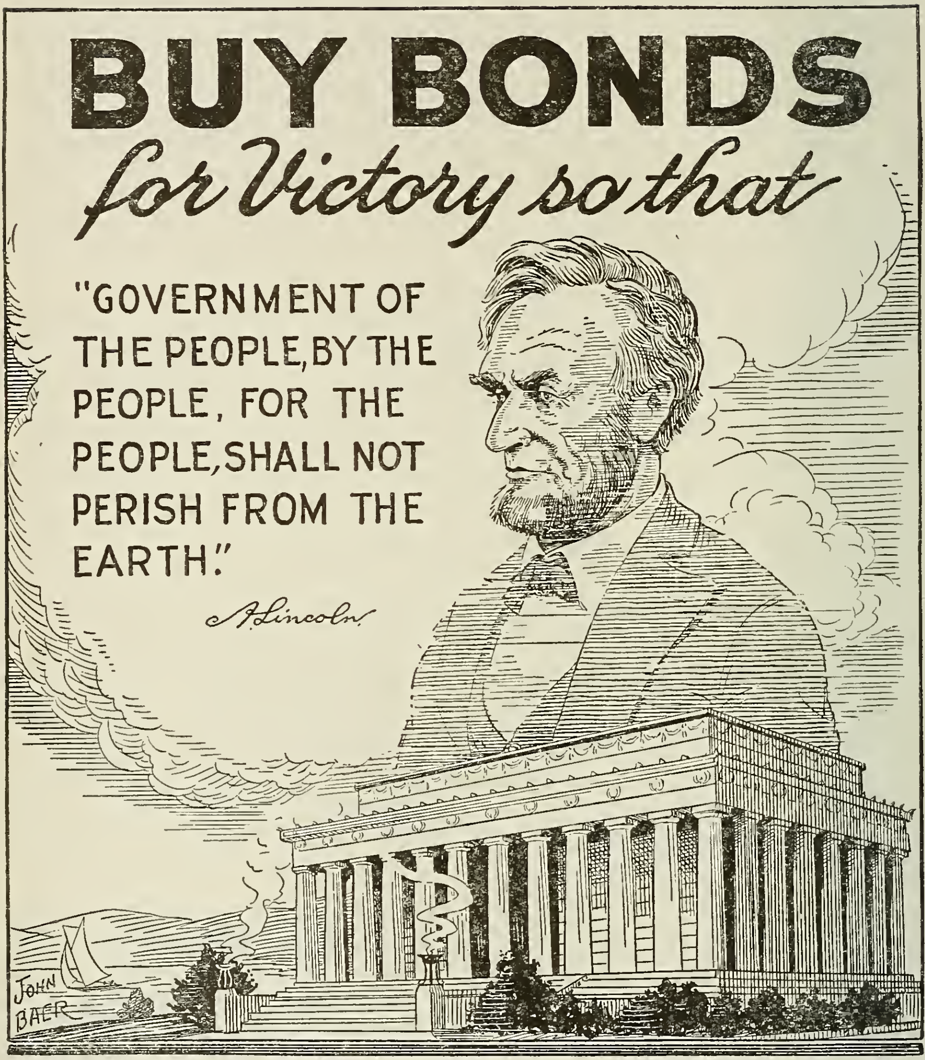
United Insurance Co., Elgin, Ill. ---- 1

Overalls—(Union Made)

H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo. ---- 64

Technical Courses and Books

American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. ---- 61
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y. ---- 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. ---- 2
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn. ---- 63


BUY BONDS
for Victory so that
"GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."
A. Lincoln
JOHN BAER

BROTHERHOOD'S PATRIOTIC SPIRIT IS TYPIFIED BY MEMBER WHO MADE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN HEROIC DEFENSE OF WAKE ISLAND

GORDON C. BOND, a member of Local 1913, Van Nuys, Calif., was killed in action in the defense of Wake Island, according to word flashed to Brotherhood headquarters by J. C. Van Dine, Financial Secretary of Local 1913.

Brother Van Dine's telegram contained the following message:

> "Place on Honor Roll Brother Gordon C. Bond, member Local 1913, employed on Wake Island; killed in action; members of Local are proud to have had him as a brother member."

Responding, First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson sent the following:

> "In reply to your telegram, wish to advise that we regret very much indeed to learn that Brother Gordon C. Bond, a member of your Local Union, lost his life on Wake Island, and when the Honor Roll for our members is started, and printed in the Journal, his name will be included."

Brother Gordon's record card shows that he was born May 18, 1898, and that he was initiated into the Brotherhood January 24, 1941. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Emma E. Bond, to whom the sympathy of the entire Brotherhood is extended in her bereavement. His heroic death typifies the patriotic spirit of the Brotherhood whose members have always proven their loyalty to their Country, especially in time of need.

Labor will have special cause to remember Pearl Harbor because on the fateful morning of December 7, when the treacherous Japanese rained sudden destruction from the skies on that Hawaiian base, thousands of courageous American Federation of Labor workers ignored danger, stayed on the job, and fought like heroes against the enemy.

This was attested to in an official report by the Navy Department which gave details for the first time of the bravery and exploits of the building trades and metal trades workers stationed at Pearl Harbor during the murderous raid.

But the glow of pride which all American Federation of Labor members felt on learning this news was tempered with grief over the fate of some 1,500 other workers who apparently were captured by the Japs after having fought side by side with the U. S. Marines for tortured days and nights on the lonely islands of Guam and Wake.

The Japanese paid an unwitting tribute to the fighting qualities of the workers at Wake Island when they claimed they had captured 1,400 American soldiers and marines on the island. The Navy insisted, however, that there were only 400 Marines stationed on the island and the others captured must have been civilian workers. They fought so bravely that the Japs mistook them for soldiers.

In its official report on the Pearl Harbor raid, the Navy said that one crew of workmen, engaged in unloading anti-aircraft guns from a flatcar alongside a ship that had been overhauled, stuck to their work during the raid. The job that normally would take many hours was accomplished while the raid was in progress. The battery officer of the ship said several of the workers volunteered to help load the guns during the firing.

A comment of one officer in describing the heroism of these men said:

"Six men did work in two hours that ordinarily would take twenty men a day and a half."

Another officer described the scene at the main entrance to the Navy Yard.

"It was about 8 o'clock, during the earliest stage of the first attack," he said.

"Japanese planes were strafing and bombing Hickam Field (adjoining the Pearl Harbor area). I noticed a large crowd of yard employes going through the gate. One of the attacking planes, off from the rest, was shot down in flames in the yard area—in full view of all these people. Their cheers could be heard above the drone of the motors and machine-gun fire."

Soon after the Japanese bombing started, a call for all yard workmen was broadcast over Honolulu radio station.

"During the second attack, about 11 o'clock, the streets in the Navy Yard were thick with incoming yard workmen, all hurrying to their jobs," the officer said.

"Instead of running to cover, they ran to their jobs. Lots of them were shaking their fists in the air."

Other instances of courageous action by civilian and naval personnel of the Fourteenth Naval District were cited in a report from the commanding officer of the Kaneohe Bay Naval Air Station on Windward Oahu.

"The station, located on the opposite side of the island from Pearl Harbor, was also subjected to Japansese air attack shortly before 8 a.m.," the report said.

"All of the civilians displayed extreme gallantry in their disregard of personal danger, and their attempts to help salvage aircraft and put out fires was commendable," the officer said. "They voluntarily undertook to repair electrical lines and water mains and the utilities of the station were out of commission only a short while."

Insurance Sought for Defense Workers

In tribute to the civilian workers who displayed such heroism under fire at Pearl Harbor, Guam and Wake, Representative Coffee of Washington introduced a bill granting insurance benefits to the dependents of those workers who lost their lives or may be killed in the future at military, naval and air outposts.

The bill provides a $5,000 death benefit. It applies to workers, whether employed by the United States or by private contractors, engaged in the construction, operation or maintenance of military, air or naval bases outside the United States but subject to the military or civil jurisdiction thereof, who die or have died since Dec. 6, 1941, from injury suffered or incurred either in the course of such employment or as a result of enemy action.

Workers Rush to Jobs in War Zone

Thousands Swarm Employment Offices Volunteering Their Services To Build Fortifications

THOUSANDS of American Federation of Labor workers in all parts of the country are rallying to the Nation's call for service in the Pacific Islands which are now bearing the brunt of the Japanese attack.

Men with steady jobs in defense industries, men too old to expect a draft call, heads of families and eager youngsters swarmed the employment offices along both the east and west coasts anxious for a chance to go to work building new fortifications for the gallant soldiers and sailors and marines defending Uncle Sam's territorial possessions.

Inspired by the heroic example of the workers on Guam, Wake and Midway islands who picked up whatever weapons were at hand when the Japanese attacked and helped the U. S. armed forces fight off the invaders, these American workers did not hesitate an instant to give up safe jobs here to take their chances on the firing-line.

One notable example reported to AFL headquarters concerned several hundred laborers and tunnel workers who were offered the choice of defense jobs in Bermuda or in the Hawaiian Islands. Without exception, each man volunteered to go to Hawaii which is exposed to enemy bombings.

Within two days, more than three thousand registered for shipyard jobs in the Pacific war zone at the state employment office in New York city. Similar reports came from San Francisco and other ports along both coasts.

The fact that loved ones would have to be left behind was no deterrent. Neither was the fact that some were earning more than they could hope to make at the Hawaiian base. Each one wanted to do his bit at the front.

A constructive suggestion was made to the Government by Secretary-Treasurer Joseph S. McDonagh, of the AFL metal trades department. He urged that skilled mechanics who have been retired but are still in good physical condition and able to perform their day's work be recalled to active service.

Writing in the Department's monthly bulletin, Mr. McDonagh declared:

"We say to our skilled mechanics throughout the country during this war emergency, 'There is no need for anyone to be idle. In fact, we believe that you as American citizens owe it to your Government, and also owe it to the American labor movement with which you are affiliated, to present yourselves through your local unions, so that plants and industries which are calling for skilled personnel will know of the availability of mechanics.'

"Following this thought, we believe that it is the duty of all Government agencies and also private industries which have highly skilled men who have been retired due to legislation and to the advances made in our social standards, to recall for duty all skilled mechanics who are physically able to perform the work of their crafts, irrespective of age."

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AFL Executive Council Girds for Victory

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor pledged that American workers will do everything within their power to put President Roosevelt's 56 billion-dollar victory production program over the top on schedule or ahead of schedule.

At the opening of its regular mid-winter meeting, the Executive Council gave the Government an unrestricted commitment of all-out support.

Because labor has everything at stake in this war and because it has the utmost confidence in the American Government, "the members of the American Federation of Labor will work harder, they will put in longer hours and they will cheerfully assume every sacrifice" to speed victory, the Council said.

In order to maintain the confidence of the workers, to promote wider understanding of the need for sacrifices and to assure continuous all-out cooperation, the Executive Council asked that the American Federation of Labor be given representation on all Government agencies whose policies and decisions affect the interests of the workers. The Council pointed out that in England, where "the men and women of labor have worked like heroes in their nation's defense, labor enjoys full representation in the Government and is consulted before any policies affecting workers are put into force."

The Council emphasized that the AFL does not seek the right to manage industry, nor does it want to encroach upon the managerial functions of industry. The text of the Council statement follows:

"The American Federation of Labor stands ready to carry out every requirement of President Roosevelt's 56-billion-dollar victory production program.

"We have full confidence that American labor and American industry, in close cooperation with our Government, will put this program over the top on schedule or ahead of schedule.

"The President has told us that labor must keep the wheels of industry turning twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. This can be done and it will be done in every vital war industry. The American Federation of Labor, its affiliated unions and its five million members will do everything in their power to see to it that it is done.

"The basic principle of the American Federation of Labor always has been that labor's first duty is to America. This is especially true now that America is at war against the enemies of democracy. Labor has everything at stake in this war. Unless America is victorious, all the gains that the trade union movement has won will be wiped out and American workers will be enslaved.

"With this clear realization in mind, the members of the American Federation of Labor will work harder than ever before, they will put in longer hours and they will cheerfully assume every sacrifice our Government calls upon them to make in order to win the war.

"We have full confidence in the purposes and policies of the American Government. We know that the Government is trying to protect American standards, not to destroy them. Because of this confidence, the members of the American Federation of Labor are responding to the Nation's call for service in a glorious way.

"In order to maintain this confidence, in order to promote full understanding of the need for sacrifices and in order to assure continuous, all-out production effort, the Executive Council asks that the American Federation of Labor be represented on all Government Boards and agencies whose policies and decisions will directly affect the interests of American workers.

"If hours of work must be lengthened, if conditions of work must be changed, no one is better qualified than the representatives of the American Federation of Labor to give practical counsel and advice in the formulation of such new policies. If additional sacrifices must be called for from time to time, no one is in a better position to convince the workers of America of their necessity than the representatives of the American Federation of Labor who have played a part in reaching such decisions.

"This is not revolutionary theory. It is not a new or untried experiment. The experience of Great Britain, where labor is fully represented in the Government, where labor always is consulted before rulings affecting labor are put in force and where the men and women of labor have worked like heroes in their country's defense, should teach us the value of labor's contributions to all-out war effort in a free land.

"The Executive Council wishes to make it clear that it does not ask for the right to manage industry, or to interfere in purely managerial matters. We freely concede to industry the right to function in the managerial sphere in accordance with its best judgment and in accordance with the policies of the Government. What we ask is the right of labor to be represented in any Government policy-making agency which controls the welfare of American workers. We ask this not only to protect the workers who have chosen us to speak for them, but to help America marshal the full power of its human resources for victory."

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Medals Urged for Patriotic Unions

Distinguished service medals for workers doing an exceptional job in producing defense materials are provided in legislation offered by Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers (Rep., Mass.).

Awards may be made to individuals or unions where "excellent performance" is rendered, in the same way that awards are made to soldiers and sailors who distinguished themselves in actual combat. In support of her proposal, Mrs. Rogers said:

"Every one of us knows that the war cannot be won with men alone, no matter how brave and gallant they are. We know that it must be won with the materials of war.

"We know that there is no drama—there is often agony of spirit and mind—during the sweat of production. Much of the production is extremely difficult, and is performed under very trying conditions. I think Congress should provide a distinguished service labor cross, that we may during this great emergency express our deep appreciation to those who make possible the materials essential to the winning of the war.

"It has been proposed that industry provide celluloid buttons for workers who render unusual service, but this is not sufficient. The mere commonness of these buttons makes them valueless. There ought to be an award of real distinction. It could go to a union, or to an individual, and should carry real honor on the basis of outstanding service to the Nation."

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS!

War Uncertainty Slows Down Building

UNCERTAINTY due to the war and seasonal obstacles due to the weather are having their expected effects upon the volume of building in all branches of the industry, but while the course of building will undoubtedly suffer many changes, expert observers believe that the war effort will not stop it.

According to the American Builder, orders for industrial expansion mean greater increase in factory construction and increased housing construction for workers.

A vast new cantonment program is in prospect, farm construction on a moderate scale will follow demands for expansion of farm production and there will be modernization, maintenance and repair at high levels.

Capacity of public and private building will be taxed by the movement of workers' families to crowded cities and to new communities near defense plants in undeveloped areas.

The American Builder predicts that a 1942 home building volume of 500,000 units (375,000 by private capital and 125,000 by public funds) is indicated.

This compares with Bureau of Labor statistics for 1941 showing 650,000 home units other than farms, of which 150,000 were publicly financed and the remainder built with private capital.

The actual tonnage of steel, copper, zinc, lead, etc., absolutely essenital for 500,000 low-cost dwellings, is too small a percentage of the annual production to permit a thinking and intelligently planned Government to deny them to manufacturers making products requiring them, the magazine asserted.

What the dislocations may mean to the building trades are indicated in a current editorial in the Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer, which says that, thanks to war needs, 1942 will witness something closely akin to revolution in the construction industry, including a drop of 90 per cent in non-defense housing, the placing of much defense building on a three-shift basis, and the using of union men of one craft or another where actual shortage of mechanics develops.

Until the defense agencies decided to speed up construction to the limit, a decision reached after the attack on Pearl Harbor, there were enough union mechanics to handle the work offered. The decision to use three shifts creates a shortage that in some areas will be severe. To meet these shortages, the international unions making up the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, agreed to the temporary waiving of jurisdictional rights in such cases, the sole conditions of employment of men of one craft on work of another being the need of men and the possession of clear working cards in their own organization.

Under this arrangement the Government gets the benefit of all skills as against delay that must follow the use of non-skilled men and the craft's protection against the development of a small army of jackleg mechanics which would menace conditions when the emergency ceases.

"Severe dislocations" is the term used by the United States Chamber of Commerce in its forecast for construction in 1942 in which it predicts a drop of 80 to 90 per cent in non-defense housing.

"It is," the Department says, "probable that housing in defense areas in the $6,000 and under class will about equal 1941 totals, but non-defense housing may decline as much as 80 or 90 per cent.

"This type of residential building is expected to total about $1,800,000,000 for 1942.

"Difficulties in obtaining needed supplies of metal, for residential construction, was given as the main reason for the expected sharp dislocations, but the available supply of labor was also considered in the forecast.

"Meanwhile, the report predicted that military and naval construction would increase further in 1942, topping the $1,850,000,000 spent last year. In spite of the winding up of the large cantonment construction program undertaken a year ago, Government experts believe that the bulk of 1942 spending will again be for construction of such projects as barracks, air fields, hangars and naval shore stations, with all necessary related facilities.

"Factory construction, stimulated by the expanding defense program, is expected to exceed the high levels reached last year. Although every effort will be made to utilize existing plants the Department states that it is difficult to see how industrial construction can fall much below the $1,600,000,000 now being spent."

In any event, the demand for housing in the many major cities included in defense areas should result in broad programs for rehabilitating existing structures and be pointed toward the eventual "remaking" of entire residential neighborhoods. John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, says;

"Defense housing agencies at the present time are urging all owners of vacant dwellings, or those with vacant space in them, to provide homes for defense workers through remodeling, reconditioning and conversion. They hope to restore and utilize much of the sub-standard or neglected housing in areas which have seriously declined during the past decade, some of which are now close to slum status.

"Community leaders and community groups well can afford to aid this program. In the first place, defense housing must be supplied—and if it isn't supplied quickly the Government at a heavy expense will provide new housing. By utilizing existing structures, communities will be guarding against over-building which may cause serious trouble after the emergency is over.

"Speed, economy and a substantial saving in critical materials are the prime reasons for the Government urging the conversion of existing structures into homes for defense workers. Protection and recapture of property values, the revenues to be obtained from taxes, and safeguards against the headaches of over-building—these are the added motives which should awaken communities and win their cooperation, not only in providing the defense housing immediately needed but also in inaugurating broader programs to conserve existing real estate assets."

What repair, remodeling and rehabilitation work can mean to the various crafts in the building trades is demonstrated in a recent report by the HOLC covering eight years of reconditioning experience.

In an analysis of the expenditure of $166,000,000 under the direction of this Government agency from 1933 to April, 1941, approximately $91,000,000 went to labor and $75,000,000 to materials.

The complete breakdown of the HOLC's reconditioning dollar furnishes a summary of interest to the local trades:

	Per Cent to Each Trade
Masonry	4.2
Carpentry and millwork	19.2
Roofing and sheet metal	14.8
Plastering and stucco	3.4
Exterior painting	20.6
Heating, plumbing, electrical work	12.4
Interior painting (wall and trim)	10.7
Papering	5.5
Refinishing floors	3.3
Stoves and ranges	.4
Landscaping, walks, drives	.4
Miscellaneous (linoleum, shades, hardware, cleaning)	5.1

	Labor Per Cent	Materials Per Cent
Masonry	60	40
Carpentry and millwork	55	45
Roofing and sheet metal	40	60
Plastering and stucco	65	35
Exterior painting	65	35
Heating, plumbing, electrical work	45	55
Interior painting (wall and trim)	65	35
Papering	60	40
Refinishing floors	65	35
Stoves and ranges	10	90
Landscaping, walks, drives	45	55
Miscellaneous (linoleum, shades, hardware, cleaning)	55	45

Since much work of this kind can be done without regard to the weather, and without limitations of principles placed on other types of construction, now would be a good time to encourage home owners to proceed with repair and remodeling plans.

AFL Membership Now 4,827,724

The American Federation of Labor gained 258,668 new members in the last four months of 1941, bringing its total dues-paid membership as of December 31 to an all-time high of 4,827,724. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany announced that this figure does not include a floating membership estimated at 500,000 which is not on a dues-paying basis. The previous membership record of the Federation was recorded last August 31 when the figure was 4,569,056.

Most of the new gains in membership were achieved in defense industries and in miscellaneous plants hitherto unorganized, Mr. Meany said.

Getting the Hot Seat

Mother: "You acted wrongly in disobeying me. I am punishing you to impress it on your mind."

Sonny: "Aren't you proceeding under a slight misapprehension as to the location of the mind?"

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

National War Labor Board Named

TO PREVENT interruption of war production by strikes or lockouts and to guarantee every American worker a square deal, President Roosevelt created by Executive Order a National War Labor Board composed of twelve members representing labor, industry and the public.

The President's action was hailed by President William Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor which originally recommended such a board to stabilize industrial relations.

The AFL leaders promptly pledged full cooperation to the National War Labor Board and called upon all AFL organizations and members to govern themselves in accordance with the Board's rules and procedure.

Two AFL representatives were named to the War Labor Board by President Roosevelt. They were Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and Vice-President Matthew Woll. As their alternates the President appointed Martin P. Durkin, secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; and Robert J. Watt, international representative of the AFL.

William H. Davis will serve as Chairman of the new Board. He was Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board which the President abolished in his Executive Order. The other public representatives will be George W. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dean Wayne L. Morse, of the University of Oregon Law School, and President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina.

Others named are Thomas Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers, and R. J. Thomas, of the United Automobile Workers.

Employer representatives included Albert W. Hawkes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Roger D. Lapham, chairman of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.; E. J. McMillan, president of the Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., and Walter C. Teagle, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The text of the Executive Order creating the Board follows:

Whereas by reason of the state of war declared to exist by joint resolutions of the Congress, approved Dec. 8, 1941, and Dec. 11, 1941, respectively (Public Laws Nos. 328, 331, 332, Seventy-seventh Congress), the national interest demands that there shall be no interruption of any work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war; and

Whereas as a result of a conference of representatives of labor and industry which met at the call of the President on Dec. 17, 1941, it has been agreed that for the duration of the war there shall be no strikes or lockouts, and that all labor disputes shall be settled by peaceful means, and that a National War Labor Board be established for the peaceful adjustment of such disputes;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United Sates, it is hereby ordered:

1. There is hereby created in the Office for Emergency Management a National War Labor Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board. The Board shall be composed of twelve special commissioners to be appointed by the President.

Four of the members shall be representative of the public; four shall be representative of employes, and four shall be representative of employers. The President shall designate the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board from the members representing public.

The President shall appoint four alternate members representative of employes and four representatives of employers, to serve as Board members in the absence of regular members representative of their respective groups. Six members or alternates of the Board, including not less than two members from each of the groups represented on the Board, shall constitute a quorum. A vacancy in the Board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Board.

2. This order does not apply to labor disputes for which procedures for adjustment or settlement are otherwise provided until those procedures have been exhausted.

3. The procedures for adjusting and settling labor disputes which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war shall be as follows:

(a) The parties shall first resort to direct negotiations or to the procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement.

(b) If not settled in this manner the commissioners of conciliation of the Department of Labor shall be notified if they have not already intervened in the dispute.

(c) If not promptly settled by concilation, the Secretary of Labor shall certify the dispute to the Board, provided, however, that the Board in its discretion after consultation with the Secretary may take jurisdiction of the dispute on its own motion. After it takes jurisdiction, the Board shall finally determine the dispute and for this purpose may use mediation, voluntary arbitration or arbitration under rules established by the Board.

4. The Board shall have power to promulgate rules and regulations appropriate for the performance of its duties.

5. The members of the Board (including alternates) shall receive necessary traveling expenses, and, unless their compensation is otherwise prescribed by the President, shall receive in addition to traveling expenses, $25 per diem for subsistence expense on such days as they are actually engaged in the performance of duties pursuant to this order.

The Board is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of its officers, examiners, mediators, umpires, and arbitrators; and the Chairman is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of other necessary employes of the Board. The Board shall avail itself, in so far as practicable, of the services and facilities of the Office for Emergency Management, and of other departments and agencies of the Government.

6. Upon the appointment of the Board and the designation of its Chairman, the National Defense Mediation Board established by Executive Order No. 8716 of March 19, 1941, shall cease to exist. All employes of the National Defense Mediation Board shall be transferred to the Board without acquiring by such transfer any change in grade or civil service status.

All records, papers and property, and all unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of the National Defense Mediation Board shall be transferred to the Board. All duties with respect to cases certified to the National Defense Mediation Board shall be assumed by the Board for discharge under the provisions of this order.

7. Nothing herein shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act (act of May 20, 1926, as amended,

44 Stat. 577; 48 Stat. 926, 1185; 49 Stat. 1169; 45 U. S. Code 151), the National Labor Relations Act (act of July 5, 1935, 49 Stat. 457; 29 U. S. Code 151 et seq.,) the Fair Labor Standards Act (act of June 25, 1938; 52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. Code 201 et seq.), and the act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies, etc., approved June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. Code, Sections 35-45), or the act amending the act of March 3, 1931, relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics, approved Aug. 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1011; 40 U. S. Code, Section 276 et. seq.).

Labor to Aid Defense Communications

LABOR will receive a full place on the committees of the Defense Communications Board which are to plan the work of the country's communications systems under war conditions.

James Lawrence Fly, DCB chairman, said that as a result of a recent meeting between the Labor Advisory Committee and DCB, the Board will invite representatives from Labor to act on seven committees, handling the problems of aviation, cable, domestic broadcasting, international broadcasting, radio communications, telegraph and telephone.

Labor thus will be in a position "to aid more effectively in the formulation of basic plans affecting communications systems in the emergency," said Mr. Fly.

The attitude of the DCB was outlined in a letter to Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor, Paul E. Griffith of the National Federation of Telephone Workers and Joseph P. Selly of the American Communications Association.

"You gave complete assurance," Mr. Fly wrote, "that you would use great care in selecting nominees for the various committees and would certify to the board American citizens of responsibility and competence in the particular fields concerned, who would have the single aim to serve as best possible the interest of national defense and security.

"The Board members as a whole were impressed with the spirit of unity and loyal determination for constructive work in the prosecution of the war which was reflected by each of you as the leaders of different, and, I might add, heretofore differing, labor organizations."

New Sickness-Accident Family Policy

The United Insurance Company now offers a Sickness and Accident Policy that insures the whole family—mother, father, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, in-laws—all may be included in one policy for the amazing low cost of a dollar a month for all.

The United Insurance Company does not require anyone to take a medical examination. They will take your word that you and your family are in good health. Each policy pays up to $7,500.00 maximum cash benefits. The United Insurance Company is old and reliable, having already paid millions of dollars in cash benefits to policy-holders. They have $225,000.00 on deposit with the Illinois State Insurance Department for the protection of the policy-holders.

This is an unusual opportunity to get an amazing, new lost cost Sickness and Accident Policy that will insure your whole family. Read the United Insurance Company's advertisement on the inside front cover of this magazine and write to them for all the information.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

For a New Birth of Freedom

AMERICA is fighting for the freedom of mankind everywhere in the world. Our task is not only to save our own freedom; the workers of the conquered countries, the enslaved workers of Germany itself, the workers of the entire world look to us and our allies to make freedom possible again on this earth.

This means that we must keep our democratic way of life while we fight this war; that we must begin now to plan for the time after the war; that after victory is won, we must be ready for the great task of feeding and restoring the starved peoples of Europe; that we must share the responsibility for keeping order in the world, so that world conflict can never again occur.

Let no one think that this will be an easy war, or that victory can be won without a supreme effort. Already overconfidence has cost us dearly. We have counted on our overpowering superiority of man power and raw materials, forgetting the strategy of being ready. Because our materials are not made up into fighting equipment and we are short of planes, ships, tanks, every kind of war material, thousands of American lives may be lost before we can overcome the Axis headstart. Each defeat adds immeasurably to the cost of final victory. Because we are not ready, Japan can threaten Singapore, while Germany threatens the Near East, the two strongholds guarding immense resources of oil and other strategic materials. Should these resources fall to the enemy, the war might stretch out for 6 to 10 years. If we prevent them from reaching this oil, victory may be possible in 3 years—so the estimates run.

American workers are on the front line in this war. Although the war production of England and Russia, plus our own, now almost equals that of the Axis, our accumulated strength is still far inferior and is not expected to reach predominating supremacy, sufficient for us to take the offensive, until 1943.

The Task Before Us

The President has enormously stepped up the war production schedule in his January 6 report to Congress on the state of the Nation. His "Blueprint for Victory" gives the new production goal:

	1942	1943
Planes	60,000	125,000
Tanks	45,000	75,000
Anti-aircraft guns	20,000	35,000
Merchant ships (Deadweight tons)	8,000,000	10,000,000

The worst shortage today is in ships to transport war equipment and food to the battlefront. Our merchant marine numbers somewhat over 8,000,000 tons, of which 1,100,000 tons were built in 1941. This new Victory Program steps up the previous 1942 schedule from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons and increases the 1943 program still further. The new plane program means doubling plane production in 1942; it will greatly hasten the time when the United Nations will be strong enough to take up the offensive against the Axis. At present, because the Axis has the initiative, and predominates in war equipment, Hitler forces us to scatter our planes throughout the world in order to stop him at strategic points. In tanks it is the same story, our present tank output must be scattered; but the new Victory Program will place us in good tank production before the end of 1942. In Lease-Lend materials, too, our production must be immensely speeded, for up to November 30, 1941, after nine months of Lease-Lend, we have delivered only 6% of the total amount voted by Congress. Amount voted: $12,972,000; orders placed: $5,200,000; delivered: $723,000,000.

The Victory Program calls for production of $56,000,000,000 worth of war equipment in fiscal 1943, three times our present production rate. Today we are producing at the rate of about $1.5 billion per month; this must rise to more than $4.5 billion. In 1941 our national income was about 90 billion and 15% of it went to the war effort. By the fiscal year of 1943, we must produce at the rate of 110 billion total, with half the national income going for war material and supplies.

Conversion to War Production

At the end of September, 83% of the Army and Navy contracts for war materials (of more than $50,000) were in the hands of 100 corporations, and 54% were held by 15 corporations. Although there are 80,000 plants that could be converted to war work, all of these contracts were held by only 3,022 companies. This shows alarmingly slow progress in conversion. The jam of orders in a few companies means months of delay in deliveries. (Figures are from Office for Emergency Management.)

The six months just ahead of us, January to June 1942, is the crucial period for American labor and industry when swift conversion must bring every possible plant into the war effort. We began the year 1941 believing that defense production could be added to normal civilian production and undertook a huge program of building new plants for defense work. We now know, in 1942, that the Nation must change at once to a total war economy. The first industry-wide conversion is in automobiles, where civilian production has been stopped and $6,000,000,000 of war work has been allotted. Some 300,000 workers must shift from civilian to war work; there will be problems of retaining and transfer.

The plan for conversion being considered by OPM is patterned on English experience. In any industry making metal consumers' goods, such as refrigerators or stoves, many plants can be quickly converted to war production because they have machine shop, engineering staff, and precision machinery. Others have no machines able to meet the tolerances required, and cannot be covered. In England, the following plan enabled the nation to shift from civilian into war work in time to stop Hitler's invasion: (1) All plants capable of conversion to war work were immediately converted; (2) civilian needs were filled by those plants which could not be converted, but which were well able to handle their usual type of civilian work; (3) the most economical civilian plants were worked full time, using as many as were needed; the rest were closed. All operating plants paid a small sum each month into a compensation pool, out of which funds were available to closed plants for maintenance and repair and to converted plants for a reserve to use for conversion back to civilian work after the war. Decisions as to which plants should be converted, and which closed, were made by the members of the industry concerned; representatives of labor as well as employers had a voice in these decisions. Some similar plan will probably be followed in this country.

The American conversion program must protect workers as well as managements during the transfer period. Seniority rights must be guarded, skilled workers must be given work which will use their skills to the greatest advantage, unemployment during the shift must be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. Floyd Odlum, Director of Contract Distribution, estimates that 2% of our scarce supply could keep small companies alive for 6 months—long enough to determine whether they are needed for defense or civilian production.

This small contribution is necessary to save vital producing capacity and protect workers and managements in these plants.

Our great task is to make up time—to overcome the Axis headstart. The new Victory Program is a challenge to every worker and every employer in America. We can meet the schedule, possibly even exceed it, if there is full cooperation of labor and management. This can only be achieved if labor and management are given real representation in all war production policy making and activities. Already workers and employers are showing their spirit throughout the country; they have sprung to redoubled action since war was declared. Bomber production in December was double that of October; in an American Federation of Labor plane factory, cooperation of union and management increased production 70% in the first war weeks.

Representation of labor and management in the Government program is moving forward slowly. The conferences of labor and management representatives with the President to provide voluntary measures for peaceful settlement of disputes was an important step forward. Employer and labor advisory committees working with the Office of Production Management are intended to bring real cooperation; they will succeed only if their recommedations receive due consideration from the Government. The following release by OPM on December 19 is significant: "Orders went out tonight to all industry branch chiefs to draw more extensively upon the experience and active service of labor and management committees in meeting such problems as the maximum war use of the equipment and man power of every shop and factory, the spreading of war orders, the orderly transfer and retaining of workers for war jobs, the conversion of strategic war materials, as well as many other questions."

Labor Advisory Committees are either functioning or in process of formation in the following industries: Construction, paper, printing, paper products, automobiles, automobile parts, rubber, silk, furniture, textiles, electrical products, stoves, farm equipment, copper mining, shoes, leather, die casting. These committees are made up of representatives from unions, and meet with officers of OPM to take up any war production problem affecting labor. We hope that labor will be permitted to take part actively in speeding war production, in converting plants to war work, in securing quick and efficient transfer of workers where necessary and that these committees will give labor a real voice in the industry programs concerning them. All affiliated unions are urged to report their emergency problems at once to Federation headquarters so that they may be cleared through the proper committee, and that committees not yet formed may be speedily set up.

Manpower

The 5,000,000 now employed in war industries will increase to 11,700,000 by the end of 1942 and close to 25,000,000 in 1944, according to estimates by OPM's Labor Supply Division. In addition, we may add anywhere from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 to our armed forces. This seems like an enormous strain on American manpower, but according to estimates of the Labor Supply Policy Board, this entire increase in forces can be accomplished without changing the basic 40-hour week standards for industrial work. The new forces will be drawn (1) from civilian work now being cut off—some 12,000,000; (2) from the unemployed, now numbering about 4,000,000, all of whom will go to work; (3) by bringing women and others who do not normally work into defense production—if our work force expands as it did in the last war, we could add 10,000,000, but experts believe we can add many more.

Labor's important task here is to speed the huge transfer of workers which must take place and to see that retraining programs are fair and adequate.

Labor Standards

Wages today average 77c per hour in American factories, the highest level ever reached. This is still below the minimum of $1.08 necessary to support a family of five in health and efficiency at today's prices; it is only slightly above the bare subsistence level of 71½c for a family of four. That is, almost half of all American factory workers receive less than the bare subsistence budget. Less than half our 11,705,000 factory workers are reported as receiving a wage increase last year (only 4,063,00 in the first ten months). The raises were limited chiefly to union members.

Wages can rise without increasing production costs. This is important today because Congress is about to pass a price control law which will prevent employers from raising prices. The production per man-hour has risen almost 15%, but wages are up only 11%. The increase in production per man-hour goes steadily forward at a rate of more than 3% per year; that is, as labor becomes steadily more valuable, labor cost per unit steadily declines. Today industry is doubly reducing costs, because in addition to cutting labor cost by increasing production per hour of work, it is also cutting overhead costs by increasing the volume of output. This double saving can be turned into wage increases. No price control can prevent this kind of wage increase.

England has found her work week too long for top efficiency. A conference of state labor department officials from nine states unanimously agreed that a work week longer than 48 hours for America reduces a worker's efficiency.

Living costs are up 10.1% as compared to last year, 11.8% compared to prewar (November). The rise has tapered off since summer, amounting to less than 1% per month at present, compared to 1.9% and 1.3% in August and September. (Labor Department figures.)

Baby Knows

Inquirer—In your "Songs Without Words" how do you distinguish the lullabies from the nocturnes?

Composer—I try 'em on the baby. If he sleeps through 'em they're lullabies and if he howls they're nocturnes.

REMEMBER WAKE ISLAND!

Legislator Praises His Labor Union

A HIGHLY dramatic incident occurred in the House of Representatives some weeks ago, when a member of Organized Labor, proudly displaying his "card," scathingly denounced attacks on unions as camouflage designed to make workers scapegoats for "fat cats" of business who are filling their pockets with unholy profits.

"I am not a lawyer, but a bricklayer," declared Representative John E. Fogarty (Dem., R. I.). "I came off a wall last summer to run for Congress as a member of Organized Labor, and as a member of the Bricklayers' Union of Providence.

"I am still a member of Organized Labor. I believe in the closed shop. I know what I have received from being a member of Organized Labor. I know the benefits that every member of Organized Labor receives.

"I paid $107.15 initiation fee to join my union. I pay $36 a year dues to that union. For what? To keep the gains we have been able to make—to keep what belongs to us.

"What do we get when we join a union? We get the benefit of the gains made by that union for the past 60 or 70 years. During all that time, union men have worked to achieve their present gains—shorter working hours, better living conditions, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, social security and the right to hold their heads up in any company—the secure knowledge that though they earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, no one has the right to call himself their master.

"Why should any man pay an initiation fee? Because a man gets $1.50 an hour for laying brick now; 20 years ago he got 40 cents an hour and worked 15 hours a day. Why should not these men want to come into a union today and gain the benefits that the older members won for them in nearly three-quarters of a century of struggle?"

It is most refreshing to read of at least one Congressman who dared to stand up for his convictions and not run for cover as so many so-called friends of Labor did when it came to a vote on the Smith bill.

MEN WHO MAKE THE MINUTES

He arrives at every meeting with his book beneath his arm
He has it nicely tucked in paper to preserve it from all harm
He's itching to be called upon to recite with graceful charm
THE MINUTES!

Proudly he has immortalized the last meeting and its doughty deeds
Half-way through his task his brow is wet with perspiration beads
But bravely he will stagger onward till right to the end he reads
THE MINUTES!

He knows that every word he speaks the audience's attention holds
Although now and then interrupted by folks with coughs and colds
But gallantly he sticks to his task until very fully he unfolds
THE MINUTES!

Then, almost out of breath, at last to his feet he feebly totters
And is preparing for his monthly task of filling several jotters
When, alas, a well-meaning critic stands up and badly slaughters
THE MINUTES!

When the meeting starts in earnest—how he enjoys the fight!
During the discussions, gleefuly, he will write and write and write
Then home he goes triumphantly to compile far into the dreary night
THE MINUTES!

Support For Russia

"I WILL build a bridge of gold for my enemy to cross to my side."

There, in the words of Samuel Gompers, is the complete answer to those who hitherto opposed the giving of aid to Russia.

Russia has met the test—she is on our side in the war with Hitler, sacrificing rivers of blood and mountains of treasure to hold the advance of the Hun in his drive for world domination.

When an individual becomes involved in a life or death struggle he does not ask the religious views of the lodge affiliation of one coming to fight his fight—he won't pause to ask if the rescuer has a jail record. He hasn't time.

It is so with a nation!

At the moment we cannot snub Stalin because Soviet ideals are not our ideals, any more than an army surgeon can reject a selectee because his breath smells of garlic.

Nor does aid to Russia in any war imply approval of its past record or its theories of government now or in the future. The past is dead and cannot be recalled. The future is ahead of us. We can cross bridges when we come to them. We make no pledge, direct or implied, that may be difficult to keep when the time for its redemption comes.

It is no argument to say that Rusia is atheistic and has made the way of those who wish to worship God, in their own way, hard and difficult. It is no argument to say that in Russia churches have been violated, religious orders curbed and dispersed. Under Hitler, Germany has gone even further than Russia in the prosecution of religion and the persecution of those who would adhere to it. It is no argument to say that Hitler's pal, Signor Mussolini, has not prosecuted religion in Italy. That is not Hitler's fault. He has troubles enough holding Italy in line to seek more headaches in that country.

At the moment, our job is to lick Hitler by any and all means, with no holds barred and the Marquis of Queensbury silenced.

The plain truth is that if Hitler wins; we will have nothing to say as to what we shall do. With two-thirds of the world's gold, to say nothing of other and less easily movable wealth, the United States is a greater prize than all Hitler has yet grabbed. It is inconceivable that he would not try to seize it. It is puerile poppycock to talk of not having to whip him, or become his vassal.

If, with Stalin's aid, Hitler is whipped, Russia will be no menace. Between the two there is but one choice. It is aid to Russia, to the limit.

New Labor Department Solicitor

Warner W. Gardner, who succeeded Gerard Reilly, entered upon his duties as Solicitor of the United States Department of Labor on November 3, 1941. Mr. Reilly is now a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Still in his early thirties, Mr. Gardner comes to the Department of Labor from the Justice Department, where he was serving as secretary to Justice Stone.

Skilsaw Issues New Catalog

Skilsaw's new general catalog is just off the press. The keynote of the new catalog is "Tools for Defense of America." In this catalog, Skilsaw's complete line of electric tools for the defense industries is illustrated, described and priced. Readers may obtain a copy of the catalog on request.

Lost Work Days

Industry's Absentee Problem Tackled by Washington Agencies with British Experience as Guide on Effect of Long Hours

THE Surgeon-General's Office in the Public Health Service and officials in the Federal Security Agency are intensifying efforts to solve an industrial problem that has become a war problem: "What can be done about the mounting number of employee absences in vital plants?"

Under the nonbelligerent national defense program, absenteeism in industry rose sharply. Most recent Government and private agency estimates place the number of work days lost by the average industrial worker as somewhere between 7½ and 9½ per year. The National Health Survey, recently conducted by the Public Health Service, revealed that in any average day, 2,600,000 workers are out because of illness. Although speed-up conditions in defense plants raised the amount of time lost through industrial accidents, these hazards accounted for only about 6% of total absenteeism. Occupational diseases caused an inconsequential amount.

Government researchers reached an early conclusion that absenteeism in industry was a general health problem. Then they amended their conclusion, convinced it was general health plus morale—or rather lack of both—which accounted for the climbing totals.

To be sure, the same general health factors which operated before, were active under the defense program, and, as employment increased, it was clear that workers were being hired whose physical condition might not have met the rigid employment office standards that prevailed during the depression. But it also became apparent, within the last year, that workers were staying away from their jobs and reporting in sick because their services were in demand and they felt they could afford a day off now and then. This was not the general rule, however.

This was the element of morale which contributed to the days' lost total. Plant managers and Government officials are counting on enthusiasm resulting from the war declaration to minimize this in the period directly ahead. When war begins to be taken for granted, however, a few months hence, the morale factor is expected to reassert itself. And its reappearance is likely to be in a much more acute form, for, with increased production, employment will be more secure, and with increased working hours, fatigue will play a part.

A guidepost to what's ahead for American industry may be provided by British experience. James Somerville, assistant commercial attache at the American Embassy at London, has been sending in reports on absenteeism in English plants. These reports have been studied by our Commerce and Labor Departments and by various agencies. Somerville's data indicate that the problem is a grave one, "widely discussed in Great Britain at the present time."

On May 14, 1941, it was already so serious that Britain's Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, made a public statement that absenteeism would not be tolerated, but he put his faith in persuasion rather than compulsion by the Government as the method for handling it.

On June 6, the Labor Ministry announced that many aircraft factories had abandoned Sunday work, as had been recommended earlier by the National Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons in a report on absenteeism. It was expected that this new policy would minimize absenteeism and increase total output.

On July 7, Mr. Bevin told members of Parliament that some of the remediable causes of absenteeism were: (1) defective feeding arrangements at the works; (2) bad transport on week ends; (3) general objection to Sunday work. As a remedy for absenteeism in certain coal mines, miners were encouraged to take a week's vacation.

On July 20, the National Expenditure Committee of the Commons reported that absenteeism during winter months varied from 15% to 20%, but when a three-shift system was adopted in factories, it fell to 12% and 10%. Absenteeism was found to be 60% to 90% higher among women than among men and was found to be most prevalent on Sundays and Saturday afternoons. The committee recommended the abolition of all Sunday work.

On Aug. 23, the Ministry of Supply announced that the policy of excessive overtime was self-defeating. "Excessive overtime leads to fatigue and consequent decrease in the worker's efficiency. The Ministry of Supply recommends the three-shift system." At the same time The Lancet (authoritative British medical journal) said that greater output by working longer hours could not be maintained, that "the result of working excessive overtime has always been increased absenteeism and increased sickness." During the second week in October, the Ministry of Labor was able to report that one of its morale-building devices for cutting unnecessary absenteeism had been extremely successful. It was the practice of posting the day's output in collieries alongside the number of absentees for the day. Apparently, it dramatized for the miners the results of taking a day off. Non-attendance in the mines decreased by one half as a result of the daily postings.

On Nov. 18, the government came out formally in favor of a 60-hour work week (maximum) for men, a 55-hour week for women, with one day's rest-Sunday if possible—in seven. The pronouncement was based on the findings of the Industrial Health Research Board, a government advisory body, and was supported by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The government acknowledged that Sunday work "is costly, unsatisfactory and unpopular and should be restricted, as far as possible, to essential repair and emergency work."

The British Library of Information reported that one plant manager "summed up the whole overtime situation by saying that working a seven-day week means paying for eight days (double pay for Sunday) and getting only six days' output."

As American war industries swing over into the seven-day week continuous production schedule which the President is asking of them, difficulties such as the British encountered seem unavoidable. Washington is already working on a health insurance public health program designed to raise the country's health standards. But civilian defense administrators and other agencies concerned with morale will be working on the non-medical aspects of absenteeism and will be enlisting industry's aid. (From *"Business Week"*)

The Light In Today's Darkness

Across the oceans, from old lands
  Where freedom sinks in starless night,
Pale hope, with lacerated hands,
  Gropes towards the New World for Light.

London ablaze, fair Paris cowed,
  Gibraltar shocked, Rome tyrant-bound,
Europe's most precious culture bowed
  In hungry terror under ground!

From Norway to the torrid wastes
  Of Africa, by ship and plane
And battle line, destruction hastes,
  And reason seeks a home in vain.

Foul bigotry alone is free
  To scoff at God and render youth,
What man was never meant to be,
  A savage thing at war with truth.

And he who clings to self-control
  Against all tyrants, whose last breath
Must still attest the sacred soul,
  Will walk companionate with death.

O tortured Europe, where begins
  The root of all thy plaguing, where
Does retribution trace the sins
  Implicit in thy stark despair?

The sin of all the sins, the root
  Of shattered Europe's flaming wreck,
Is that one man should set his foot
  Upon a fellow-mortal's neck.

And, O America, my land,
  By what infallible decree
Will they find succor at thy hand
  When the torn nations turn to thee?

By this alone, that here we swear
  Freedom shall live, whate'er the cost,
And that no human soul shall wear
  The chains that come with freedom lost.

And, though the mad dictators chafe
  And froth their threats, here we declare
No nation on the earth is safe
  Till men find freedom everywhere.

And as they come, the refugees,
  Einstein or Mann, the royal dame,
Pauper or child, to all of these
  The boon we offer is the same—

This freedom-starred democracy
  Which men of every race and creed
Have wrought in conscious unity
  To serve a universal need.

For when the thunderhead is past,
  When tyranny is stricken down,
And peace rebuilds the world at last,
  Democracy will be its crown.

Then the great miracle will be
  That *He* who long ago could say
The truth would set man's spirit free,
  Had led the battle all the way.

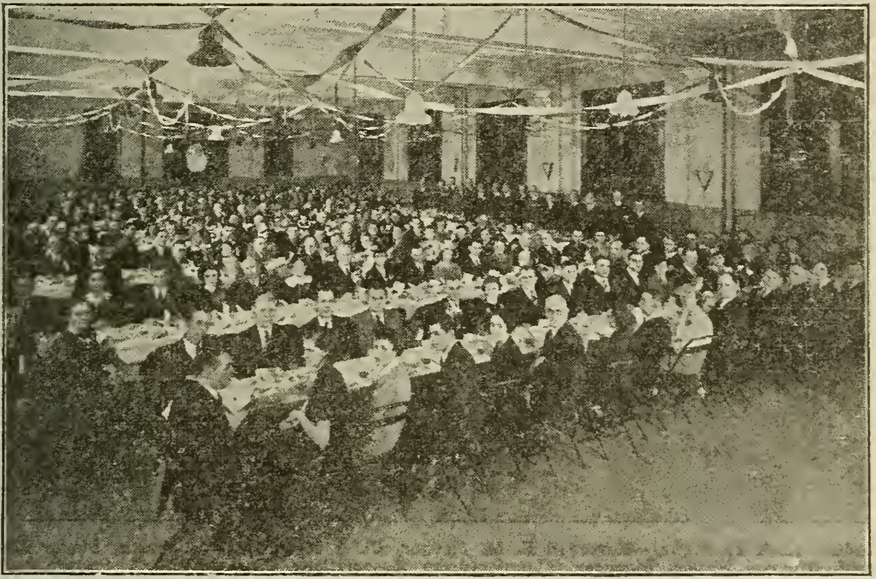
—*Leslie Pinckney Hill.*

Local Union No. 377, Alton, Ill., 43 Years Old

CELEBRATION of the 43rd anniversary of Local 377, held at the Masonic Temple is being commented on as the most outstanding labor celebration held in Alton over a long period of years. Despite the near-zero weather and the fact that the membership of Local Union No. 377 is scattered over an area of approximately 60 miles, the dining hall with its seating capacity of 400 was almost taxed to its limit.

Beautiful decorations adorned the walls and ceiling of the dining hall, with flowers on the tables. Each lady was furnished with a small corsage. A very delightful turkey dinner adorned the festive table.

Among the out-of-town distinguished guests seated at the speakers table were Guy Richmond, Secretary of the Tri-County D. C.; Michael Sexton, President of the Chicago D. C.; Geo. C. Ottens, President of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, and also General Representative of our Brotherhood; Roland Adams, General Executive Board Member from the 4th District, and John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President of our Brotherhood.



Dining hall and the large number of guests and members who attended the celebration.

Harold Cheesman, Business Agent of L. U. 377, as Master of Ceremonies, called the banquet to order, and introduced the Rev. F. M. Hedger who pronounced the invocation.

Thomas Butler, manager of the Manufacturers' Association, was then introduced. Mr. Butler identified himself as representing the industries who are our best customers. After briefly reminding us of the significance of our Flag and our allegiance to it, he then proceeded with the Pledge of Allegiance to our Flag, which was carried out by those present. The National Anthem was then sung in unison, led by Brother Otis Unterbrink of L. U. 377.

After the dinner, the Honorable Wm. P. Boynton was introduced as a staunch friend of L. U. 377, and took over as Toastmaster for the evening. The Toastmaster then introduced Mayor Leo J. Struiff who welcomed the distinguished guests and then lauded the Officers and Members of Local Union No. 377 on the celebration of their 43rd Anniversary. The toastmaster then introduced Brother Milton Vogelphole as the only charter member left in Local Union No. 377. Brother Vogelphole spoke briefly on the history of organizing Local 377 in 1899. The toastmaster then introduced a number of Business Agents from all sections from the State of Illinois, and also those of St. Louis, Missouri.

Brother Ottens, of Chicago, was the first guest speaker. He was introduced by the toastmaster as President of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters and also General Representative of the Brotherhood. Brother Ottens spoke briefly, outlining the problems that we are confronted with today, and urged upon all to give our united support in facing the issues of emergency in our present day.

Standing *(Left to Right)*—Reverend F. M. Hedger, Chief of Police Paul Smith, Mayor Leo J. Struiff, Thomas Butler, Manager, Manufacturers Association; Guy Richmond, Secretary, Tri-County District Council; Paul B. Cousely, Editor, Alton Evening Telegraph; Father John Bretz; Henry Manns, President, Local Union No. 377.

Seated *(Left to Right)*—Michael Sexton, President, Chicago District Council; Geo. C. Ottens, President, Illinois State Council of Carpenters and General Representative of the Brotherhood; Harold Cheesman, Business Agent, Local Union No. 377; Hon. Wm. P. Boynton, Judge of the City Court; John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President of the Brotherhood; Roland Adams, General Excutive Board Member of the Brotherhood; Milton Vogelphole, Charter Member, Local Union No. 377.

The toastmaster then introduced Brother Adams, as a member of the General Executive Board, who had flown from Jacksonville, Florida, to Alton to attend the banquet. Brother Adams, being a former Business Agent of Local Union No. 377, recalled to the minds of many of the old timers the problems that were dealt with in the early struggles of Local Union No. 377. He disclosed for the first time to his many friends, and also the new members, the secret of how he had been prompted to come to Alton from Tennessee forty years ago. He stated that the amazing news of Alton having a thirty cent wage scale at that time was a greater temptation than he could resist, and the result was that Alton became his starting point in the Brotherhood.

The toastmaster then introduced John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President of the Brotherhood. Vice-President Stevenson gave a very interesting and educational talk. He spoke of our responsibilities, and our endeavors in defense of our Country. He urged upon the organization and its members to support our Government in this emergency, financially as well as physically, by purchasing, as he termed them, "War Bonds" to the full extent of our ability. It was very gratifying to hear him say that the returns on the purchase of Defense Bonds from a number of Local Unions of our Brotherhood showed that a total of approximately $400,000.00 worth of Defense Bonds had been purchased by 40 Local Unions heard from so far. In his usual clever manner, he injected a bit of humor in his talk, much to the enjoyment of the large crowd which was present. He concluded by expressing his appreciation of the fine turnout and by expressing his best wishes for the continued success of Local 377.

Toastmaster Boynton proved exceptional. This was shown from time to time by the way the crowd responded to his many jovial remarks. He then turned the meeting back to the Master of Ceremonies, Harold Cheesman. Brother Cheesman thanked those of our General Office, out-of-town distinguished guests, local distinguished guests, and the Officers and Members of Local 377 for helping to make our party a great success.

The Benediction was pronounced by the Reverend John Bretz. The dining hall was then cleared, and the remainder of the evening was enjoyed in dancing.

The entertainment committee consisted of Harold Cheesman, Chairman; Henry Manns, Chas. Frazier, Joe Clevenger, A. R. Holden, Herbert Grafford, Thos. Tuohy, John Langacker, Ed Ryan, Nelson Miller, Ernest Schuette, Hoyt McKee, Leo Schmidt, Wm. O. Hayes and John Wohnlich.

Labor in National Defense

By FRANK P. FENTON

IT IS A pleasure for me, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor to address this conference on "Labor in National Defense" under the joint auspices of Harvard University and the Office of Production Management.

We meet at a time which Tom Paine describes, in substance, as follows: "These are the days that try men's souls—no time for summer soldiers or sunshine patriots."

In words of the President of the American Federation of Labor, "America made its first move toward totalitarianism when the House of Representatives adopted the Smith anti-strike bill. This bill, with a few variations, is similar to the Statutes of Elizabeth, which enslaved men and made them vassals of the State.

It violates democracy's basic freedoms—the right of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of press—and exposes all the freedoms that our forefathers handed down to us to the danger of destruction.

The Congressmen who voted for it are totalitarian in their thinking and should be repudiated by their constituents.

BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS!

Newsman Calls Panic Chief Air Raid Danger

IN VIEW of Japan's success in its surprise attacks on Pearl Harbor, the Phillippines, and other key positions in the Pacific, no one who is in his right mind will suggest that Americans, anywhere, should not be on the alert, and take every reasonable precaution to assure their own and their Nation's safety.

However, there is no occasion for hysteria. One of the best ways to avoid panic is to consider the experience of other countries, where air raids and bombing have become almost a nightly routine.

Richard O. Boyer served as a war correspondent for American newspapers in Germany, Belgium, Occupied France and Italy. In a current magazine he offers sane advice to his fellow Americans.

"Anyone will be frightened when he is machine-gunned by a diving, screaming plane, or when he is in a fierce, sustained bombing in great force that lasts for hours," writes Boyer.

"But in the summer of 1940, when I was a correspondent in Europe, the British could not bomb the continent in force, both because of distance and lack of planes.

"I mention this because of the talk of the bombing of American coastal cities by Axis raiders. It is not probable that the enemy powers can bring a greater force to bear against New York or San Francisco than the British were able to bring against Berlin or Essen or Dusseldorf.

"And yet during 10 Berlin raids in September, 1940, I doubt if more than 40 persons, at most, were killed in the city of 4,000,000. Of course, there were perhaps no more than 25 giant bombers in each raid over Berlin, although there would be several hundred over all of Germany in a single night.

"But even in the immense raids over Britain, no more were killed in a year's bombing than are killed by automobiles in the United States during a similar period.

"I never saw a person killed by a bomb, although I was in about 25 air raids, more than half of them in Berlin.

"I'd like to record this belief: American coastal cities may experience bombings, but if Americans do not panic, if they remain calm and disciplined, the Axis raiders can do little harm.

"Any serious injury on a large scale will result, not from the raiders, but from our own actions. Of course, this presupposes proper defense, adequate anti-aircraft.

"If everyone goes quietly to a room on the first floor when the alarm is sounded, or to some formal shelter, if one is available, and stays there until the 'all clear' is sounded, there will be surprisingly few casualties."

That sounds like good sense. We repeat: This is a time for meticulous preparations to meet all eventualities. But let's demonstrate once more that Americans have "good nerves." That's the best insurance against damage from air raids!

An Idea!

Youth (to fair companion)—Have you ever tried listening to a play with your eyes shut?

Voice (from row behind)—Have you tried listening to one with your mouth shut?

Local 1784, Chicago, Marks Jubilee

Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois, will celebrate on February 14, 1942 an anniversary which is its seventieth. On the 9th day of May, 1872, sixty cabinet makers responded to a call and through the efforts of this group a convention was held in Cincinnati in the year 1873, which formed the International Furniture Workers Union. In the year 1886, efforts were made to gain the eight-hour day which increased the membership considerably. This Local, which was then known as Local No. 1 of the A. W. W. I. U., decided to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and on the 9th day of September, 1906, it became Local Union No. 1784.

On the 26th day of March, 1912, the last group of the A. W. W. I. U. became members of Local 1784 and in 1918, after a strike of eight weeks, the eight-hour day was gained. The membership of Local 1784, therefore, looks forward to Saturday, February 14, 1942, as a day of celebration.

Officers and Committee on Arrangements for Local 1784's Jubilee, left to right: Seated—Frank Fabian, Conductor; Joseph Froehlich, Treasurer; Valentine Kuehner, Vice-Pres.; Anton Sommer, President; Nick Adam, Rec. Secretary; Markus Jaeger, Financial Sec'y; Peter Lindeman, Warden. Sanding—Oscar R. Markus, Trustees; Matthew Kump, Committee, Steve Nickin, Committee, Richard Froehlich, Committee, Kalaman Bathory, Committee; Anton Ketterer, Bus. Agt., Peter Michels, Committee, Otto Koester, Trustees, Rudolph Wonisch, Trustee, John Uitz, Committee.

The officers and committee on arrangements are as follows:

Frank Fabian, Conductor; Joseph Froehlich, Treasurer; Valentine Kuehner, Vice-Pres.; Anton Sommer, President; Nick Adam, Rec. Sec.; Markus Jaeger, Fin. Sec.; Peter Lindemann, Warden; Oscar R. Markus, Trustee; Matthew Kump, Steve Nickin, Richard Froehlich, Kalman Bathory, Committee Members; Anton Ketterer, Bus. Agt.; Peter Michels, Committee Member; Otto Koester, Trustee; Rudolph Wonisch, and John Uitz, Committee Members.

Local 603, Ithaca, N. Y., 51 Years Old

Pledges of patriotism with a promise of "no strike" and a frank discussion of employer-employe relations marked the 51st anniversary dinner meeting of the Carpenters Union, Local 603, in the Odd Fellows Temple Friday night, December 12, 1941.

Assurances that carpenters of the Nation would collaborate in the defense effort were offered by John Ryan, an International Brotherhood Representative, and John McMahon, of Buffalo, secretary-treasurer of the State Council of Carpenters. Prof. Lyman P. Wilson of the Cornell Law School asserted: "No strike ever paid for itself."

The professor advanced what he termed four basic principles in alleviating the problem of employment. "There are three sides to every question," he continued, "Yours, mine and the right side. No man is big enough to hate and reason at the same time. We must realize that most people want to do the right thing and we mustn't hesitate to acknowledge the doing of good deeds."

Professor Wilson praised the Ithaca Local as "an outstanding organization inclined to settle by negotiation" and declared this to be true of the Brotherhood as a whole. He contended, however, that "there are good and bad men on both sides" and that this is a truth labor must recognize.

That the Brotherhood of Carpenters had always inclined to the negotiation method was further emphasized by Speakers Ryan and McMahon in tracing the history of the Union. Mr. Ryan contrasted the benefits carpenters enjoy today with respect to hours and wages with the conditions prevailing when the initial union steps were undertaken 60 years ago.

He attributed these benefits to "the application of good judgment" and emphasized the "charitable and patriotic character" of the Brotherhood. Pointing to an organization of nearly 500,000 union carpenters, Mr. Ryan said: "We believe we have something here worthwhile in this hour of need." That no labor legislation to prevent strikes was needed during the period of emergency was stressed by both the speaker and by a telegram, which he quoted, from William L. Hutcheson, General President, to President Roosevelt.

Mr. McMahon, who is also president of "the mother local in Buffalo," explained no serious carpenter strikes had ever developed because of "our willingness to work out agreements satisfactory to both sides." He commended Professor Wilson's "brotherhood of man" comments, claiming that this viewpoint had been followed by the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

The speaker predicted a textbook in the public schools within two or three years that would provide a clearer understanding of the labor subject. He also talked of efforts to plan for the time when defense production halts and urged the carpenters to cooperate with other agencies now looking ahead and planning projects to provide for the unemployment that is bound to follow.

Thomas J. Lyons, president of the State Federation of Labor and a scheduled speaker, sent a telegram expressing his regrets at being unable to attend. This message was received midway during the dinner. Thomas Underhill, president of Local 603, presided and the Rev. William Byrne, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, offered the invocation.

Demand the Union Label

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

WAR NEEDS TREES

RATHER unexpectedly, we are at war with Japan and some other countries. The dependence of the defense program upon forest products is fairly well known.

England's experience during the first world war indicates the convenience of having some wood around. England has imported wood supplies for a number of centuries. From 1914 till 1918 submarine activity cut down imports of all kinds, and lumber was definitely scarce and hard to get. It was brought in along with steel and wheat, but the short supply made much difficulty.

After the war, the suitable officials did some figuring. They worked out some values which showed how much it had cost the country, in excess of regular costs, to bring in the indispensable wood supply. A somewhat smaller sum was appropriated to plant forests, so that when the next war came along they would not be at such a disadvantage.

The program was only partly carried out. Reports have come along that some mountain areas that were well suited to tree growth were not planted because it was thought that having a lot of trees sticking out would spoil the scenery. The regular visitors preferred heather slopes, and of course the customer is always right. Other prospective forest areas were left unforested because trees would spoil the fox hunting. And so on. A considerable area was planted, but not nearly so much as was first planned. World War II came, and again England is without wood. The crates and boxes that lend-lease goods are packed in serve a double use when they reach England. As soon as the lend-lease goods are removed, the lumber in the crates is salvaged and put to work where it will do the most good.

That the wood shortage could have been wholly avoided by planting to timber all good forest sites in the British Isles is not likely. Still, it would have helped. ***England would have a good many 2x4's*** that it has not, and in many cases would have something better than the lid to a cracker box to meet an emergency.

Meeting national emergencies seems to be routine now-a-days. They cannot be foreseen with much certainty. Some emergencies that are foreseen do not come off, but others just as troublesome that were not foreseen take their places. In a crisis, an ample supply of basic resources has never yet hurt a country. Shortage of the supplies is often precisely what makes the difference between getting by and failure.

We have always been accustomed to having plenty of everything here. We still have what looks like a supply of timber big enough to last us for quite a while. If we do the right things, we need never be cramped for wood, but we are powerful slow about doing them. Parting with this comfortable feeling of having plenty of everything to last from now on is a kind of a jar. A three-hundred-year-old habit is hard to break, but no one should be much surprised that three centuries have brought some changes.

To look around and see what the set-up is and make the required adjustments should not take too much of a struggle.

The virgin forest in New England, the Middle Atlantic and Lake States, and the South has been logged and has gone into houses and railroads and things like that. Houses and wood pulp and telephone poles are coming from the virgin forest of the West—the last big stand—and where do we go from here?

The answer is a natural—we go to managed forests. It will not be quite like stepping out and finding trees that have been growing for 300 years. Forest management takes money and brains, but it produces timber, and that is something that we can't do without.

The Clemens Tree Farm is an important venture. It is recognition that timber culture is a necessity, and it is a worthy beginning. The Willamette Tree Farms are more of the same.

Some fast thinkers have already raised the question of what we will do with all the timber we are going to raise on all the forest land in all the United States. They point out that if we raise all the wood that we can, the crop will be bigger than the Nation can use.

Quite likely that is true, but a bit premature. In the Douglas-fir belt some four million acres are not stocked; two million acres need planting. The tree farms report that 21 million seedlings for planting have been ordered. If 500 trees per acre are planted, those 21 million little trees will be about 2 per cent of what is needed. Their nursery, it is understood, has a capacity of 5 million trees per year, so it will take four years to fill the order. The move is highly creditable, but unaided, it will catch up with the regions' planting needs at the rate of one-half of one per cent per year.

Fortunately, it is not unaided. The State of Washington has a nursery of several million trees capacity. Oregon has a forest nursery, the Oregon and California Land Grant Administration and the Forest Service have nurseries—but all of them together will need a lot of time to get our good unstocked forest land to producing. Those fast thinkers can cool off and worry about something more timely, like income taxes. When we get to a point where any more forest management will produce too much timber, stopping will be easy. At present we need give it hardly a thought. What is needed for a timber supply and a good payroll is to get going and make all of our forest land fully productive.

◆

Curious

Blushing, she hid her face on her father's shoulder.

"He loves me," she said.

"Then I suppose he wants to marry you?"

"Yes, dad."

"What's his income?"

She started.

"I don't know," she murmured, "but the coincidence is very strange."

"What coincidence?"

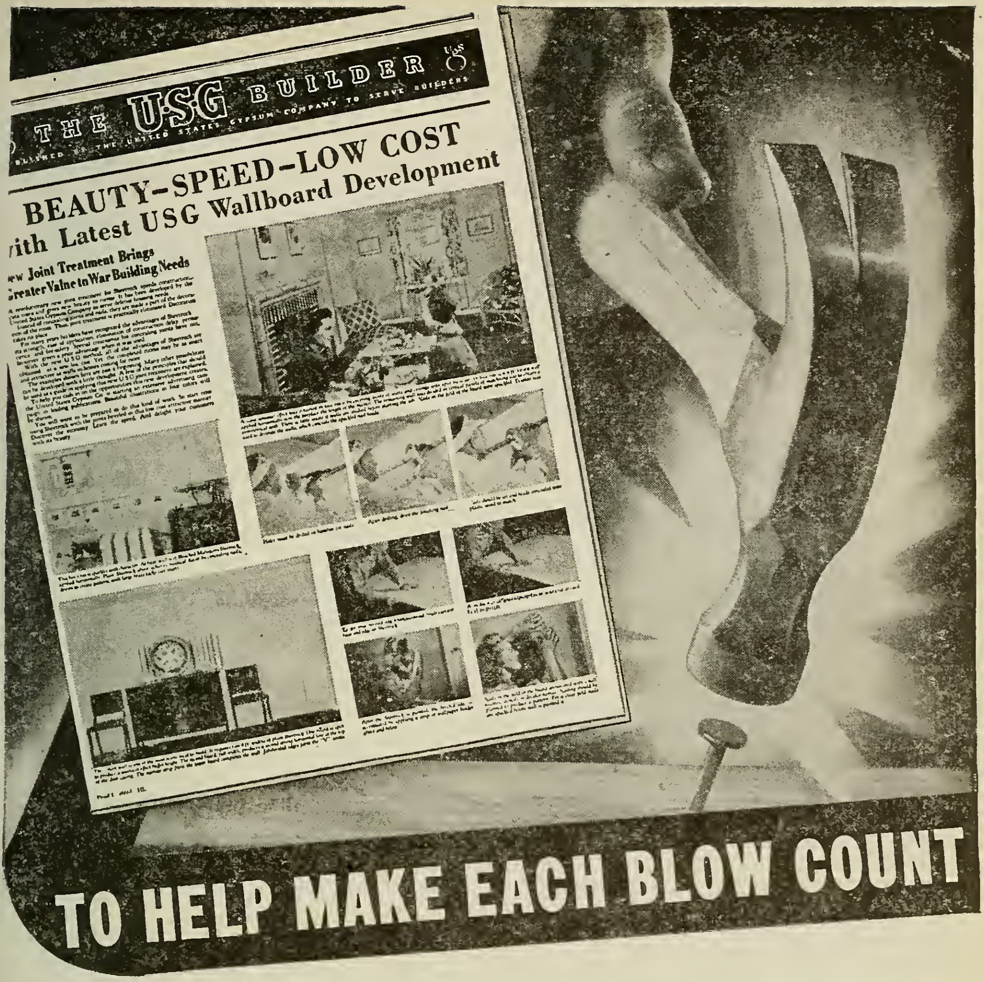
"Sebastian," she answered, "asked the very same question about your income."

◆

Those who give not till they die show that they would not then if they could keep it any longer.—Bishop Hall.

◆

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!



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Bay State Plans For Post-War Era

PLANNING now to meet post-defense problems, Massachusetts has established a post-defense readjustment committee to develop a program in anticipation of "tremendous economic and social readjustments which must be made after the war."

According to the American Society of Planning Officials, Massachusetts is believed to be the first State to set up a board devoted entirely to post-defense considerations. Other States have assigned this function to groups already engaged in defense planning.

The new board is composed of 32 men and women selected from a broad field of workers, employers, farmers, economists and planning authorities. It is expected that the post-defense committee will co-ordinate its activities with those of the State committees on public safety and industrial defense.

Establishment of the post-defense committee by Massachusetts is in line with recent suggestions of the National Resources Planning Board, indicating the need for just such action by local governments.

In setting up the new board, Governor Leverett Saltonstall said: "Although the most pressing job at present is speeding up production of defense materials and strengthening our armed forces, it is imperative to begin planning for the tremendous economic and social readjustments which must be made after the war.

"Knowledge that careful plans are being laid for the future will have an important bearing on defense work itself because there is nothing like confidence of security for strengthening morale, and thus giving renewed energy to war-time production."

Massachusetts' Chief Executive said he did not share the opinion that a post-war depression is inevitable, "especially if we begin now to take thought on ways and means of meeting the problems when they arise. Planning to meet such problems is an important field of activity for the individual States," the Governor said.

"We must begin now, simultaneously with increasing our defense effort, to look realistically at these post-war problems."

WHAT'S THE USE?

What's the use to worry, you've not got long to stay? Why not take things easy as you pass along life's way? 'Twill do no good to worry, if things are going wrong. You may as well be pleasant, meet reverses with a song.

Don't appoint yourself a censor, no matter what you do; this great big world was never made for just a chosen few. There's none of us that's perfect, there are few of us who stay, and never stray or wander from the straight and narrow way. So when you start to hammer some poor fool who's gone astray, 'twill do no harm to pause and think, YOU may lose YOUR grip some day.

What's the use to kick one who's just about to fall? If you do not care to help him, don't mention him at all. You'll find if you take notice, that what I say is true; while there may be faults in others—there's a flaw or two in YOU.

British Labor Aims Revealed

By RT. HON. ARTHUR GREENWOOD
Minister for Reconstruction Without Portfolio
Vice-President, Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain

THE British people and their Allies know what will befall them and the rest of the world if we fail to defeat Hitler. They know that a German victory would mean the destruction of all democratic institutions—institutions that have grown out of the struggles of the ages. The much vaunted New Order of Hitler would shrink away those things which are most precious and vital to all of us. This so-called German New Order is not new; it is as old as human tyranny. But no tyrannical society of the past was so mathematical in its brutality, so bestial in its methods, as Hitlerism.

So far as Britain and here sister nations of the Commonwealth are concerned, and so far as the British and Dominion workers are concerned, there can be no compromise. The forces of righteousness must prevail over the so-called New Order which would enslave the bodies and souls of mankind and harness them to the evil will of Hitler and his confederates. Never will the democratic peoples of Europe, many of them for the time being trodden down under the heel of Hitler, submit to such a fate; and neither can the great Republic of the United States.

You are helping us more day by day. You know that we here in Britain stand at the gate of the citadel of Liberty. You have followed the Battle of Britain. You know the raids which have brought devastation to our cities and towns. You know the Mother of Parliaments (the House of Commons) which for centuries has sheltered and protected the growing spirit of democracy, has not escaped the savage malice of the Nazi tyrant. But these aerial attacks do not daunt our people. They will stand the stresses and strains, because they know that their future and that of their children, and of their children's children, are at stake. They are proud to think that they stand in the front line trenches in defense of democracy and civilization all over the world. This is the view of British labor and of our people.

My message to the workers of the United States is this: British workers blazed the trail to democratic labor organization. British workers have as a result of their ceaseless struggles over a century and a half built up an organized labor movement, which, because of the past sacrifices and achievements of humble folk, our workers are determined to defend and retain. That movement is an essential part of the democratic structure of our national life. Hitler seeks to destroy it in Britain as he has done in those countries which he has overridden.

Organized labor in the United States has its own history and its own problems. But in this world situation, when a victory for Hitler would end all free organization and enslave the workers everywhere, the whole American trade union movement will, I am sure, play a full and active part in the defense of democracy, while British labor over here stands and fights for our common liberties and our common hopes for the future.

Your President has been an inspiration to us in this battle-scarred land. Mr. Wendell Willkie, who saw so much when he was here, has proclaimed his conviction that all help must be given to us for the sake of the United States and the cause of human freedom. They and you and we are deeply conscious of all that hangs upon the result of this war. We all know that without victory, democracy will perish, that liberty will be crushed, that mankind will be in chains. Humanity's priceless heritage of personal freedom must forever be preserved and enriched.

We, the British Commonwealth of Nations, with our Allies and with the evergrowing help which you are giving us, will see this mighty struggle through to a victorious end.

But then what? World democracy is fighting this war to keep the spirit of democracy and all that it means alive. With victory, democracy will march onward.

Cordell Hull, for his part, has announced five main principles which should guide the measures which will need to be taken for world economic reconstruction. He denounced trade restrictions. He declared for non-discrimination, both with regard to excess raw material supplies and as the basis of international commercial relations. The interests of the consuming countries and their peoples must be protected by agreements regulating the surplus of commodities. International finance must be set up to assist in the development of all countries in a manner consistent with their common welfare.

These are principles which will bear constant repetition until they become ingrained in the minds of all nations and are embodied in the code of world economic conduct. These declarations we welcome with deep gratitude, knowing that all your great influence and power will be used to give them reality. We welcome them, too, because they express aspirations which we as a nation and as a government hold in common with you.

A public assurance of this identity of mind and spirit was given a few days ago by my colleague, Foreign Secretary Eden. In his recent Mansion House speech, he said: "We have found in the message of President Roosevelt to Congress in January, 1941, the keynote of our purposes." If I had time I should demonstrate these purposes in greater detail. It will, however, I think, suffice if I quote from Mr. Eden's speech a further passage which is of the highest importance:

"We have declared that social security must be the first object of our domestic policy after the war, and social security will be our policy abroad no less than at home. It will be our wish to work with others to prevent the starvation of the post-armistice period throughout Europe, and the wide fluctuations in employment, markets and prices, which were the cause of so much misery in the last 20 years between the two wars. We shall seek to achieve this in ways which will interfere as little as possible with the proper liberty of each country or with its own economic fortunes."

Then also many of you no doubt will recall the speech made by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, at the Pilgrims' dinner in New York last March. In the course of that speech, Lord Halifax said: "We, for our part, are prepared to join hands with any state which genuinely seeks the peace and prosperity to the world by loyally observing its engagements, and by insuring individual liberty within its borders."

"When victory has been won," he went on to say, "it must be our aim to promote the common interest and the greatest possible interchange of goods and services. We see the urgent need for economic cooperation and we are ready to take part in plans to promote it on a world-wide scale. Our aim will be prosperity justly shared."

Our minds and your minds have long been preoccupied with the menacing designs, insidious activities and violent aggressions of Hitler's Germany. We know that our first over-riding concern must be to win this war.

To this end all our energies and resources have been mobilized. To this end all your energies and resources are now being brought into the scale.

However long it may take, we shall go on to the end. There will be neither parley nor compromise. The end must be and it will be victory. At the same time, as I have shown, your minds and our minds have begun to look for the sort of future that victory can bring to the world. Never have our relations been so close and so cordial as they are today. Never has there been such harmony of national mind and outlook regarding the future of humanity. Cooperation between the British Commonwealth and the United States of America spells the doom of Hitlerism and heartens, within us, hopes for the future. That future, outlined by our respective spokesmen, can, I profoundly believe, only be assured by our continued and intimate cooperation after the tumult of war has died down. The great catastrophe that afflicts mankind has released spiritual resources in each nation and developed a rare measure of mutual understanding and common purpose.

Don't Envy Success, Emulate It

ONE of the gravest dangers that confronts this country internally among many of our people—is their attitude toward success.

There was a time when the successful American was looked up to as some one to emulate.

He was admired by those not so fortunate.

Of late years, success has come to be looked upon as "anti-social."

We shall get nowhere by hating one another. Some must earn enough to pay wages and save enough to carry business through lean years if any of us is to have wages, or anything but very lean years, indeed.

If the boss loses the business, we lose our job. The Government might take over the business, of course, or may keep us alive for a time without jobs; but we shall still have bosses, and the financial help we get without working can only come from the same source that pays wages—from the earnings of prosperous businesses and of those who are working.

About 99 per cent of the richest and most distinguished men in our country began in overalls, or in what we mistakenly call "menial jobs."

That is a fair and true statement of things as they exist today in our democracy.

Ninety-nine per cent of the most successful men in the United States have "come up the hard way."

Those who envy the millions who have "gone ahead" in our land of equal opportunity should read the lives of almost any executive of any big business.

No form of government has ever existed in history that has given more persons a greater chance to succeed than has our form of government.

Stop hating the man who gets ahead.

He helps you get ahead and shows you how to get ahead.

He leads the way and shows the way.

He marks the trail and cuts the path.

Follow him. Benefit by him. Succeed with him. Learn from him. Emulate him. Surpass him.

If we are to preserve our democracy, we must not destroy success.

We must encourage it and progress with it.

By encouraging success and emulating it have our people advanced in progress and prosperity and our Nation has grown to greatness.

Priorities and Labor

LABOR turns out guns, planes, tanks and ships. Labor makes refrigerators, stoves, radios, clothing; and labor mans the transportation lines and the stores that bring these goods to every home. The armies of our own Nation and the allied powers are demanding more and still more supplies. Our national buying power is at peak levels. Consumers are clamoring for more goods and more services.

Why, then, is labor unemployed? Why are thousands of men finding discharge slips in their pay envelopes at the week's end? What is this new specter of insecurity—priority unemployment?

This war, to a degree never saw before, is a war of machines. When Napoleon's armies overran Europe, one man on production could supply two men in the army with their equipment of all sorts. Today it takes eighteen men on the production line for every fighting man. The blitzkrieg is a product of mechanization, and the casualty rate for fine machinery and giant equipment is as serious to the commanders of modern armies as is that of their men.

What has this to do with the new unemployment? Why doesn't our defense demand decrease instead of increase the numbers out of work?

The answer lies in our peacetime civilization. That, too, is mechanized to a degree never seen in any earlier period or in any other country. We use an amazing quantity of durable consumer's goods. These require the same materials that go into equipment for mechanized warfare. Steel, aluminum, copper, rubber, zinc, cork are used in most heavy consumers' goods and in defense production also.

In spite of a step-up in the production rate we are not producing enough of a number of essential materials to supply all the demand. Naturally, consumers' goods get the short end. Even when we have the raw materials we sometimes cannot increase production, because to build new factories to process the raw materials would itself increase the demand for commodities already scarce.

We cannot build a pipeline to pump gasoline to the Eastern Seaboard because the steel for the pipe is needed more elsewhere. We cannot sufficiently increase steel production by increasing facilities because the construction of the new plants would drain the diminishing steel supply. We cannot even use the substitutes which normally could replace scarce materials because, in many cases, the substitutes themselves have become scarce. Plastics, to which we hopefully turned for many objects now made of metals, require chemicals which are needed for explosives. Synthetic rubber as well as natural rubber is under control.

All of this means that consumer's goods industries are, in part, being starved of materials. And in many cases there is no prospect that they can get the chief materials they have been using, nor adequate substitutes. Those materials will be delivered to plants filling defense orders which have priority ratings high enough to get a share of the limited supplies.

What are these priority ratings? What do they accomplish?

Their purpose is to assure the flow of materials to the most important uses first, with the least important production to take what materials are left, if any, after the other needs are supplied. Under our defense program, the Nation has indicated that it considers military need more important than production of many civilian goods. The military uses get priority—that is, they come first.

If a company has an order to make airplanes for the Army, it applies for a priority rating. It then can get the materials and the tools it needs before a concern which wants similar materials and tools to make metal kitchen cabinets.

If there is not enough material for both uses, the cabinet manufacturer will have to use such substitutes as he can get, or begin producing defense materials on which he can obtain a priority rating, or go out of business.

Even among military uses there are degrees of importance, and also, among civilian goods, some are more essential to good living than others. The priority ratings are graded to indicate the relative importance of the uses.

Some of the hardships these priorities have caused are inevitable. We cannot build up a whole defense economy and do business as usual at all the old stands. Some adjustments have to be made and they are sure to hurt somewhere.

But too often the hardships caused by priorities have been unnecessary, a result of bad planning, inflexibility in handling the distribution of materials, and selfishness and shortsightedness on the part of some companies which built up excessive inventories, reducing the amount available to all others.

Our country's adjustment to defense production has come before we were at war. For that reason there has been more unemployment than if we had been expanding our Army to war size instead of the defense basis it is on. In England there was the same necessity of making over a civilian economy with free enterprise into one giving first consideration to military production. But there is a big difference in the problem for workers.

In Britain all skilled and many semi-skilled men, retrained, were quickly put to work producing war materials, while many of the salesmen and producers of non-essential civilian goods, who otherwise would have been out of jobs, went into military service.

The need grew for rapid expansion of production in spreading war contracts widely, converting plants to military production as rapidly as possible.

Here, under less pressure for speed, the Army and Navy continued letting contracts on their usual low-bid basis to their usual suppliers to such an extent, that about one-third of all contracts have been given to six companies and seventy-five per cent of the defense orders are held by fifty-six companies.

With orders piling up their backlogs to unmanageable proportions, those companies could not hire all the workers displaced from firms whose materials were cut off, and they would not subcontract substantial and profitable parts of those contracts to smaller companies in sufficient quantity to check the growing priority unemployment.

About two-thirds of all the workers in manufacturing industries are employed by "small businesses," companies employing less than 500 workers or capitalized for less than $1,000,000. These are the companies which are being hardest hit by priorities. These concerns have received comparatively few contracts or sub-contracts for defense work. These concerns lack the engineering staffs to work out the necessary changes for conversion of their plants into defense production. Theirs are the workers who are being put on the streets by priority unemployment.

The problem is with us now. Unemployment is spreading. Government officials have estimated that priority unemployment might reach 2,000,000 by the end of the year. Two million wage-earners out of jobs because we have not done a job of planning. Two million families going without things they need because a mechanically minded nation has not met an engineering problem squarely.

Production space, machinery and manpower idle in some sections, while the backlog of unfilled orders grows and managements in other places build new factories, get machines and materials under priority ratings, and beat the bushes for labor not available in their neighborhoods.

Where is our boasted American efficiency?

With the reorganization of the agencies responsible for defense production, especially with the establishment of the Labor Supply Branch and the Division of Contract Distribution in the Office of Production Management, there is machinery to check this priority unemployment, to get contracts to smaller producers, and to keep men on the job where they are if these agencies do their job as they should.

The Division of Contract Distribution is responsible for breaking Army and Navy orders into smaller units and promoting negotiated contracts which will make it easier for smaller companies and newcomers in the field of Government contracts to get some defense orders.

It is to stimulate subcontracting and pooling of productive facilities to bring smaller companies into defense production. It is also to have an engineering staff to help manufacturers convert their plants for this purpose and to determine what types of production they could efficiently do.

All of these efforts, if successful, will spread defense production over the country, using facilities and men where they are, rendering unnecessary the construction of new facilities when idle ones are available, thus saving valuable materials. It will permit more companies to get priority ratings for their production, since they, too, will be on essential work.

The priority rating system has been abused by too much buying in advance and piling up of inventories. As more concerns get priority ratings this abuse must be stopped, and the scarce materials shared, or only the top few ratings will get any attention and the situation for the majority of producers will be as bad as before.

It may be necessary to change from general use of priority ratings to specific allocations of the materials needed for each job, if abuse of priorities is not stopped.

Under plans now being worked out, special consideration will be given to helping one-industry towns get defense contracts when otherwise priorities on necessary materials would cause the shutdown of the plant and impose severe hardship on the entire community. If there are other plants in the same area where displaced workers can easily find employment, the dislocation from priorities and failure to obtain defense contracts is not so great and will need less special consideration.

We are beginning to look ahead to gauge the probable effect of priority orders on various industries and to act to prevent unemployment. We have a long way to go before this program can be called a success. But we must work to make it so.

Now, when it can be seen that a scarce material will be placed under priority control, an attempt is made to find all the industries which will be affected. If some of them are in sections with little other industrial production, or where few defense contracts have been let, the Employment Service will make a special labor market study of the area. It will survey the kinds of labor available and the probable job opportunities in the vicinity.

If, on the basis of this survey, it appears that the priority order will create an unemployment problem for the community, it will be designated as a "priority area" and the Division of Contract Distribution will undertake to get defense contracts placed there.

The final decision letting contracts still rests with the Army and Navy. They must do their share in following the recommendations designed to prevent unemployment. In the long run they will profit from this cooperation, for spreading of contracts will speed production. Spreading of contracts will make available facilities which otherwise would lie idle in one area and have to be duplicated elsewhere at great cost and loss of time. Spreading of contracts will get our planes and guns out faster.

Organized Labor can contribute to the more efficient organization of the placing of defense contracts by cooperating with the local employment offices in making their surveys. Often employers do not know what skills their own workers have which are not being used and which could make the plant more capable of undertaking defense production. One employer, for example, after trying to get a man expert in the use of the slide rule and blueprints, called the employment agency, only to find that the expert he needed was on his own payroll as a stock clerk at $20 a week.

Unions are urging members employed at jobs not requiring their highest skills to register at public employment offices, where those skills can be offered to employers who need them.

When priorities have already been established and a given company cannot obtain the materials for its usual line of production, management and workers must use their best efforts to get defense contracts for the concern . They will lose out if they wait for a defense contract to come to them on a silver platter.

The Division of Contract Distribution should assume the chief responsibility for getting contracts spread out, but it cannot act if management does not make its case known and ask help in converting the plant to new production. Since defense contracts will help both the company and the employes, both should act in presenting the case. Men whose jobs are directly involved have as real an interest as the management.

The stake of workers in this defense work is tremendous. No defense contract should be permitted to lower working standards or destroy the seniority rights of workers on the former production. Every defense contract should contain a provision that the jobs and seniority rights of men employed at the former work shall be preserved when the plant undertakes defense work.

Those workers who cannot immediately undertake the new type of work should be retrained on the job without loss of pay. Men already at work should be given a chance to qualify for better positions by upgrading and supplementary training, when they are capable, rather than bringing new men from outside, often from other areas.

Up to this time, even with the reorganizations in the defense agencies, we have been trying to mend bad situations, trying to get contracts for firms already hard hit by priorities, trying to procure jobs for men unemployed because their firms did not have high enough priority ratings to get the materials they sought. This work is needed, of course, and we must continue to take care of situations already serious.

But beyond that, even beyond trying to foresee where new priorities, momentarily expected, will cause dislocations that must be minimized, we should endeavor to convert, to defense use, machinery and skilled manpower still engaged in civilian production which can be sacrificed to our greater need for defense.

Sacrifices are going to be made in our normal way of living—have no doubt of that. We should advance firmly to anticipate material shortages, not wait until they are upon us.

The Division of Contract Distribution should go beyond assisting small business firms, who have seen their material supplies dry up, in obtaining defense contracts. Its engineers should survey the production possibilities of firms not yet affected. It should know what machine tools and what labor skills are available—and where. It should feed out—to manufacturers of consumer's goods who have not yet felt any urge to convert their plants—defense orders which will use some of their facilities.

No new plants should be built and no new machinery should be constructed when they are available, even though in use on goods we can do without. Civilian production will be curtailed for the time being and the best thing to do is to press defense orders on the plants, to get their labor forces trained in the new jobs without loss of time.

This will prevent the sudden blow of production curtailment such as struck the automobile and stove industries and processors of silk articles.

If we expand production by this method, and spread it all over the country, we will keep breadwinners at work where they are. They will not be asked to move to new areas. uprooting home ties and sacrificing property owned there. The saving in materials not required for duplicating existing facilities may prevent the sudden curtailment of some production, and when enough is saved we can plan to expand civilian production along with the increased output of defense goods. We could then afford to use some steel to build new steel-producing capacity, and so more nearly meet all the demands, defense and civilian, for this basic material.

Our expansion of facilities would be a genuine addition to fully utilized existing ones and would mean new employment, not simply a transfer of demand from one section of the country to another and a waste of abandoned plants and unemployed manpower.

We have undertaken a huge task of arming for defense, of becoming the armory of the enemies of the aggressor nations. We can do it.

But unemployed men and idle machines build no planes and tanks. And workers without pay and without food for their families will have little enthusiasm for the program that put them on the street. Unemployment builds neither the physical weapons nor the morale of defense.

We want the planning and the action we have a right to expect from our defense engineers. We want labor and small business heard in the councils that mean their living. "Keep 'em flying" and also "keep 'em working."—American Federationist.

Brother Andrew Leaf, General Representative, Dies

Brother Andrew Leaf, General Representative of the United Brotherhood, died January 21st at Asbury Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota, according to advice received at Brotherhood Headquarters from Brother C. M. Berg, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 7.

Brother Leaf, whose health had been failing, took a turn for the worse January 17th and expired four days later. Brother Leaf was born July 15, 1885.

Funeral services were held January 23rd at Minneapolis.

Fair Employment Practice Procedure

A LETTER from any job-seeker who has been denied a job in a defense industry because of his race, creed, color or national origin, is enough to initiate an investigation by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary, in answer to numerous inquiries which have come to the Committee, states that:

Any person who has reason to believe that his race, creed, color or national origin has prevented his obtaining a position or promotion in the Federal Civil Service may also submit his complaint in the same way.

This simple method of filing complaints was decided upon by the Committee, Cramer explained, in order that the least job-seeker, or the unemployed, might find no difficulty in having his grievance redressed in keeping with the President's Executive Order of June 25, which set up the Committee, as one step in reaffirming the policy of the United States "that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color or national origin."

It is not necessary for an aggrieved worker to have a lawyer draw up any formal papers, it is explained, but it is necessary that the complaint furnish adequate information to permit the Committee to act, and as the investigation proceeds it may be necessary to have the complainant submit a notarized copy of his charges. But to get an investigation started by the Committee, only a clear, fact-giving letter is required.

The fact-giving letter, according to Cramer, should tell the following:

1. The name of the firm, agency, school or union against which the complaint is made, and its location (street, city, and State);
2. Whether the discrimination alleged is because of (a) race, (b) creed, (c) color, or (d) national origin;
3. The race, religion, or national origin of the person making the complaint;
4. The type of job, position or classification for which application is made;
5. The qualifications of the complainant for the job he seeks (including his education and work history, and his civil service status, if he has passed a civil service examination);
6. Date when complainant applied for the job which he was denied;
7. Date when he was refused employment or admittance to a training course;
8. Name of person refusing position (if available);
9. Reason given for refusal;
10. Statement of additional facts and circumstances indicating discrimination was on account of race, religion, or national origin;
11. Names and addresses of any witnesses to facts and circumstances indicating discrimination;
12. Name and address of person alleging discrimination.

To those who have asked if it is "all right" to get help in preparing the complaint, Cramer said that as long as the letter provides the facts and is written in good faith, the Committee does not mind the methods by which it is prepared.

If primary investigations and contacts show that a firm, Government agency, defense training school, or union, has actually practiced the discrimination charged, and if primary contacts fail to remedy the situation, then the Committee moves to other steps, which may include a public hearing, notification of other Government agencies that a firm with defense contracts is endangering national unity and workers' morale by practicing discrimination in violation of Government policy, or the making of representations to the President.

Cramer pointed out that the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has only such powers as given it in Executive Order 8802: to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color, or national origin, as a "prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort," to quote the words of the Executive Order.

BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS!

What You Can Do

THE Organized Labor Movement is the one agency that stands for the rights and interests of the great masses of human beings who have not the influence or the power to shape events to their own advantage or even protection. It is the labor movement that makes labor policies, that makes civil and legal rights realities, that makes known the need for better homes, better public schools, for better working conditions, higher wages, changes in work rules.

When the cooperation of Labor is needed in an emergency, the organized labor movement is the only agency that can act and speak with authority for wage-earners. When there is any need for the formulation of opinion or action by wage-earners, the organized labor movement is the only agency that can be effective.

It was the organized labor movement that spoke for and helped secure the establishment of our free public school system, universal suffrage, bureaus of labor statistics, workmen's compensation laws, the American high-wage principle, the shorter workday and week. These things are important factors in providing opportunities for all, in making the necessaries and luxuries of life available to those with moderate incomes, in making life richer and happier for all.

Major responsibility for maintaining this constructive agency rests upon wage-earners. You have long been a member and have been doing what you personally could. That is much, but you can increase your influence by giving yourself the responsibility for getting at least one new member each year. These new union members would be a way of perpetuating your union as well as adding to its influence.

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Remember Wake Island!

Brotherhood members will have reason indeed to remember Wake Island, for it was there that one of our Brothers paid out his lifeblood, in full and overflowing measure, in his Country's defense.

Details, other than the grim message from his Local, and printed elsewhere in this issue, are lacking, but this we know,—that when Duty called, our brave Brother answered as only the brave can answer,—without hesitation, without reservation and without a thought of self.

May his soul rest in peace.

Dead Issue

Roger Babson and other financial writers just can't seem to get it through their heads that strikes in war industries are no longer a live issue. They keep harping on the subject, handing out windy advice to Labor and pontifically warning against the wrath to come unless Labor outlaws strikes.

Evidently they don't know that Labor has outlawed strikes and that strikes are "out" for the duration of the war. This doesn't mean there will be no strikes while the war is on. There may be some, just as there were here in the World war and as there are now in Great Britain, a nation facing a ruthless and desperate foe across only 20 miles of water.

But strikes will be few and far between. They are "out" by the action of Labor itself, by the very nature of the war crisis.

Discussion of war strikes is wasted time and effort—time and effort that might be better employed by the aforesaid financial writers.

This all seems plain enough to the ordinary citizen, but the financial writers, some of them at least, just can't seem to understand the situation. Neither can some members of Congress, columnists and others. Or maybe they do understand, but have become so used to talking about strikes that they go in a sort of mechanical way, parroting the same old stuff and hardly realizing what they are doing.

Or, again, maybe they hope that by spouting the same old stuff, they can here and there kindle a spark of prejudice against Organized Labor. Whatever their motive, they are putting on a silly performance by discussing a dead issue.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

By RUTH TAYLOR

THE rallying cry for American armies has always been "remember." We are a people slow to wrath. We have been incapable of understanding the driving force that motivates aggressors. But—once our anger was aroused, the pent-up rage has had explosive qualities.

"Remember the Alamo"—and for every life lost in that Texan courtyard, Santa Ana and his men paid a hundred-fold. "Remember the Maine"—and for that sinking the Spanish Empire went crashing down.

"Remember Pearl Harbor"—what will its final cost be to the aggressors? The Axis war lords may well pause and consider the price they will have to pay.

But—that end is not yet in sight and before it is we must remember Pearl Harbor as a lesson to us.

After the first crushing defeats of the Boer War, Kipling wrote:

> "Let us admit it fairly, as a business people should
> We have had no end of a lesson, it will do us no end of good."

That is the kind of remembering we must do now. We must remember Pearl Harbor—not as a humiliating defeat, but as a lesson from which we can learn.

We must learn to be ready at all times. Not for us the unfilled lamp or the ungirt loin. The powers of darkness against whom we are fighting do not march out in battle array with flourish of trumpet. Theirs is the knife in the back, the thrust in the dark, the tactics of the sneak thief.

We must learn caution. Not for us the moment of carelessness, the assumption of loyalty, the repeated rumor, the personal pride in stating news. We must be perpetually on guard. Not suspicion—but caution.

We must learn patience. We must stick by the job long after we are tired. We must be at our posts waiting for endless hours on guard against danger. We must be able to wait for news—and not be tired by waiting—thankful if we are not needed, but there when the need comes.

We must learn to reserve judgment. Now is not the time to decide what should or should not have been done. Until the facts are in we must not make arbitrary criticisms. We must do our own work and not the tasks of others.

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Painters' Brotherhood Official Dies

Clarence Eugene Swick, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, died at his home in Lafayette, Ind., January 4 after an illness of several weeks. He was 64 years old.

Mr. Swick had been an officer of the Brotherhood thirty-three years.

Funeral services were held at Lafayette, January 7. General Secretary Frank Duffy and General Treasurer S. P. Meadows represented our Brotherhood.

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS!

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

Many of our members are taking clearance cards to other locals and are consequently removed from our mailing list to receive our monthly journal "The Carpenter" until such time as they have notified their Secretary of their new address and until he has communicated this fact to this Office on the proper form for addresses of members who wish to receive "The Carpenter."

It is therefore important that members notify the Secretary of the Local they clear into immediately of such change or if they wish to have the journal sent to their original address they should so specify.

For the information of our members, some Secretaries are not taking the trouble to send in these names on the forms as provided and you should therefore see to it that this matter is attended to by again checking with your Secretary if you do not receive "The Carpenter."

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2325	Houlton, Me.	3015	Wilson, N. C.
2326	Mystic, Conn.	2328	Wiggins, Miss.
2327	Toledo, Ohio	2329	Los Angeles, Calif.
3013	Alamogordo, N. M.	3016	Modoc, Calif.
3014	Elgin, Ore.	3017	Prineville, Ore.
2330	Gainesville, Tex.		

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenters was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother M. L. Baade, Local 448, Waukegan, Ill.

Brother R. E. Barbee, Local 1104, Tyler, Tex.

Brother Gordon C. Bond, Local 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.

Brother M. L. Durdin, Local 87, St. Paul, Minn.

Brother Charles J. Gallagher, Local 33, Boston, Mass.

Brother Fred Hanson, Local 824, Muskegon, Mich.

Brother Walter M. Harris, Local 25, Los Angeles, Calif.

Brother Andrew Leaf, Local 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Brother Samuel W. Showers, Local 716, Zanesville, O.

Brother Simon Stott, Local 87, St. Paul, Minn.

Brother Louis Strassberger, Local 2, Cincinnati, O.

Brother A. L. Weaver, Local 1499, Kent, O.

Brother L. A. Weichrelfelder, Local 668, Palo Alto, Calif.

Brother Joseph D. Wikon, Local 370, Lenox, Mass.

Brother Charles R. Yarnall, Local 207, Chester, Pa.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 1663, New York City, Holds Victory Dinner

Editor, The Carpenter:

The "Victory Dinner" and dance held by Local Union 1663 will be long remembered by the Carpenters in the City of New York.

On Saturday night, Nov. 29, 1941, the officers and members of Local Union 1663, in conjunction with numerous representatives of the various Local Unions, in the City of New York, headed by the officers of the District Council, gathered at the Hotel Hamilton for the purpose of celebrating the victory that Local Union 1663 had in bringing about a rejuvenation of the Floor Surfacing Industry in our city.

At the guest table the president of our District Council and Mrs. C. W. Hanson; the Secretary-Treasurer of our District Council, Sidney J. Pearse; the President of Local Union 1663, Fred Erickson and Mrs. Erickson; the Vice-President, David W. Rosen and Mrs. Rosen; Recording Secretary, Brother Charles Kashinsky and Mrs. Kashinsky; and last but not least, our International Representative, John Flynn and Mrs. Flynn; and the Master of Ceremonies, the Business Representative of Local Union 1663, Albert Lasky and Mrs. Lasky.

Amongst other guests were representatives of the following Carpenters' Local Unions:

Brother Joseph Sigelaub, of Local Union 135, with officers and members of his Local Union; Brother Joseph Siedler, of Local Union 257, with officers and members of his Local Union; Brother Hans Neilson, of Local Union 791, with officers and members of his Local Union; Brother Alfred Zimmer, of Local Union 808, with officers and members of his Local Union; Local Union 608 and its officers and members; Brother Sam Shooden, of Local Union 1204, with officers and members of his Local Union; Secretary-Treasurer Geffen, of Local Union 1536, with officers and members of his Local Union and Brother Bernard Keller, of Local Union 2241, with officers and members of his Local Union.

Other guests represented various crafts in the Building Trades and the Brotherhoods of Painters, Plasterers, Lathers and Plumbers.

Fraternally,
Charles Kashinsky, Recording Secretary.

ANY SUGGESTIONS?

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am an apprentice and I read "The Carpenter" every month. I find your craft problems very interesting and very helpful in my daily work.

I would like to make two things. I hope you can help me. I know they are not hard to make. I want to know the best way to make a tool box for fine tools and a hope chest.

T. G.
32 Edgewood Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Local No. 1165, Wilmington, N. C., Points With Pride

Editor, The Carpenter:

Among new members taken in by Local No. 1165, Wilmington, N. C., are four men from one family, representing three generations.

Shown in the accompanying photograph, seated in the front row, they are, left to right, L. D. Pinkston, who is 74 and has been a carpenter for half a century. He is the grandfather. Then comes his son, R. L. Pinkston, 41, who has been a carpenter for 20 years: and next to him are his two sons, Kenneth, 21, who has been a carpenter since he was 15 and W. L. Pinkston, 19, who has been a carpenter four years.

Local 1165 is proud of this group and would like to hear from other Locals throughout the country who may be able to match this record.

Fraternally,

D. H. Witherspoon.

Local 461, Highland Park., Ill., Helps Army

Editor, The Carpenter:

Being short of skilled men to assist them in loading their equipment, the Army sent out a call for Union Carpenters to build runways and do other necessary work and although 25 members of Local 461 had worked all day on their regular jobs, they responded to the call and worked all night and, nine of the men worked until the next afternoon so that the equipment could be moved without delay.

Fraternally yours,

Frank McCaffrey, Recording Secretary, Local 461.

Local 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Honors Brother Harding

Editor, The Carpenter:

Charles J. Harding, 89, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, who has completed 22 years of service on the Provincial Fair Wage Board, was guest of honor at a smoker arranged by Local 343, in Labor Temple, just before the Christmas holidays.

A presentation of a suitable memorial was made to Brother Harding by J. B. Graham, who pointed out that the recipient had been a member of the Brotherhood for 42 years and Business Agent of his Local for 17 years.

Brother Harding was accorded a grand ovation by all present in recognition of his long years of loyal service to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally,
Thomas Parker, Recording Secretary.

Father and Five Sons in Local No. 93

Local No. 93, Ottawa, is proud of the Saumures. Here are Alec, the father and his five sons, Andrew, Euclid, Raney Pat and Desere, all members in good standing.

The father was admitted to membership May 22, 1941; the others were admitted as follows:

Andrew, July 18, 1940; Euclid, July 3, 1941; Raney, August 21, 1941; Pat, October 16, 1941, and Desere, December 4, 1941.

Officials of Local 93 believe this constitutes something of a record. How about it?

Local No. 911, Kalispell, Mont., 40 Years Old

A large number of carpenters and their families gathered at Carpenters' Hall, Sunday October 5th. to commemorate the founding of Carpenters' Local Union No. 911 in Kalispell, Mont., forty years ago.

Lunch was served in the banquet room at two p.m., followed by a short program in the main hall.

Eric Naethe, Financial Secretary of Local No. 911, gave a resume of the history of the organization for the past forty years.

Clark Torgerson, President of Local No. 911 spoke of his personal experiences as a member of the Local, having joined as an apprentice over thirty-five years ago.

Special tribute was paid to Oscar Johnson, the only surviving charter member of Local No. 911, as well as a number of deceased members who helped to carry a large portion of the load. during the many years that Local Union No. 911 was the only Building Trades Labor Organization in this locality. Special mention was given to G. A. Brinkman for his twenty-eight years of service as treasurer, and Wm. Nollar for his twenty-one years of service as financial secretary, both of whom served in their respective offices until they passed away several years ago.

Several interesting and humorous items were read from the records of the years 1901 to 1906 by E. W. Kind.

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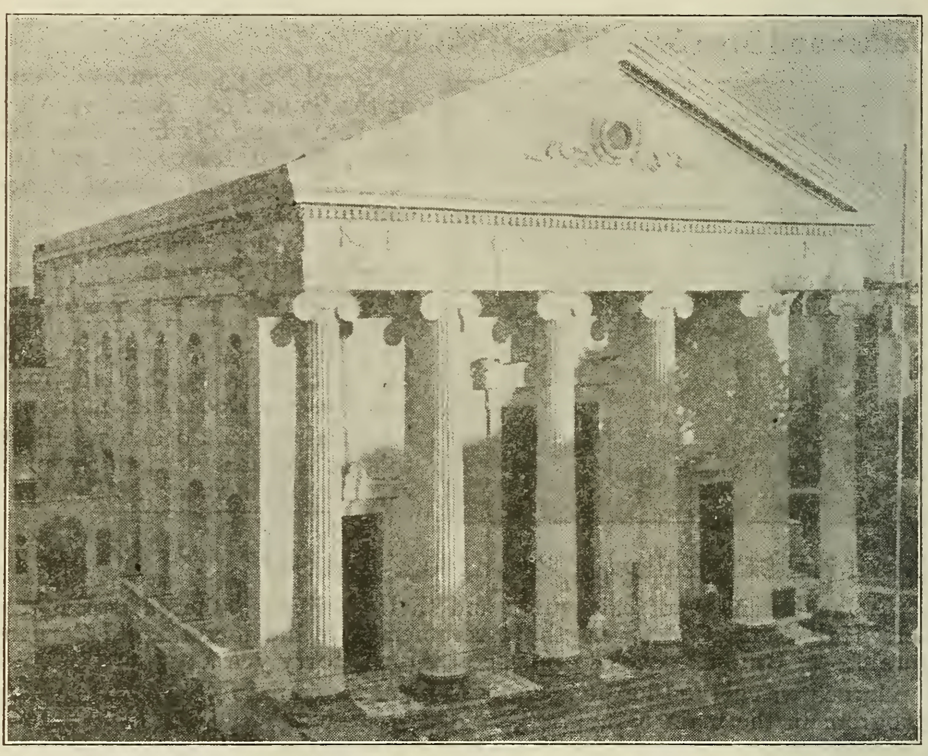
Local 1846, New Orleans, La., Proud of New Home

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1846, of New Orleans, La., is now located in its new home, 836 Carondelet Street, and which accommodates 1200 persons. The home was formally dedicated November 8, 1941.

According to the official Archives of Louisiana, the home with its imposing fluted columns, was once a house of worship, then was owned by the Knights of Columbus, and since May of last year has been the property of Local 1846.



The main auditorium is 57 by 78 feet, with a dance floor 4446 square feet. It is air-conditioned and has a motion picture projection booth in the balcony.

The left wing has offices, kitchen and refreshment rooms, with a small meeting hall on the upper floor, while the right wing has more offices, of which the Local uses three, and a lounge and reading room on the second floor. We cordially invite Brothers to visit this home of which we are justly proud.

Fraternally,

W. M. Cooper, Trustee.

The Yarnin' BASKET

U. S. Food Supplies Ample For All Needs

HOUSEWIVES will rejoice to learn that if it is true that an army travels on its stomach, as Napoleon contended, Uncle Sam's fighting boys should go places.

Whatever else they may lack, it won't be food. They'll be the best fed troops ever assembled, and after they are supplied there will be ample stocks for the home folk.

So say officials of the Department of Agriculture, and they provide the facts and figures to substantiate the statement.

During the last World War there was a flour shortage, but it won't occur this time. Today the country cannot find adequate storage facilities for its overflow grains. If not another bushel of wheat should be harvested in the meantime, there will be enough bread to go around until the end of 1943.

Americans eat more meat than any other people in the world—and war will make no difference. After deducting supplies "earmarked" for Britain, there will be more than 146 pounds of meat for every man, woman and child. Not once in the past decade has the country had a chance to chew its way through so many steaks, chops and roasts.

And if anything should happen to reduce the supply, there are tremendous herds roaming the pampas of Argentina, whose people are burning corn instead of coal to keep warm.

So it goes all down the line—sugar, vegetables, butter, eggs, milk and other staples. Even spices and condiments which come from the tropics are declared to be in sufficient supply to carry the country through two years of war.

Auxiliary No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa, is Active

Editor, The Carpenter:

It has been some time since you heard from Auxiliary No. 4.

We are still very active, especially since the weather became cooler.

We have a membership of sixty-three and have had several new members and several applications that have been voted on.

On November 22nd we served a chicken supper to carpenters and families and the public. We also held a bizarre the same evening and cleared eighty-eight dollars. We intend to have more suppers during the winter months, the proceeds to be used to furnish a room in the new General Hospital now under construction. We hope to have the required amount by the time it is completed.

We hope everyone had a nice Christmas and Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4 wishes everyone the best of luck for the new year.

Fraternally,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 42, Battle Creek, Mich., Extends Greetings

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 42 extends greetings to all the Sister Auxiliaries. During the past month we have sent questionnaires to all of you. We are endeavoring to compile a history of the Auxiliary movement and sincerely hope that you will all cooperate. We have received replies from approximately one-tenth of the Auxiliaries. Please hurry and send in yours if you have not already done so.

We wish to complete it in March, 1942, and hope to have each and every Auxiliary represented. Don't neglect it. Please send them in immediately, carefully filled out and any interesting details you may have.

Let's make this worth while.

Mrs. Charles Aurand,
Mrs. Lulu Clark,
Mrs. Retta Reams,
Historical Committee.

Greetings From Auxiliary No. 135, Union City, N. J.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 135 of Union City, New Jersey, wishes again to contribute to the Yarnin' Basket. Even in these trying times of War we all still have to keep our chins up and smile. We are now entering a New Year. Let us all hope and pray for peace and victory.

We have just sent a Christmas box to our aged carpenters at Lakeland, Florida, with candy and tobacco. Also a year's subscription to the Readers' Digest. Hope all the other Auxiliaries will follow and send them a little gift for Christmas. We also donated to the tuberculosis fund and the Red Cross to which a few of us belong and work for in our spare time, making bandages for our soldiers and sailors. Also we are ready for any emergency that comes up. We are sending cartons of cigarettes to our boys from our Locals that are in the Army or Navy.

Our Sunshine fund is growing and we hope to do some good with it. Two of our members left us, one went to Portland, Maine and the other to Roselle. We all miss them very much and wish them luck in their new homes. We would like to hear from other Auxiliaries and hear about new ideas. We also want to wish the Carpenters and all other Auxiliaries and all Locals a very Happy New Year.

Mrs. Mabel Hering, Treasurer,
634 36th St.,
Union City, N. J.

Auxiliary 316, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Holds Party

Editor, The Carpenter:

Just a few lines for the "Yarnin' Basket." Our Auxiliary, No. 316, held a Christmas party and gift exchange at our regular December meeting and then, in conjunction with the Local Carpenters Union, we had our annual Christmas party, with over a hundred present and with lunch for all and treats for the kiddies. We also had a very nice Christmas program.

We have taken in six new members this year. We are planning on helping our soldiers in as many ways as possible.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Bonnie Cox, Recording Secretary, Auxiliary No. 316.

Auxiliary No. 383, Shelby, Mont., Activities

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have been going to write to the Yarnin' Basket for quite some time but just haven't gotten to it. We were organized in July and have fifteen charter members. We have to meet the same night as the men as some have to go so far to meetings.

We have a drawing each meeting night and one gets a prize—then the one receiving the prize in turn brings one the next meeting night.

On Halloween we had a basket social, drawing for partners. For entertainment we played cards. Some played whist, some 500, and some pinochle.

For a Christmas party we had a "pot luck" dinner at 6:00. Then men and Auxiliary both had meetings.

Our Auxiliary isn't very large but we have meetings regular and perhaps when this war is over our membership will pick up.

We each donated to Christmas baskets not only food but a 25c gift was put in by each member along with our donation.

We are also working with the Red Cross.

Best wishes for the New Year from Auxiliary No. 383—Officers are; President—Mrs. Bernard Liebett; Vice-President—Mrs. Charles Petty; both of Cut Bank, Montana. Recording and Financial Secretary Mrs. W .L. Gustafson of Shelby, Montana.

Our meetings are held at Cut Bank.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. W. L. Gustafson, Recording Secretary.

Tolan Bill Hearings Begun

Hearings were held before a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee November 17, 20, and 21, 1941 on the bill H. R. 5510, introduced by Congressman Tolan on behalf of his committee, to regulate the interstate activities of labor contractors and fee charging employment agencies.

There appeared in support of the bill the heads of several State labor departments who are charged with the regulation of such agencies in their own States, interested civic organizations—the National Consumers' League, the Y. W. C. A., the American Association of University Women. The American Federation of Labor appeared, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and National Women's Trade Union League filed statements. Several Federal agencies gave evidence as to the need of regulation in order to effectuate a more orderly recruitment of labor for the national defense program. The Assistant Director of the Division of Labor Standards explained the meaning and need of certain provisions in the bill and the way in which the Department of Labor proposes to administer it. Proponents of the bill showed that no existing laws, Federal or State, control interstate placements of labor. Interstate movement is often stimulated by agents whose sole interest is the collection of a placement fee or financial returns from commissaries operated in connection with job placements.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 161

All outside joints should be made in such a manner that they will drain well; and, as much as possible, should throw the water out. This would mean that joints that are horizontal, should have the edge cut incline downward and out. Most of such edge joints could be cut on a 45-degree angle. For instance, if a corner board is to be spliced, the face of the joint should be square across, but the edge cut should be on a 45-degree angle, sloping downward and out. Joints that are perpendicular on the face, can either be cut square on the edge or on a 45-degree angle, for the perpendicular joints always drain well. It should be remembered, though, that there are exceptions to all rules.

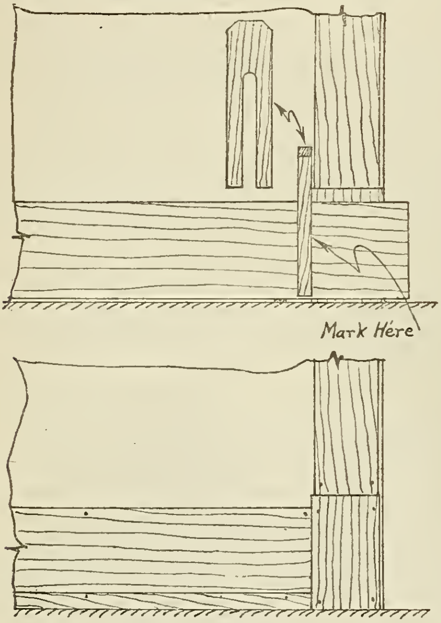


Fig. 1

There is a marked difference between the rule for outside joints and inside joints. Inside joints should always be made in such a manner that the joint, as much as possible, will be concealed from the major viewpoint. Let us take an inside corner board that has to be spliced, for example. If the joint is above the ordinary eye-level, the face joint should be square across, but the edge joint should be cut on a 45-degree angle and incline downward and back, so as to conceal the joint. On the other hand, if the joint is below the ordinary eye-level, the cut is made the same,

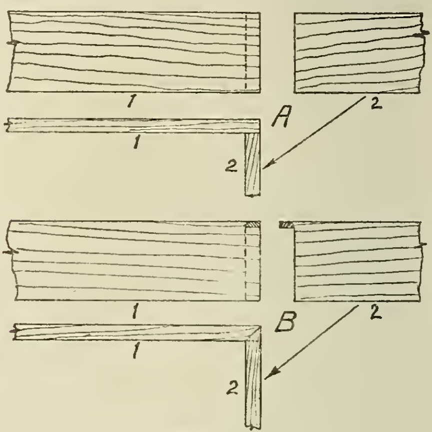


Fig. 2

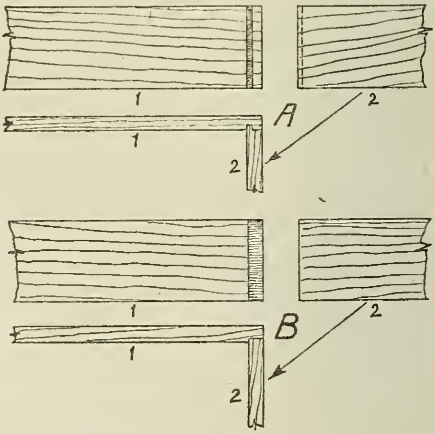


Fig. 3

excepting that the edge cut should slope downward toward the face of the board. Short pieces should always be placed where they are the least conspicuous. This is equally true of both inside and outside finishing.

In the upper drawing of Fig. 1, we are showing two views of a base hook, or clothespin, for marking base. The hook is in position for marking the base in the edge view. The "Mark Here" indicator shows where the marking is done, while the hook is held firmly against the base block. A side view is shown to the left and a little above. The bottom drawing shows the base cut and in place.

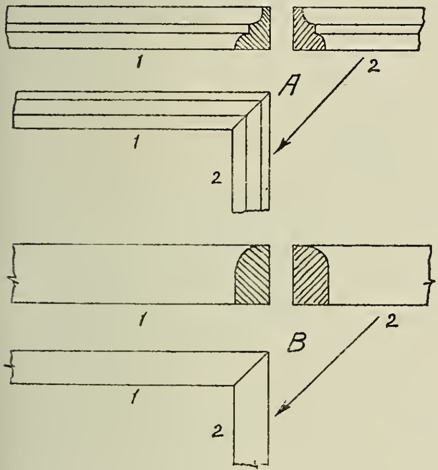


Fig. 4

Fig. 2 shows two angle joints for base boards. At A, is shown the simplest angle joint in use. Above, 1 and 2, are elevations of what is shown put together in plan, 1 and 2, below. At B, we are showing how to miter the rounded edge of a base in an angle. The elevations, 1 and 2, above, are shown put together below in plan, bearing the same numbers.

Fig. 3 shows two ways to house angle joints for a base. At A, 1 and 2 above, are elevations of 1 and 2 below, put together in plan. At B, we show the elevations above, and the plan below, with corresponding numbers. The arrows, in all of these illustrations indicate the change of position in the pieces numbered, 2.

Fig. 4 shows, at A, the elevation and plan of a small base moulding that is mitered at the angle. The pieces are numbered correspondingly. At B, we are showing a mitered shoe in elevation and in plan, also numbered correspondingly.

Fig. 5, A, shows the moulding shown in Fig. 4, in elevation and put together in plan, with a coped joint. At B we are showing the two views of a shoe, with a coped joint.

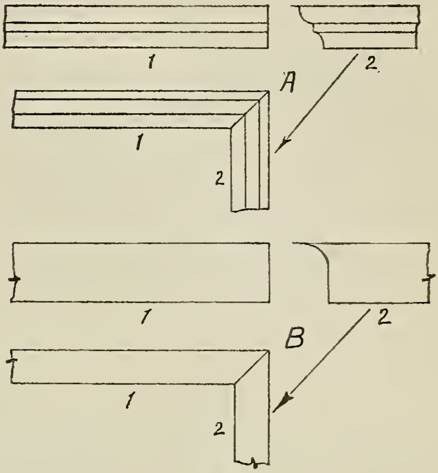


Fig. 5

Fig. 6 shows two pieces of a window or door stop in elevation and mitered, A, 1 and 2. At B is shown the stop coped, and at C we are showing a plan. The dotted line in C, shows how the piece numbered 1, runs through when the coped piece, B, is used.

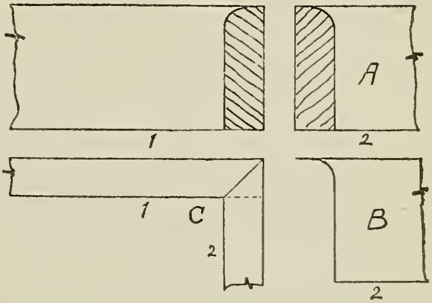


Fig. 6

Each explanation of Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, is supplementary to all the others.

Fig. 7 shows how to make an ordinary joint. At A is shown an elevation. At B, the piece to the right is fastened, while the piece to the left is about to be put into place, and at C the joint is completed. The arrow shows the relative position of the joint with the major viewpoint.

How to make a very simple miter-box of 2x4 stuff is shown by Fig. 8. Other material dimensions can be used, depending on the size of the moulding to be cut. At A, we are showing an elevation of the face of the box. At B, we have a plan, and at C we show a cross section, giving the dimension of the material. The two miter cuts and the square cut are shown both on the elevation and on the plan.

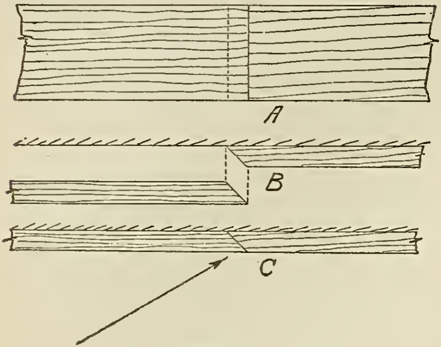


Fig. 7

There are many kinds of hand-made miter-boxes, but the one illustrated above is the most convenient and simple that we know of for small mouldings.

The use of the reflection in a saw for a guide in cutting small mouldings, such as bed mouldings, shoes and coves, is one of the labor-saving devices that costs the carpenter nothing, but, if he can acquire it, is an ever-present help. The man who can train his judgment so he can, after looking at a corner or angle, cut a perfect miter for it, has acquired something that is indeed a timesaver. This acquisition of skill, speaking of small mouldings, is altogether possible, but it takes thoughtful experience to cultivate a fine degree of accuracy with this reflection trick.

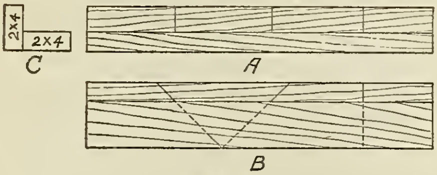


Fig. 8

Computing Roof Areas

By L. Perth

The computation of roofing areas is one of the important tasks the general contractor or the roofing sub-contractor has to face when preparing estimates.

If the structure has a gable roof as shown in Fig. 1, the calculations are rather simple. The length of the rafters is being multiplied by the total length of the roof at the eave line and the product, multiplied by two, represents the total roof area.

This, however, holds good only for simple gable roofs. When the roof is composed of a combination of gables with different pitches or a combination of hips and gables, or a roof which is considerably cut up, the problem does not appear quite as simple. In fact, it may be regarded as a series of problems in trigonometry.

However, as has been frequently emphasized in the columns of the Journal, there is no idea, no matter how complicated it may appear at first, which cannot be expressed and clarified in the most simple terms and in such a manner that the average individual will be able to assimilate it.

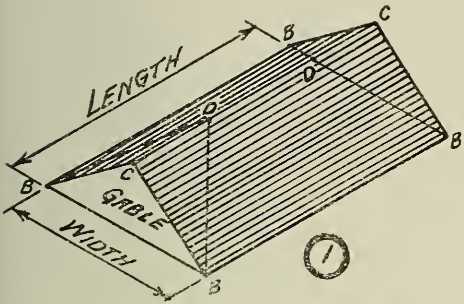
This is the purpose of this paper as well as the articles which shall follow covering the above topic and allied subjects.

For many years this writer had the privilege of being instructor in the Vocational classes in evening High Schools. These classes usually consisted of carpenters, masons, plumbers and all other building mechanics, as well as individuals connected with the building industry in various other capacities, real estate operators, builders and building material dealers.

One evening the Instructor propounded the question: "Which will require more roofing material, a gable roof or a hip roof, provided both roofs are of the same dimensions, i. e. the length and the width of the buildings are the same and both roofs have an identical pitch?"

The answers were strikingly different. Some of the students thought the gable roof would have the greater area. Others insisted the hip roof would require more roofing.

While the majority of these men were skilled mechanics and many were framing roofs for years, yet they had a rather vague idea as to the amount of roofing required for the various types of roofs, because of the fact they never were confronted with the problem of computing roof areas.


LENGTH
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C
D
D
B
B
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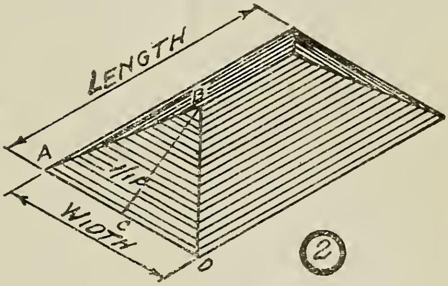
GABLE
WIDTH
B

①


LENGTH
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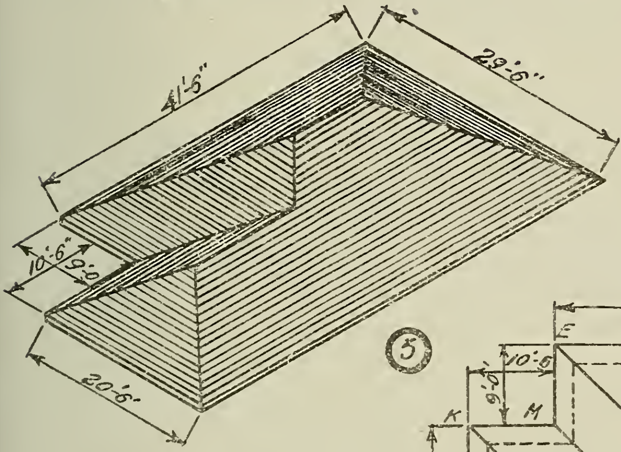
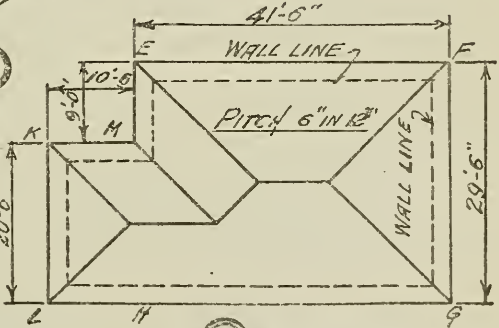
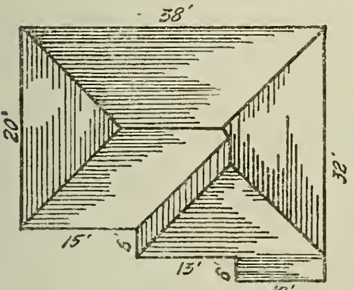
②


41'-6"
29'-6"
10'-6"
9'-0"
20'-6"

⑤


41'-6"
E
WALL LINE
F
10'-6"
9'-0"
K
M
PITCH 6" IN 12"
WALL LINE
29'-6"
20'-6"
L
H
G

④ ROOF PLAN


38'
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32'
15'
5
13'
6
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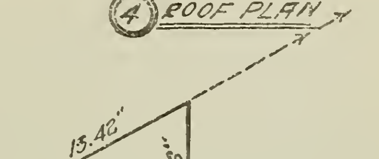
⑤

COMPUTING ROOF AREAS



⑥ RISE PER FOOT RUN

In order to demonstrate the correct situation, a gable roof was cut out of stiff cardboard as shown in Fig. 1. Then both ends BDB were cut off. Each end was composed of two right angle triangles CDB. These triangles were placed together along side BC which produced the triangle ABD which, when placed in position shown in Fig. 4, changed the gable roof to hip roof, without adding or taking away from the area.

It is obvious, therefore, that two roofs, one a gable, the other a hip, having the same horizontal dimensions and of the same pitch, will have the same area.

In calculating roof areas it should be borne in mind the horizontal dimensions must include the overhang on all four sides of the building. The entire length of the rafter will represent one factor and the other will be the length of the building plus the overhang on the gable ends.

The rafter lengths may be found by means of the Steel Square, and those who have followed the instructions on Roof Framing which were published in the columns of this Journal for several years will have no difficulty in solving this part of the problem.

The drawing which is a part of this article will serve as an illustration in the procedure of figuring simple roof areas.

It is our contention that a great number of our readers already have a theoretical knowledge of figuring simple roof areas. For these we would suggest using diagrams in Fig. 4 and 5 as an exercise in calculating the amount of roofing required. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of a roof plan shown in Fig. 4.

The dimensions are shown both in the perspective view as well as on the roof plan.

We would suggest that the students compute the area of this roof as well as the one shown in Fig. 5. The correct figures will be published in the subsequent issues where the subject of roof areas will be treated at length and the correct methods of figuring will be demonstrated.

An Old-Time Table

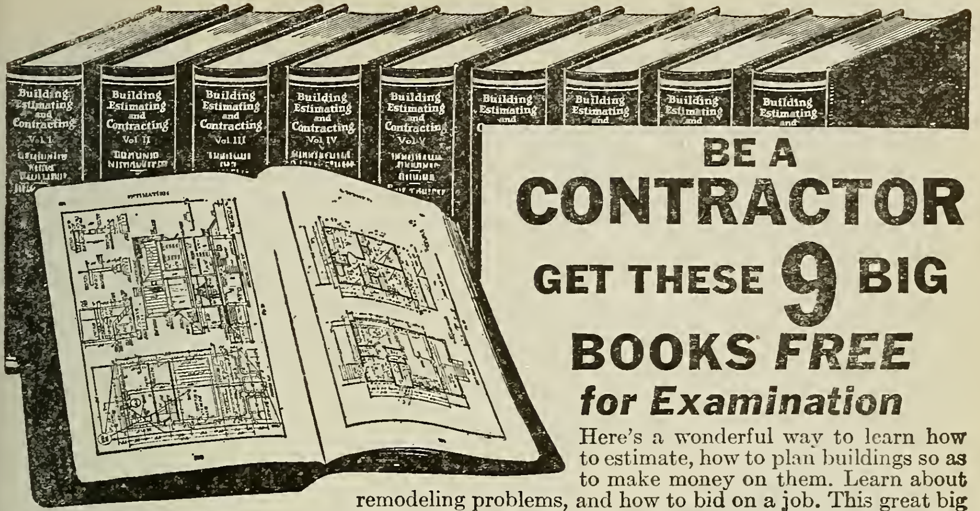
By Charles A. King

The sixteenth century saw many changes in the lives, the viewpoints and the ideals of the different nations of Europe. Industry, commerce and human attitudes toward the world at large experienced many changes as voyages of discovery and expeditions of conquest offered new fields for the younger sons of aristocratic families, and the families themselves began to leave the ancestral fortified castles for the more comfortable manor houses. This change demanded changes in furniture; Italian and French artists adapted various classic motives and the resulting furniture is known as the "Renaissance," for it is a product of the period historically recognized under that title, from about 1450 to 1650. England felt the influence of the Renaissance early in the reign of Henry VIII and the nations of northern Europe began about the same time to graft the new ideas upon the sturdy furniture of their ancestors. Thus, Tudor furniture came into being as it had a refinement that was a distinct advance beyond the furniture that had preceded it.

This Tudor table has a refined sturdiness typical of the changes made by most nothern nations and of Spanish and Portuguese furniture of that period. Such furniture is still appreciated by discriminating furniture lovers, not simply collectors of the old, but the furniture has a character easily adaptable to halls or large rooms where it may be seen from a distance. Its comparatively coarse details fit more gracefully into such rooms than will a piece of Italian or French furniture, with their delicate curves and fine classic carvings and inlays. Naturally, these latter types of furniture would not harmonize with the heavy and rather crude details of the architectural woodwork of the north national types of buildings, for they demand an environment of similar nature. Such a table as we are discussing will fit in a modern hallway or room in which the standing finish is of simple design, with no fine mouldings nor fussy details of construction. Such a room, to offer a setting for the table, should be finished in dark tones that will harmonize with it. English furniture of the sixteenth century was almost invariably of oak; always in those early days native woods were preferred; they were easily obtained and the importation of foreign woods had not begun. The fairly capable home craftsman who would like to build this table for his own home, or the professional commissioned to build such a table, will have no trouble in building this one.

First cut pieces of 1" oak for the top, leaves and the cleats to be fitted to them. These pieces should be thoroughly seasoned and quarter sawn which will give minimum trouble in shrinking and warping. The stock should be straight and out of wind and the grain carefully selected for figure. This is the most prominent part

(Continued On Page 62)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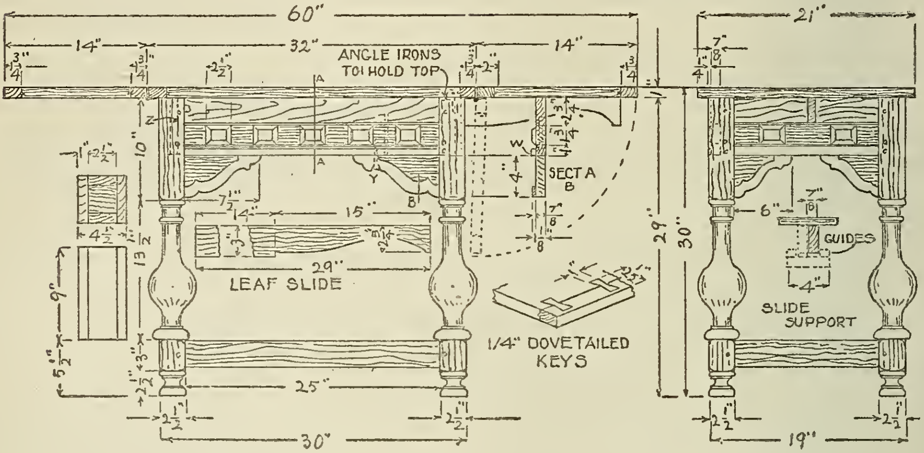
(Continued From Page 60)

of the table and merits the finest grain. Lay these pieces aside for the present and get out and square the 2½″ square cores of the legs of finely seasoned stock. Glue to the shafts the 1″ pieces that are to make the bulbous turnings of the legs; these should be of finely seasoned stock. Study the grain of these pieces carefully and place them so the grain will match about as suggested by the section lines of the sketch. Thus the pieces will resist the effects of warping and shrinkage better than if they were placed in a hit or miss fashion for they will all shrink in practically the same direction. Turn the legs, get the rails out of pieces ⅞″ x 1″ and 2¾″ with a piece 1⅛″ x 1¾″ dowelled between them. Cut the razed panels in this piece with a sharp saw and chisels, making them smooth, though a slight unevenness is permissible, for it is typical of the cabinet work of that period. Cut ⅜″ tenons 1⅜″ long on the ends of the rails and mortises to fit in the legs, setting the rail ¼″ back of the face of the legs. Make a relish at the top edges of the rails as suggested by the dotted line at Z. Make the foot rails at least 1″ thick, mortise as above the full width of the rail tenon. Smooth the legs and rails and assemble. Place 5/16″ pins as indicated, ¾″ from the edge to the center, but draw bore by making the tenon hole center 11/16″ from the shoulder of the joint. Assemble with glue; glue and brad a ¼″ x ⅝″ strip at W. Make knee brackets from ⅞″ stock with a ¾″ x ¼″ razee as shown. Dowel them into the legs with a screw at Y; glue and fasten strongly in place.



Make two ⅞″ leaf runs or slides. Make a cut in the center of each rail through the top member and another ⅞″ to the right of each; remove the wood and place the slide guide between the rails, housing its ends ¼″ in the rail and ¼″ below the bottom of the cut, or 3″ from the top of the rail. Fit the slide so it will slide freely under the top, but not loosely; place side guides as shown. Make six cleats 2″ wide, the table top 28½″ long, and two leaves 10½″ long. Decide now whether the cleats will be dowelled or fitted with dovetailed keys. If the former, dowel them now; make a ¼″ groove in the ends of the top and leaves, and a ¼″ tongue on the cleats to fit. If the latter, omit the dowels. Glue the cleats in place, not more than 7″ in the middle, to permit shrinking without opening the glue joints. Fit four ¼″ dovetailed keys as shown and glue in place. Slightly taper the edges of the keys so they will drive to a fit. These are characteristic of this type of table and "belong."

The design of much modern furniture is based upon the old types and such apparent crudities are omitted intentionally; also modern machine construction and methods of finishing applied to such pieces are sure to create in the discriminating observer a sense of incongruity.

Fasten the top with angle irons as suggested and fit hinges to the top and leaves. These may be removed for finishing. Slightly round the corners by hand to discourage splintering; if not overdone, a little freehand unevenness will add to the illusion of age; stain a deep burnt umber, (dry color with boiled oil, 70, turp, 30 and a little japan dryer); add a little Vandyke brown if a darker tone is desired. A dark tone for furniture of this type is preferred. Fill with a filler of the same tone and when nearly dry, rub off. If inside corners are left a little cloudy it will add interest to the piece. Finish with clear boiled oil, japan and turpentine as above and rub lightly but thoroughly until dry. After three days repeat and continue to repeat at 3-day intervals unit has been done three or four times. Rub dry each time. If time does not permit this, three or four coats of dark wax a day apart will give good results. Rub lightly to avoid softening under coats. Four light coats of orange shellac, each rubbed with 6/0 sandpaper should be finished with pumice stone and oil; later rub with dry rottenstone; wax on this will give a fine, soft finish which closely resembles that of furniture that has been well cared for many years.

◆

Didn't Need One

Mrs. Scallop: "My husband certainly does enjoy smoking in his den. Does your husband have a den?"

Mrs. Crabshow: "No, he growls all over the house."

◆

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2

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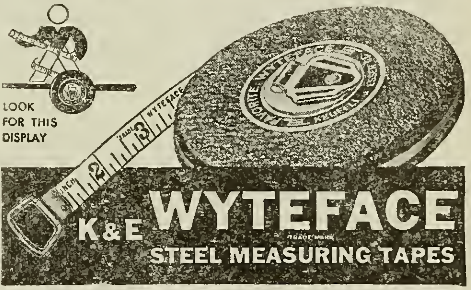

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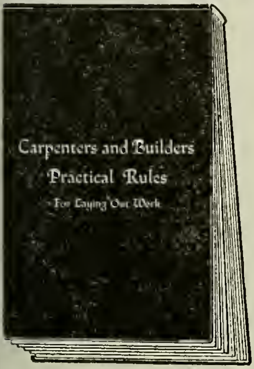

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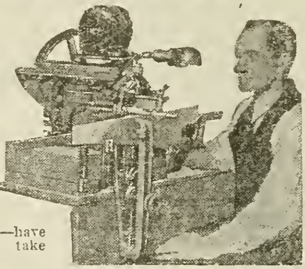

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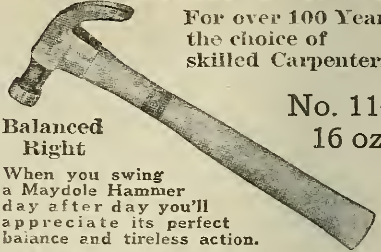

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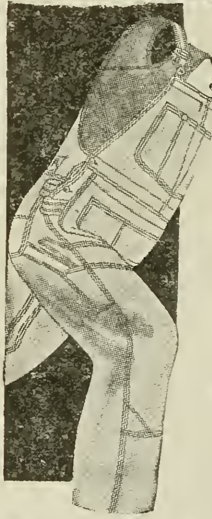

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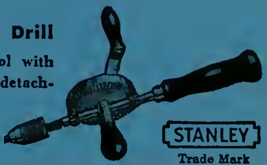

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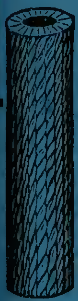

Fig. 955

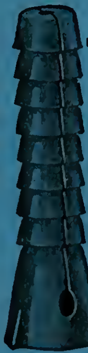

Fig. 950

Fig. 950—LEAD WOODSCREW ANCHOR
omes in 15 different sizes from $\frac{1}{8}$" diam.
y $\frac{1}{2}$ length to $\frac{3}{8}$" diam. by 2 length.

Fig. 955—FIBER WOODSCREW ANCHOR
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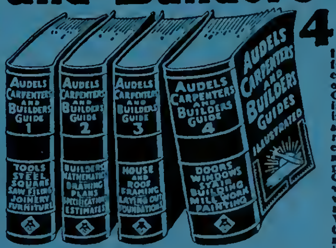
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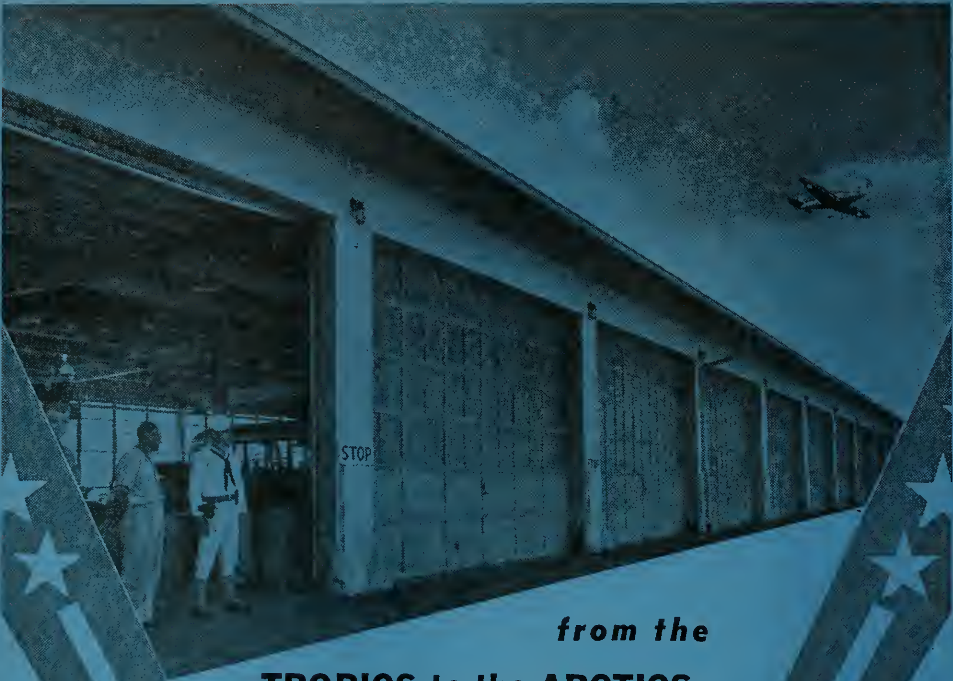

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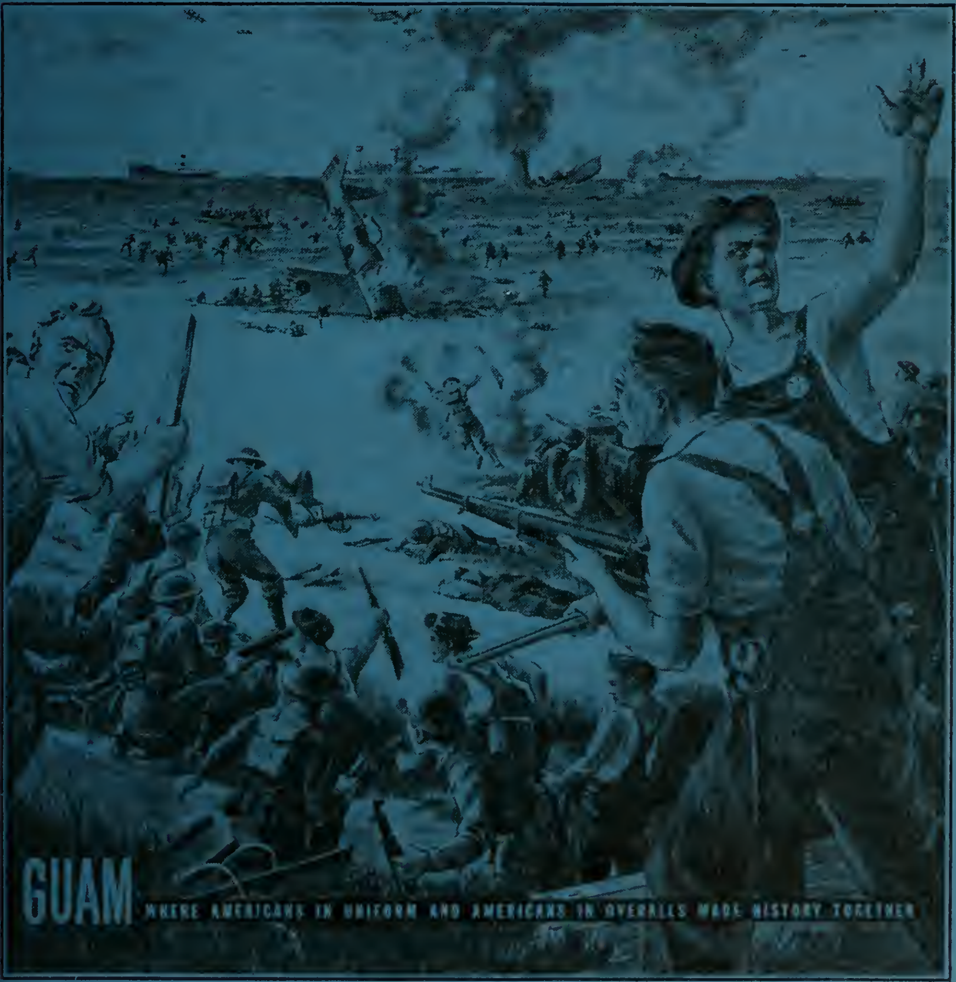
The CARPENTER

MARCH 1942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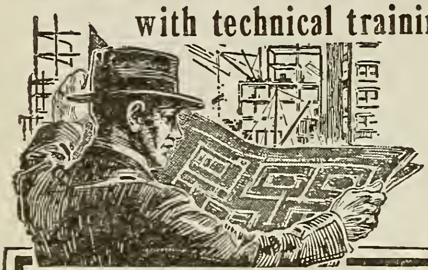

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203

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Vol. LXII—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1942

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories — Page

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 62
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 64
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. 61
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Millers Falls Tool Co., Greenfield, Mass. 2
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill. 62
Skilsaw, Inc., Chicago, Ill. 64
Stanley Tool, New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

Celotex Corp., Chicago, Ill. 63
Plastic Wood, A. S. Boyle, Jersey City, N. J. 2

Doors

Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. 4th Cover

Insurance

United Insurance Co., Elgin, Ill. 1

Technical Courses and Books

American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 62
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 2
Mason & Parrish, Engineers, Kalamazoo, Mich. 3rd Cover

The American's Creed

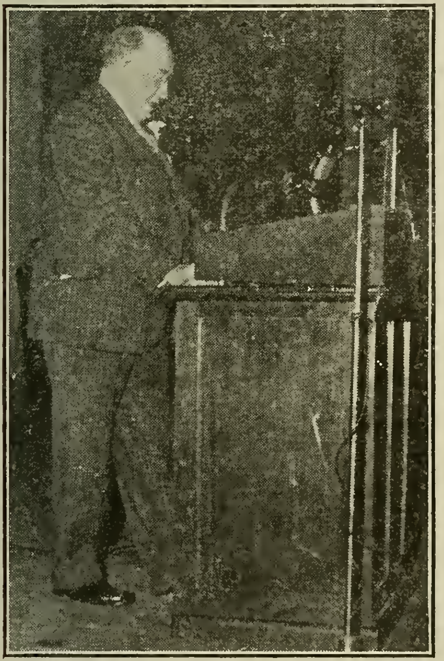
"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"
—Scott.

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes: I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS OBSERVE 60th ANNIVERSARY OF CHARTER IN CONVENTION HALL

HIGHLIGHTED by General President Wm. L. Hutcheson's nationwide radio address, the 60th anniversary of the first Brotherhood charter issued in Philadelphia, Pa., January 30, 1882, was celebrated in that city February 6, when 16,000 persons packed Convention Hall for the historic event.

The celebration was sponsored by the Metropolitan District Council and affiliated Local Unions, with General Representative O. William Blaier as Honorary Chairman, and Senior Business Representative Eddie Kane as Chairman of the General Committee.

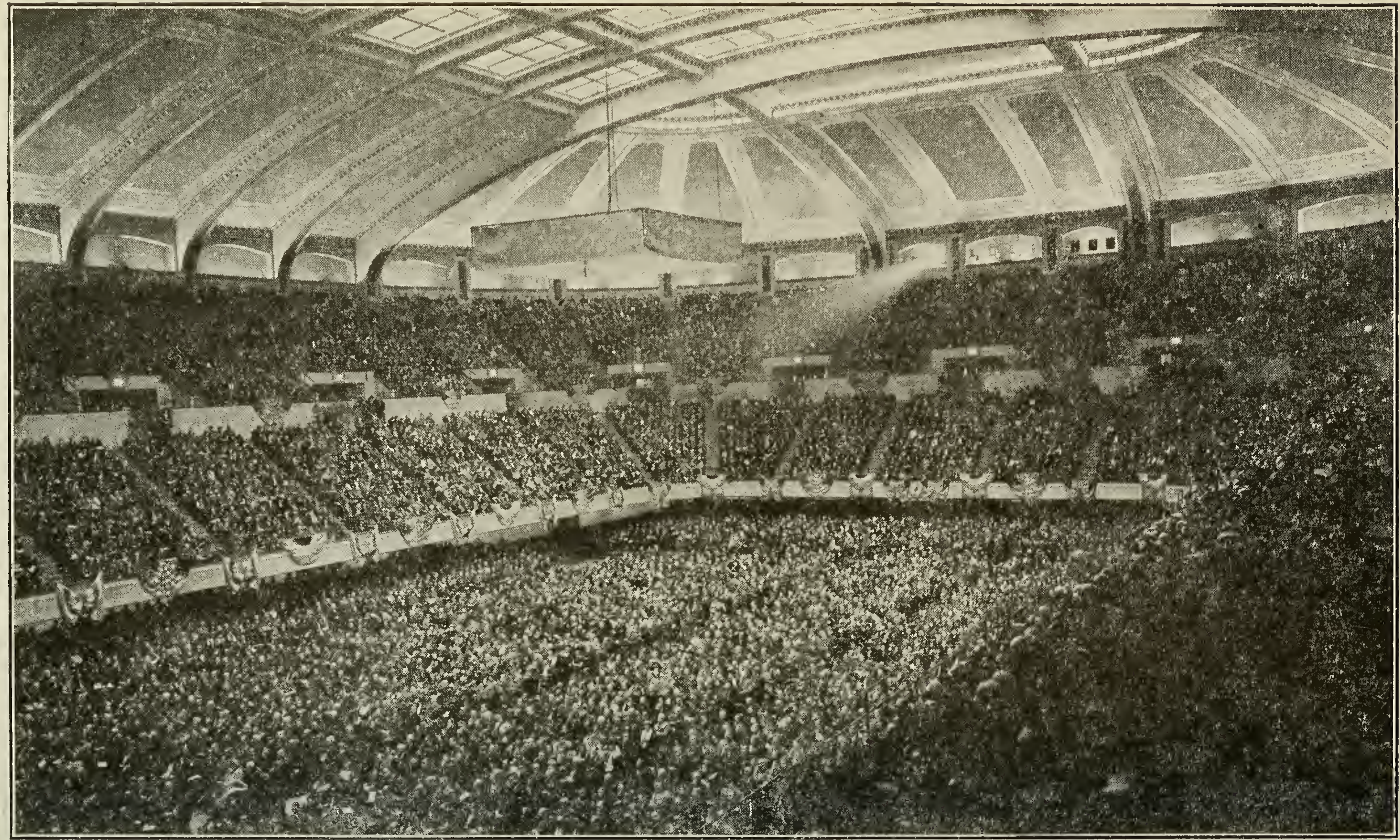


General President Hutcheson broadcasts to the Nation from Philadelphia.

Besides General President Hutcheson, the list of honored guests included Second General Vice-President John R. Stevenson; Acting Mayor Samuels, of Philadelphia; United States Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania; John B. Kelly, Philadelphia civic leader, and several large out-of-town delegations.

Among those noted in the groups of visiting delegates were General Representative "Jack" Flynn, of New York; Charles W. Hanson, president of the New York State Council; Ray Couzens, Staten Island Business Representative, and a large New York delegation; George Coughlin, Business Representative of Elizabeth, N. J.; "Mike" Sexton, president of the Chicago District Council, and Secretary-Treasurer "Charlie" Sand, who headed a delegation of 75 from that city; "Mike" Burke, from Louisville; General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg, of Washington, D. C.; Secretary "Bill" Roberts, of Baltimore; James O. Mack, President of the Kansas City, Mo., District Council, and a great many others, too numerous to mention.

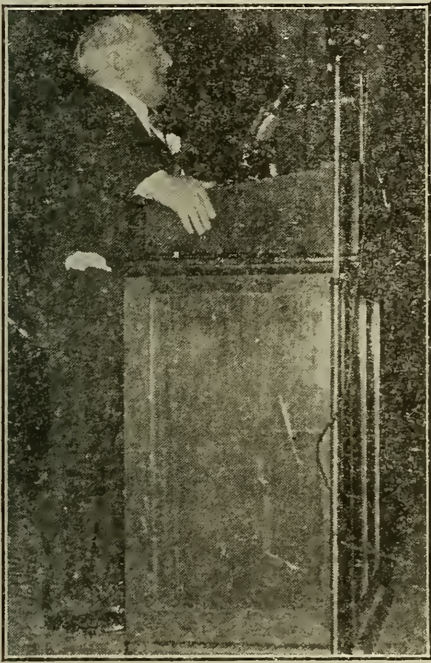
Weeks of planning by the general committee were rewarded by a capacity throng, with the honored guests and Brotherhood members and their families occupying special sections of the vast auditorium and the general public filling the rest of the seats, including several thousand youthful "jitterbugs" who were interested primarily in the "swing-and-



PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS PACK CONVENTION HALL FOR JUBILEE sway" music of Sammy Kaye's orchestra, which featured the latter part of the evening's program, following the speechmaking and the stage show.

Gus Van, noted theatrical star, was master of ceremonies for the stage show, and he kept things going at a lively pace. The acts included the 12 Kitty Wolfe Girls; the Grant Family, mountaineer entertainers; Mary Small, famous radio artiste; the Gay Nineties Revue; the Bricklayers; Eddie, Jack and Betty, skating stars, and the grand finale, the Pageant of Victory, staged and directed by James M. Tyson.

For the formal part of the program, the speakers were presented by Brother Blaier, who first introduced Acting Mayor Samuels. His Honor extended an official welcome on behalf of the city and then Senator Davis gave a stirring address. The Senator lead the audience in singing "God Bless America." Genial "Jack" Kelly took a bow and General President Hutcheson's speech was carried to the country over an NBC hookup



Senator Davis lauds Carpenters over the radio in Convention Hall.

Following is the text of the General President's address:

Senator Davis, honored guests, ladies, members of the Brotherhood, and the radio audience. We are assembled here this evening at Convention Hall for the purpose of celebrating the occasion of the establishing of the first Local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the city of Philadelphia.

Sixty years ago, a group of carpenters in this city applied to the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to be chartered as a Local Union. On January 30, 1882, their request was granted and Charter No. 8 of the Brotherhood was issued to the applicants, and from that time to the present, this Local Union has been in continuous existence in the city of Philadelphia.

Local Union No. 8 has always been one of the outstanding Locals of our organization, having the distinction of having two of its members serve the Brotherhood as General Officers. John D. Allen was one of the delegates attending the Convention in Chicago in August 1881, when the Brotherhood was founded, and at the next Convention, which was held in Philadelphia in August 1882, was elected General President and served one term. P. J. McGuire, who was as active in the formation of the Brotherhood and was the first Secretary of the Brotherhood, became a member of Local Union No. 8 shortly after it was chartered and remained a member until his departure from this life. P. J. McGuire served as General Secretary from 1881 to 1902. He was in those days and still is referred to as the Father of the Brotherhood. He was, and still is known as the Father of the bill enacted into law, designating the first Monday of September as Labor Day. These two men, along with others, laid the

Philadelphia District Council outlines 60th Anniversary plans at dinner tendered to General President Hutcheson by Arrangments Committee. At head table, left to right, are Benjamin Gray, Sam Turco, James Tyson, Ernest Parkin, G. E. Moffett, Harry Lewis, General Representative O. William Blaier, honorary chairman; General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, General Counsel Joseph O. Carson, General Chairman Eddie Kane, District Council President Arthur C. Ward, Charles Larrimore, District Council Secretary John J. Cregan and P. E. Durkin.

foundation on which the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been built and I am sure the members of Local Union No. 8 now and in the past are proud of their record and assistance given in building the Brotherhood.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a voluntary, unincorporated association not created or maintained for monetary profit, but for the purpose of giving cooperative assistance to the members in maintaining and improving working conditions and assisting them by donations, to encourage a high average of skill, training of apprentices, maintaining a friendly contractual relationship with employers, and giving mutual aid and assistance through cooperative action to the members.

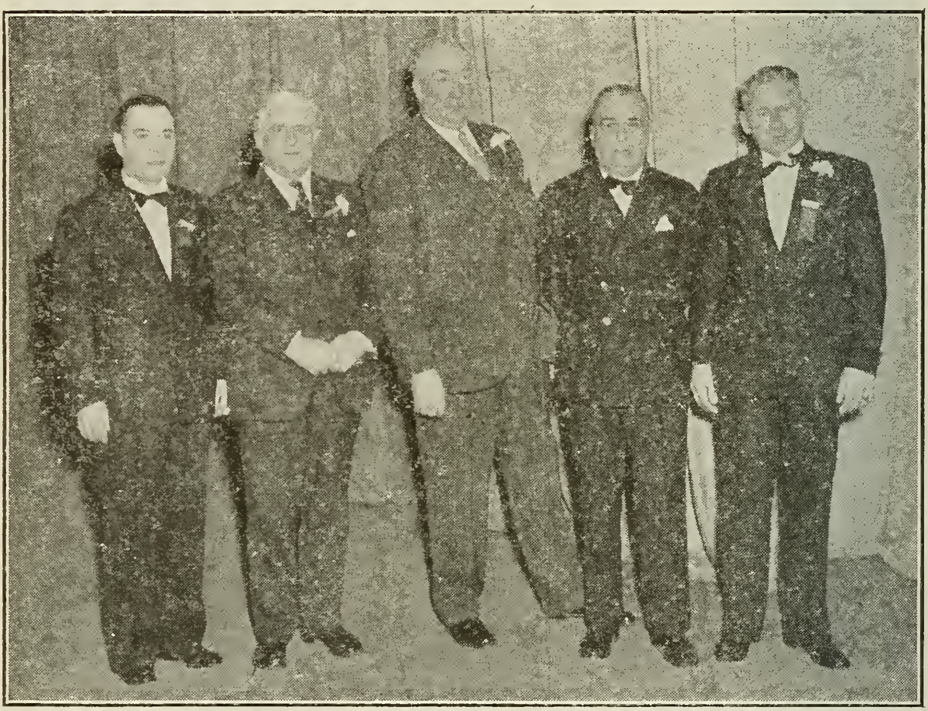
General President Hutcheson, second from left, in a "huddle" with General Representative O. William Blaier, who is between "the Chief" and John B. Kelly. First from left is General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg, of Washington, D. C., with Acting Mayor Samuels, of Philadelphia, at extreme right.

In the years that the Brotherhood has been in existence, many millions of dollars have been paid to the members of the organization as strike benefits, death and disability donations, pensions, and the care of the aged members in the Home established by the Brotherhood. The records will show that the death and disability donations paid by the Brotherhood average $50,000 per month. Members, who reach the age of 65 and have had 30 years continuous membership, are entitled to a pension, or are privileged to go to the Home.

At the present time the organization is paying a quarterly pension to 10,800 members. Those who care to, can go to the Home established for the aged members where they are cared for during the remainder of their days. They are furnished all of the necessities and comforts of life, also entertainment, recreation and hospitalization, if and when they may be sick and need medical attention.

The members of the Brotherhood have no use for COMMUNISM, NAZISM or FASCISM, but do have the highest regard for AMERICANISM, and one of the qualifications of an applicant, when applying for membership in the Brotherhood, is that he must be an American citizen or show proof of his intentions of becoming a citizen.

During the 60 years that the Brotherhood has been in existence, it has been one of the organizations that has always been in the forefront of those engaged in working to improve the conditions of the workers. Representatives of the Brotherhood were among those who brought into existence the American Federation of Labor and our organization has been one of those that have always remained in affiliation with it and supported the principles of the American Federation of Labor. When the split occurred in the Labor Movement some years ago, the Brotherhood stood by the American Federation of Labor, and supported its principles and procedure with the thought in mind, however, that sometime, somewhere, somehow, there would be an understanding reached, whereby the Labor Movement would and could become solidified and amalgamated.



Left to right, District Council Secretary John J. Cregan, Senator James J. Davis, the General President, Mayor Samuels and General Chairman "Eddie" Kane.

In the past there have been efforts made by committees of the American Federation of Labor and Committee of Industrial Organization to work out an understanding, but no agreement was reached. Recently a proposal was made by the one who is recognized as having been most influential in bringing into existence the C. I. O., that negotiations of the committees of the two organizations be renewed for the purpose of reaching a mutual understanding that would bring about an amalgamation. According to newspaper reports, the sincerity of this proposal was questioned, and it was intimated that there were ulterior motives back of the proposal.

The majority of the members of Organized Labor are anxious to see an understanding reached whereby the Labor Movement would again be solidified. In the recent past, expressions have been made by those outside of the Labor Movement that it would be beneficial and helpful not only to those affiliated with Labor organizations, but to the public in general to have a united Labor Movement. Even the President of the United States has so expressed himself and it seems strange that he would now, according to press reports, criticize the proposal that another effort be made to bring about the amalgamation. If that be so, one would wonder why the change in opinion and attitude. The conclusion can only be reached that it is for the purpose of sabotaging any attempt on the part of representatives of the two organizations to reach an understanding and plan of amalgamation.

Surely, if in the past, such understanding and amalgamation have been helpful to the Labor Movement and the public in general, it would be more helpful now than ever before. Therefore, in place of ridiculing the proposal that efforts be made to reach an understanding, greater encouragement than ever before should be given to the suggestion of continued efforts.

D. C. Sec'y John J. Cregan, Mrs. Cregan and their children "all dressed up."

Being one who has always prided myself as being a patriotic citizen and a believer in the right of free speech, I do not hesitate to express the opinion and belief that the suggestion made by John L. Lewis, namely (that the Committee representing the American Federation of Labor and the Committee of Industrial Organization again enter into negotiations), was made in the spirit of patriotism and as a patriotic American, loyal to our Country and to the Labor Movement. Further, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that he is as loyal a citizen as those who, from present reports, have criticised and ridiculed him, and by their actions are sabotaging any effort that might be made towards the solidification and amalgamation of the Labor Movement.

At no time during the existence of our Nation have we ever been faced with as serious a situation as is now confronting the people of our Country. It is the duty of our members and of every citizen to give every support and assistance to the efforts being put forth by our Government to speedily overcome the enemies of our Country.

It is the duty of the members of our Brotherhood, the District Councils and our Local Unions to assist in every way they possibly can to carry on the PROGRAM OF DEFENSE.

THE LOCAL UNIONS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS SHOULD BUY EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF DEFENSE BONDS POSSIBLE AND EACH AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

SHOULD BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS TO THE FULLEST EXTENT OF HIS MEANS.

It is our duty as AMERICANS to support the President of the United States in this emergency with the thought and purpose in mind that we, as citizens, should assist in maintaining and continuing the form of Government that was established by the founders of our Country and set forth in the Constitution of the United States, which give us the right of FREE SPEECH, FREE ASSEMBLAGE, FREE PRESS AND FREEDOM OF WORSHIP, so that we and those who will follow after may continue to enjoy the rights of a free people and carry on to the end so that the STARS AND STRIPES WILL EVER WAVE OVER THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.

At the conclusion of the General President's address, he was accorded a rising ovation and then the honored guests retired to the reception rooms while the auditorium floor was being cleared for dancing.

Throughout the day, and following the ceremonies, the District Council maintained "open house" at the Hotel Philadelphian, where the visiting delegations were royally entertained. Mrs. John J. Cregan, wife of the popular Secretary of the District Council, looked after the comforts of the lady guests and the two Cregan children in their juvenile "formals" were one of the hits of the evening.

Honorary Chairman Blaier and General Chairman Kane, were the recipients of many congratulations on the success of the celebration and they modestly passed the compliments on to their committee aides and the representatives of the participating Local Unions. There was glory enough for all and the affair will go down in Philadelphia's history as one of the most successful events ever staged in that historic city.

Following is a list of the Committees, whose members toiled so earnestly for the success of the affair:

Committees

Reception Committee:

M. J. McDermott, General Representative; Vernon Fletcher, State Council; H. Grippe, L. U. 1050; H. George, L. U. 160; E. Parkin, L. U. 1856; B. McKenna, L. U. 8; C. Herbert, L. U. 465; J. E. Moffett, L. U. 207; J. Shinnors, L. U. 454; P Durkin, L. U. 122; Wm. Mehlem, L. U. 972; F. J. Quantin, L. U. 845; Adie S. Rush, L. U. 207.

Publicity Committee:

O. Wm. Blaier, Edward Kane, John J. Cregan, Arthur Ward, Jr., J. E. Moffett, James Shinnors, Chas. Larrimore, Ernest Parkin, Henry Grippe.

Entertainment Committee:

Harry Gross, L. U. 359; John B. Johnson, L. U. 277; Paul Shade, L. U. 465.

Ticket Committee:

Charles Shedaker, L. U. 359; Frank Gravener, L. U. 122; Joseph Kelly, L. U. 845; Al. Bielawski, L. U. 2194; Chas. Larrimore, L. U. 843; Harry Buchanan, L. U. 443; Walter Glisson, L. U. 897; Daniel Millard, L. U. 1491; Herbert Ziegler, L. U. 1562; John Esbin, L. U. 1823; Wm. J. Ford, L. U. 277, Michael Vanelli, L. U. 1050; Harry Fletcher, L. U. 359.

Floor Committee:

Henry J. Lewis, L. U. 1856; David Shearn, L. U. 122; Wm. Ferry, L. U. 972; Benj. Gray, L. U. 359; Louis Sobel, L. U. 1073; Theo. O'Keefe,

L. U. 454; O. Pankonien, L. U. 454; Harry Taber, L. U. 1823; John A. Kelly, L. U. 465; Jas. Cassidy, L. U. 443; Thos. Smith, L. U. 1595; Jas. F. McFadden, L. U. 845; Walter Cox, L. U. 160; Sam Turco, L. U. 1050; Wm. Kendrick, L. U. 8; George Hance, L. U. 122; Ed. Caines, L. U. 122; John Evans, L. U. 160; Peter Haley, L. U. 454; A. Riderwood, L. U. 359; H. Platte, L. U. 454; Sam Flood, L. U. 454; J. McCue, L. U. 443; Wm. Super, L. U. 465; Wm. McInnis, L. U. 833; C. Hewitt, L. U. 972; Wm. Greenover, L. U. 977; D. Misantone, L. U. 1050; Abe Levin, L. U. 1073; A. Cohen, L. U. 1073; A. Jacobvitz, L. U. 1073; A. Clemens, L. U. 1491; M. Buler, L. U. 1595; T. McNahon, L. U. 1595; Frank Free, L. U. 1823; R. Cook, L. U. 1823; R. O'Driscoll, L. U. 1856; S. Braczkowski, L. U. 2194; W. Carson, L. U. 1562; H. T. White, L U. 160; Benj. Urban, L. U. 1856; C. L. Mumford, L. U. 160; Julius Miller, L. U. 1073; M. Agin, L. U. 1073; W. F. Cooper, L. U. 8; F. J. Clarkson, L. U. 8; Wm. Bergey, L. U. 8, and George Connard, 277.

One of the pleasant features of the celebration was the souvenir program, modeled in format after the Brotherhood's official seal, with an artistic cover of imitation walnut.

The participating Local Unions, as listed in the official program, were as follows:

Local Unions:

Nos. 8, 122, 160, 277, 359, 443, 454, 972, 1050, 1073, 1823, 1856 and 2194, all in the city area, and Nos. 207, Chester, Pa.; 456, Media; 465, Ardmore; 833, Berwyn, 843, Jenkintown; 845, Clifton Heights; 897, Norristown; 997, Pottstown; 1154, West Chester; 1462, Bristol; 1491, Royersford; 1562, North Wales and 1595, Conshohocken.

Metropolitan District Council History

In the early part of the year 1879, five journeymen carpenters, W. F. Ebenhardt, J. D. Allen, J. F. Gillespie, George Naylor and John Bastian, II, met by appointment at the southeast corner of 8th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, and agreed to make an effort to organize the carpenters of the City of Philadelphia.

All five of these men were members of the Knights of Labor, but held membership in different assemblies, and after inducing about fifteen other carpenters to join with them, the group made application for the lapsed charter of Assembly 18, Knights of Labor, which had been the Carpenters' Assembly. The new Assembly, No. 18, elected J. D. Allen, Master Workman; Morris Murphy, Worthy Foreman; W. F. Eberhardt, Recording Secretary; John Taylor, Financial Secretary, and John Gillespie, Treasurer. During the winter of 1879-1880, the membership was increased to 35. Various wage scales were paid, ranging from $1.25 to $1.75 per day of ten hours, until May 1, 1880, when a wage scale of $2.50 per day of ten hours was established.

In the summer of 1881 a Convention Call was received from a group of Carpenters in St. Louis; and this group, realizing the necessity of closer cooperation between members of a craft, sent John D. Allen as a delegate to represent Philadelphia in what proved to be the founding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The Charter was issued to Local No. 8, on January 30, 1882, and at that time the membership was near 500. The Spring of 1882 saw the first strike over the wage demand of $3.00 per day, and a compromise was effected that set the wage rate at $2.75 per day.

The membership continued to increase, and branches of Local Union No. 8 were established in various parts of the city, Branch No. 1 in Germantown, now Local Union No. 122; Branch No. 2 in West Philadelphia; Branch 3 was composed of the German Carpenters, and Branch 4 was established in Kensington.

In January, 1886, the American Federation of Labor decided that on May 1, 1886, an effort would be made to establish the eight-hour day, and Local Union No. 8 and its branches took up the question of reducing the hours of labor per day with the employers, and after a considerable delay an agreement was effected providing for a nine-hour day at the rate of $2.75 per day.

In April, 1886, Branch No. 5 (Mill Workers) was organized, and more than five hundred were enrolled at three successive meetings, but they permitted a delay until June 1st for the nine-hour day, with the result that after a two-week strike, they accepted the employers' proposal.

Metropolitan D. C., Headquarters

The General Convention of the Brotherhood ruled that branches would be discontinued and each of the branches of Local Union No. 8 was then issued a Charter by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which name was acquired by the merger of the independent Carpenters of New York and the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

In 1890 a demand was made for $3.15 per day and after a strike of eight weeks, the members gave up the fight and accepted $3.00 for the nine-hour day. In 1892 a member of Local Union No. 8 was selected to act for the American Federation of Labor and try and effect an organization of all Building Trades, which resulted in the formation of the Amalagamated

Council of Building Trades of Philadelphia and Vicinity. This Council was quite successful in adopting a set of working rules that provided for the assistance of each of the trades, and at the turn of the Century, the Carpenters' Union in Philadelphia was firmly established and had taken its place in the forefront of the Building Trades Unions of the country.

Since 1890, this organization has steadily grown, and over the period of years the membership has, through sacrifice and honest effort, been successful in securing a number of wage increases. In 1902, a wage of 40 cents per hour was secured through negotiation; later, other nominal increases were received until in 1918, due to the Macy award, the wage rate was set at 80 cents per hour. In addition to the wage increases many changes were made in the working conditions that have been of great interest and value to the Union Carpenter.

One of the greatest reverses suffered by the membership was during the strike of 1921, when a demand for a wage increase from 90 cents per hour to $1.25 per hour was met with a prolonged strike of thirteen weeks, and a settlement for the original rate of 90 cents per hour. However, the wage rate was soon to be raised to $1.12½ per hour, and then in 1926 a rate of $1.25 per hour was established, which rate continued until the depression of 1932 caused the membership to accept a reduction of $1.00 per hour.

During the depression the agreement between the Master Carpenters Company and the District Council was abrogated, and it was not until the fall of 1936 that efforts were put forth to stabilize the industry, through the discussion of wage demands with the employers' association. In February, 1937, a wage demand of $1.25 per hour was presented to the Master Carpenters and Builders Company and after many conferences, a proposal of compromise from the employers, calling for an immediate increase to $1.12½ per hour until August 1st, and a wage rate of $1.25 after August 1, 1937, was presented to the membership at a mass meeting held in the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown Streets, and was approved by an overwhelming majority of the membership. The signing of this agreement with the Master Carpenters and Builders Company was the forerunner of what was probably the greatest achievement in the Labor Union field: the establishment of an arbitration committee to render decisions of any dispute that may arise.

In the latter part of 1937, the attention of the District Council was drawn to the deplorable conditions in the speculative home building field, and a force of nine was appointed to try and organize the men in this field and in the shops that supply the lumber and mill work for this field. Although we met with success in organizing the mills, we were not wholly successful in the field and the matter rested over the winter months; but in the spring of 1938, in conjunction with the Building Trades Council, we were successful in having the Philadelphia Home Builders' Association sign an agreement to have all the work on speculative home building performed by Union members.

In August 1939, the Local Unions from the adjoining counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia were merged into what is now the Metropolitan District Council. Over the span of years great good has come to the membership and their families, and as long as the members show the same spirit of cooperation and the same willingness to work for the benefit of their brother members, the Metropolitan District Council will continue to grow and every member can well feel proud of the record of achievement of the great organization on this, the SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the granting of the first Charter by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in the city of Philadelphia.

White House Thanks Local 101, Baltimore, Md., for Support

The following exchange of correspondence speaks for itself:

LOCAL UNION No. 101
United Brotherhoood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America
BALTIMORE, MD.

December 10, 1941

Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States of America
White House
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President:

I was instructed to send you the enclosed Resolution that was adopted by the Unanimous Vote of Local Union 101 at its regular Meeting, Monday evening, December 8, 1941.

And hope and pray that God may give you the strength to carry out the grave responsibilities that have been thrust upon all of us.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards to you we beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

CARPENTERS L. U. 101
WM. E. ROBERTS
Secretary

WER/GS
A.F.of L.
#20048

* * * * *

Whereas: The Country of Japan on the day of Sunday December 7, 1941 has seen fit to declare that a state of war does exist against the United States of America, and

Whereas: The President of The United States of America had on Thursday, December 4, pleaded with the Emperor of Japan, by Cablegram, to try and seek for a peaceful solution the affairs of The Orient, and

Whereas: The Japanese or Nipponese National Cabinet saw fit to have its Government declare for a state of war to exist between The United States of America, and it its ally, The Country of England.

Therefore: Be it Resolved by Local Union 101 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, located at 715 N. Eutaw Street, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland that the Members present at this Meeting of said Local Union 101, do herewith extend to our Honorable President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, its thanks for doing all in his power to avert a war between the United States of America and the Country of Japan. And be it further Resolved, that we, the Members of Local Union 101, do hereby extend to our Honorable President, The United States Congress, and Senate, our most wholehearted support for taking the action that they did in declaring that a state of war shall exist between the Countries aforenamed.

And be it further Resolved, that Local Union 101 does give its pledge to cooperate with the United States Government in its struggle against its aggressor, and to do all in its Members powers to abolish Dictatorships wherever they may exist and to bring about, as far as possible, the establishment of Democratic Countries.

This Resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of Local Union 101.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1941

William E. Roberts, Esq.,
Secretary,
Local Union No. 101,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
Baltimore,
Maryland.

My dear Mr. Roberts:

Permit me, in the President's name, to thank you and your associates for your letter, with enclosed copy of resolution. The pledges of patriotic support which have been received from the many, many loyal citizens in all parts of the country have given the President strength and courage to carry out the will of the American people.

For the splendid assurance conveyed in your communication he is more appreciative than he can say.

Very sincerely yours,
M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

And, because the members of Local 101 believe that actions speak louder than words, General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg has just reported the purchase, by Local 101, of its second $50,000 worth of Victory Bonds. That's sometimes for other Locals to "shoot at."

Americans, Awake!

What Hitler Did In Poland He Would Like to Do to YOU

By JAN STANCZYK, Polish Minister of Labor

I REMEMBER the year 1939 when, just before the beginning of World War II, we deliberated about social peace at the International Labor Conference at Geneva. Very few of the delegates had any presentiments of the approaching catastrophe, even though our meeting was taking place after Hitler's seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

In a hoarse voice, Hitler kept demanding unlimited "living space" for the Germans. Out of twenty-four million workers employed in German industry and transport, nine million were engaged in the manufacture of bombers, tanks and munitions. Millions of young Germans were training for the bloody trade of war. "Mein Kampf" of Der Fuehrer became the German nation's gospel of racial and national hatred. Murder of Jews and theft of their property became a German virtue.

But the other nations, evidently lacking in anxiety over the fate of peace, did not show any special concern at the growth of evil in the Reich. They supposed that the war fury which had seized Germany was an internal illness and that, at the very worst, only a few nations bordering directly on the Reich would get hurt.

When I pointed, at Geneva, to the danger of a new World War, I was accused of exaggeration. But not much time elapsed between this last session of the Labor Conference in a world at peace and Germany's invasion of Poland. Even then the world did not realize that the attack on Poland represented the beginning of a world conflict.

The nations which were destined to become Hitler's next victims, instead of mobilizing their forces and throwing them against Germany in a united effort, clung to foolish hopes that, by remaining quiet, they could escape disaster and retain their liberty.

The naive superstition of so-called neutrality was raised to the dignity of a most reasonable policy. This folly of the European nations enabled Hitler to conquer one nation after the other.

Poland, as Germany's nearest neighbor, was well acquainted with the imperialistic spirit of that nation. The Poles realized as perhaps no other people what a Hitler victory would mean for Poland and the world. Therefore, Poland offered armed resistance to the German power. In the story of my nation there opened a new chapter of tragedy.

History has not spared difficult and woeful experiences. The long history of the Polish nation is marked by cruel persecutions and self-sacrificing struggles for freedom. In the fight for the liberation of their country from the oppression of three partitioning powers, the Poles did not die only on the battlefields of their homeland, but everywhere that freedom's fight was being waged.

Polish insurgents and revolutionaries filled the prisons of Czarist Russia and of imperial Prussia and Austria. Polish "convicts" were exposed to the bitter cold of Siberia from which few ever returned to their homeland.

Do you realize that the gallows, that symbol of disgrace in other countries, became, in Poland, during the rule of Czarist Russia, the martyr's cross of the Polish people? There were periods in Warsaw and Lodz alone when the Czarist executioners put to death on the gallows an average of twenty Polish Socialists and trade unionists every month. The gallows were busy and the executioner had his hands full in those days of my country's former bondage.

It seemed to us then that God and the world had forgotten us, that the Poles were only remembered by the executioners and prison guards; that this soil, wrested from us by the invaders, was, at their bidding, bearing gallows instead of trees.

And yet all that my nation suffered during more than a hundred years of oppression under Russian and Prussian despots pales before the enormity of the crime perpetrated at present on the Polish nation by Nazi Germany.

I do not wish to describe the war in Poland when German bombers leveled our towns and vilages, burying the civilian population under the debris, when German fliers using machine guns massacred children, women and old men. I will not describe how Polish soldiers, armed with rifles, fought against German panzer divisions, and I will not mention the heroism of the population of Poland's capital, Warsaw, which almost without arms, without food, light and water, for four weeks fought Hitler's armies amid the ruins of the devastated city. It was an inferno, but it was the inferno of war—the inferno of total war devised by the Nazis and applied for the first time in Poland.

But Hitler not only devised total war. Hitler also applied total oppression to the subjugated nations. Total extermination of the people, the erasure of the national culture and the destruction of the national monuments—that is Hitler's bestial aim!

In Poland, the Nazis rob and ruin the country and exterminate the population with particular ruthlessness. They drive Polish peasants from their lands and homes without any indemnity, setting Germans on their farms and on their soil.

In 1940, the Nazis deported, for forced labor, into Germany and the territories adjacent to the front, 750,000 industrial and agricultural workers, and in 1941, about 800,000.

These slaves have to perform the heaviest labor for a pittance of food and miserable shelter. They work under armed guards and have to wear patches with a letter "P" sewn on their clothes.

After a short period of such forced labor, a high percentage of these modern slaves die, victims of overstrain and undernourishment.

Some of them, sick and unfit for further labor, are sent back to their former homes. After a short time most of these die, leaving behind the stronger men who face similarly tragic fates in the future.

Those who escaped deportation to forced labor are harnessed to work in the provinces occupied by Germany. Their wages are so microscopic that they are soon reduced to utter destitution. Food rations for Polish workers are only one-third of those given to Germans.

All labor unions were dissolved immediately after the German occupation. Their assets and property were confiscated. All workers' insurance funds, sick benefits, social insurance and pensions have been done away with. Sums set aside for these purposes were seized. Nazi regulations compel Polish workers to pay all kinds of insurance premiums, but the benefits are reserved for the Germans.

The architecture of Hitler's domination in Poland comprises concentration camps, prisons, mass murders of my fellow countrymen. The Gestapo kills workers, peasants and intellectuals. In Skarzyko, the Gestapo shot more than 300 workers who were on strike. Seventy-five workers were killed for going on strike in one of the coal mines.

Three hundred thousand Poles are slowly dying in concentration camps at the hands of the Gestapo.

The Nazi executioners take pride in having their pictures taken alongside their hanged and murdered victims.

Not so long ago I learned that one of my friends had been released from the concentration camp at Dachau. A man of athletic build, a virile miner, he returned a ghastly specter. Replying to a friend's questions, all he could say was:

"I don't remember anything. I only know I have been in hell! People who have been in hell lose their sense of feeling and their memory. I don't remember anything, I don't feel anything."

Several weeks later he died. His wife committed suicide. The two children were taken by some good people. . . .

When, under completely changed conditions, I attended the International Labor Conference recently held in New York, in order to discuss with representatives of thirty-five nations the improvement of living conditions for the working masses, I was confronted with visions of bloody Europe, my tortured country, the havoc wrought in English and Scotch cities, the bleeding Russian nation, the piles of dead and wounded, the enslaved workers in all of the Nazi-occupied countries.

And all our effort to organize a better world order and to assure prosperity and peace to humanity seemed aimless, until the day when Nazism and Fascism are destroyed and liberty is restored to the nations now in bondage.

Appealing to American workers to help us destroy Hitler in Europe, I did not suppose that Japan would so quickly execute Hitler's orders and attack the United States.

The war which began on the Polish plains more than two years ago is now truly a world war. In this war, the nations fighting in the name of the ideals of liberty, must be victorious. The forces of evil must be destroyed.

We, the workers, irrespective of the portion of the world in which we live and work, cannot forget for one second that a victory for Hitler and his accomplices would bring to the whole world a most terrible fate. And we cannot forget that to the workers, in particular, an Axis triumph would spell such satanic cruelty, persecution and exploitation as never existed before in all the long history of mankind. That these are no idle words is proved by the suffering of the workers already under Hitler's rule.

The fate of the Polish workers, which I have understated rather than overstated, must surely serve as a grim warning to American workers and to all other wage-earners who cherish freedom.

History teaches that the American people have ever been ready to make any sacrifices necessary to preserve their cherished principles of liberty and justice. Today those principles are menaced by a ruthless enemy. Be on guard, America! Remember what happened to Poland! Don't let it happen to you!

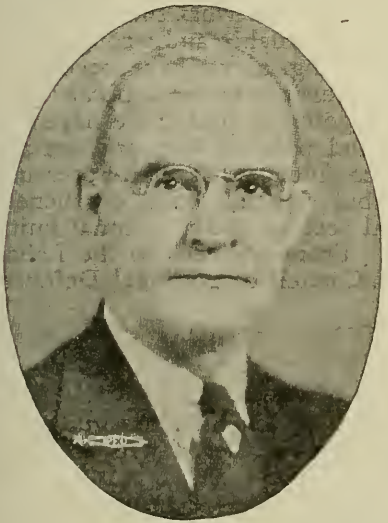
Linked by a common destiny, we must not only be victorious in the war against world Hitlerism, but we must also organize such an order, after the victory has been won, that the crime of war against humanity can never be perpetrated again.

In this new world, for whose realization liberty-loving nations fight and liberty-loving soldiers give their lives on the battlefield and liberty-loving workers toil with utmost sacrifice, there must be no more wars among nations and there must also be no more exploitation of human labor. The sacrifices that have been made and are now being made must not be in vain.

In this new world, liberty must be safeguarded for each individual and for each nation, and there must be work and prosperity for everybody. There can be no place in it for the unemployment and misery of millions able and willing to work and who have a right to enjoy prosperity and peace.

It is for this better world—a world in which the barbarism, the sadistic beatings and wanton murders of wage-earners and other lovers of freedom will be only a sad memory—that we fight. And we shall conquer in the end, over Hitler and his foul partners.—*American Federationist.*

Arthur Martel Honored



Arthur Martel, General Executive Board member for the Seventh District, has been elected President of the Provincial Federation of Labor of Quebec, Canada, according to advices received here.

Brother Martel succeeds Raoul Trepanier, who resigned to accept the post of Minister of Labor for Eastern Canada. Asked to assume M. Trepanier's old post, Brother Martel agreed to do so, despite his numerous other duties.

Brother Martel was born in Montreal in 1871 and was one of the charter members of Local 1127 of the Brotherhood, which was organized in 1902. He was president of the Local for several years and president of the District Council for six years.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

President Wilson and Labor

The following statement, made by President Wilson, during World War I, is reprinted because of its timeliness and in the hope, however dim, that it may cause certain anti-Labor legislators and columnists to reflect on the truths which it contains. (The Editor.)

"MR. GOMPERS has expressed already one of the things that have been very much in my mind of late. I have been very much alarmed at one or two things that have happened: At the apparent inclination of the legislatures of one or two of our States to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and of life. I think nothing would be more deplorable than that. We are trying to fight in a cause which means the lifting of the standards of life, and we can fight in that cause best by voluntary cooperation. I do not doubt that any body of men representing labor in this country, speaking for the fellows, will be willing to make any sacrifice that is necessary in order to carry this contest to a successful issue, and in that confidence I feel that it would be inexcusable if we deprived men and women of such a spirit of any of the existing safeguards of law. Therefore, I shall exercise my influence as far as it goes to see that that does not happen and that the sacrifices we make shall be made voluntarily and not under the compulsion which mistakenly is interpreted to mean a lowering of the standards which we have sought through so many generations to bring to their present level.

"Mr. Gompers has not overstated the case in saying that we are fighting for democracy in a larger sense than can be expressed in any political terms. There are many forms of democratic government and we are not fighting for any particular form, but we are fighting for the essential part of it all, namely, that we are all equally interested in our social and political life and have a right to a voice in the Government under which we live; and that when men and women are equally admitted to those rights, we have the best safeguard of justice and of peace that the world affords. There is no other safeguard. Let any group of men, whatever their original intentions, attempt to dictate to their fellow-men what their political fortunes shall be, and the result is injustice and hardship and wrong of the deepest sort. Therefore, we are just now feeling, as we have never felt before, our sense of comradeship. We shall feel it even more because we have not yet made the sacrifices that we are going to make; we have not yet felt the terrible pressure of suffering and pain of war, and we are going presently to feel it, and I have every confidence that, as its pressure comes upon us, our spirits will not falter but rise and be strengthened, and that in the last we shall have a national feeling and a national unity such as never gladdened our hearts before." From a speech to the Labor Committee of the Advisory Commission of Council of National Defense, 1917.

Targets

A minister preached a sermon on the duty of wives.

"There is, alas, a woman in this congregation who is often guilty of disobedience to her husand. To make an example of her, I will fling my book at her head."

He lifted up his book and instantly every married woman ducked.

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Paoli Forest Becomes Federal Sanctuary

By ANDREW H. HEPBURN*

When the first settlers reached the Ohio Valley they found it covered with the greatest hardwood forest ever known, so dense that "a squirrel might travel from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi without putting foot to ground." They began at once to cut it down. One lone patch of this virgin forest survives because of the frantic resistance of one man. Saved at the eleventh hour from the ax, it now has been turned over to the United States Forest Service as a forest museum.

BLANKETING a ridge two miles south of Paoli, Indiana, is a patch of woodland that is unlike any other. For more than 100 years the people of Paoli have known it as the Cox Woods. Soon it is to be renamed the Indiana Pioneer Mothers' Memorial Forest and become a forest museum.

Cox Woods is unique for a simple but miraculous reason. It has been left alone. No tree has been cut. No roadway leads through it. Fire has never touched these hardwood trees.

That trees of great value for commercial purposes should still exist today in a region studded with wood-using industries approaches the miraculous. Forest experts who have explored the Cox Woods with awe are at a loss to understand—until they learn about Joseph Cox, who died in December, 1940, at eighty-three.

Cox Woods stands today in its virgin majesty because the Cox family, and particularly Joseph Cox, for more than seventy years, resisted very tempting opportunities to sell their trees. There was one exception. A few years ago, Joseph, in desperate need, sold two trees on the fringe of the main tract. He paid urgent debts with the proceeds—and was troubled to the end of his days by a sense of guilt at having betrayed a trust.

The story begins 130 years ago. Another Joseph Cox, living in the forests of Eastern Tennessee, heard reports that there was soon to be a new State north of the Ohio River, that new land was to be had there almost for the asking—land sheathed in a great forest of useful hardwood trees, land where streams were clear, where game was abundant, where cleared ground would grow fabulous crops.

So Joseph Cox joined a group of Quakers going to the new land of Indiana. No descendant of Joseph Cox knows just when he actually arrived, but there is evidence that it was in 1811.

Joseph Cox chose a tract of 253 acres, just outside a new Quaker village called Paoli. In 1816, the year Indiana became a State, he received title to it.

The story might have ended last year with the liquidation of the Cox estate following the death of Joseph, and the sale and cutting of the timber of the Cox Woods. But it didn't. Joseph's jealously guarded trees were not sold and cut up into peach baskets and veneer and counter tops and gunstocks and tool handles—as has been the fate of pratically all the rest of Indiana's once magnificent forest. Instead, a combination of events led to an unprecedented national campaign to preserve the trees. The campaign, curiously spontaneous, produced money from various unexpected quarters. The trees were saved.

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The upshot has been that within less than a year of the burial of Joseph Cox, who died sorrowing that the trees he had guarded with such devotion would be sold and cut, the tract was firmly anchored in the public domain as a crown jewel of the United States Forest Service.

The story is an epic cycle. It begins with a wilderness, a great, uninhabited forest. At the end of the first period of the cycle, the hills of Indiana remained wooded; the land continued a promised land of abundance. The second period saw the high point of economic and agricultural balance. There were settled towns, ringed by cleared fields, scattered farms, with local wood-working industries springing up.

The third period of the cycle is the tragic period—a toboggan of destruction, whole counties denuded of their timber to provide the needs of factories growing bigger year by year, leaving bare hills, fields washed out by floods, a declining agriculture. The fourth phase is just beginning—a new program of reforestation, aimed at restoring a new era of economic and agricultural balance.

Three generations of the Cox family lived through the first three phases of the cycle. Their forest stood like a boulder in the stream of waste. They refused to conform.

When the family migrated from Tennessee, the Ohio Valley was a land clothed in a mature forest—not a forest of conifers common to mountain slopes and uplands all over the world, but oak, walnut, maple, poplar, ash, beech, hickory, locust and dozens of other species. It was a forest peculiar to the Ohio Valley. Nowhere else were there hardwood trees in such a variety of species, and nowhere else did they grow to such great size.

It has been described as the finest hardwood forest ever known, trees growing so densely that, as one observer has said, "a squirrel might travel all the way from the crest of the Alleghenies to the Mississippi without putting foot to the ground." Below them all was a green forest floor matted with vines, and the profusion of delicate flowers that thrive in the half-light of dense woods.

The streams were numerous and clear, the hills rolling, the soil, enriched by centuries of accumulating humus, incredibly fertile. It is not surprising that the *voyageurs* who first explored this land by canoe, or the scouts and traders who followed the silent forest trails, should carry home fantastic tales of its wealth.

There is only one place in the United States where this forest land can actually be seen today. That place is Cox Woods. It is the last authentic fragment of the wilderness.

Joseph Cox had the pick of the land and he chose a forest ridge, running north and south. It boasted a dense stand of towering trees. He selected a valley beside the ridge, with a clear small stream running through it. It would be fine land to clear, and a sheltered spot for a cabin.

The Coxes were well established in their forest when Indiana became a State in 1816. The trickle of settlers had swelled to a river. Among the thousands who entered Indiana that year was a family by the name of Lincoln. The father, Thomas Lincoln, was a restless fellow. He had a son named Abraham, who was to live for fourteen years in the Indiana forest, a neighbor of the Cox family. But in the end Thomas Lincoln, who had buried his wife in the forest some thirty miles from the Cox place, could not clear the forest from his land fast enough to suit him and moved farther west to the prairie lands of Illinois, where one did not need to chop down trees.

The difference between Thomas Lincoln, who was typical of thousands who settled in Indiana and then mover farther west, and Joseph Cox is important. Thomas Lincoln wanted land he could plow and plant, the more the better. To him, the forest was an annoyance. Joseph Cox, on the other hand, wanted to keep his forest. He wanted to clear only as little little land as might be necessary for the crops needed to provide for a growing family. And the family was growing fast. In the end there were eleven children.

Joseph Cox not only loved his forest land but he had a practical appreciation of its proper use. From trees cut along the valley floor he made things. There was a workshop lean-to on the log barn and in it a lathe and woodworking tools. On a certain porch in Paoli today you can see a black-walnut rocking cradle which Grandfather Joseph made specially for the twins, Joseph and Jesse. In a dining room in Paoli you can find an imposing cherry-wood highboy, product of Joseph's craftsmanship.

The forest was a fine place, too, for the fattening of hogs. They grew sleek on the fallen acorns, on beech and hickory nuts. Joseph died in 1838, his second log house a bit overcrowded with those of the children who remained at home, his cleared land sufficiently extensive for all garden and crop-growing purposes, and his hill land still covered with its original forest.

William Cox succeeded to the guardianship of the Cox forest. He was twenty-five. He died in comparative youth, at the age of forty-four. He had added some land for farming purposes, but kept the forest tract intact. For a time he operated a small sawmill to cut the logs of his neighbors, not his own.

Paoli had grown somewhat and there were some local woodworking industries, but they were small and consumed only a few trees. Most of the forest reduction of that time was for the purpose of clearing additional land for crops. Since there was still bottom land uncleared, the hills remained inviolate.

Elizabeth Cox, the wife of William, was forty-two years old when her husband died. She was to see all of her eleven children grow to maturity. Seven became schoolteachers.

For the forest that reared it leafy heights before her door, she had a real reverence. For more than twenty years this guided her children. in one of them—her last born, Joseph—the mother's love of trees flowered into a passionate devotion verging on fanaticism. Joseph was to see all the forests about him except his own destroyed to satisfy the demands of an expanding industry. And Joseph was to resist, with a hostility that many of his neighbors called queer.

Elizabeth Cox guided her brood of fatherless children through the hard days of the Civil War. In fact, the war came to her trees. John Morgan, the Confederate cavalry leader then ravaging Kentucky, sent a detachment north across the Ohio to seize horses. Word of the raid preceded the rebel cavalry and volunteered swarmed in from the hills to repel the raiders. They gathered in Paoli. Capt. Thomas H. Hines, the Confederate leader, sitting on his horse within the Cox Woods, looking north to the courthouse square of Paoli with his glasses, saw the militiamen and turned back. In the Cox Woods he exchanged a horse. Swinging down from the ridge toward the valley home, from which Elizabeth Cox and her children had fled, he found one of the Cox horses hidden in a thicket. He took it and left the one he had been riding. It is said around Paoli that half the horses of the county were subsequently sired by that rebel stallion.

It was Elizabeth Cox's second son, Joel, who helped her for a few years carry on the traditions of the family place. Joel, in 1871, built a new home for the Cox family, a wide-eaved farmhouse set up the slope of the hill at such an angle that it faced both the open fields stretching away to the north and the wall of sacred forest rising to the west.

By this time there was no question among any of the Coxes on the home place that the forest was to be kept sacred. There had already been some tempting offers from local lumber-yards, all refused.

Joseph Cox the younger, whom Paoli was to know in a succeeding generation as Uncle Joseph, was two months old when his father died. He was about five years old when his mother fled with him to seek sanctuary in the forest from the Confederate raiders. It was a conditioning experience to be repeated many times in the long years ahead. Whenever trouble threatened, Joseph was to seek escape and sanctuary in his forest. At fourteen he was old enough to help his brother Joel with the construction of the new house. When Joel left later for wider opportunities in Kansas, Joseph was man enough to take over the homestead.

To Joseph, the forest before his door was life itself. As a boy, his playtime was spent in it. He knew every tree, every squirrel nest.

When Joseph took over the family land, around 1880, the cycle of forest destruction was approaching its peak. Farmers found that they could make a great deal more money selling timber from their hills than by growing corn in the valleys. A farmer would sell his entire woodland to a mill agent, and see the slow perfection of hundreds of years of growth cut off in a few weeks. When their streams began to run yellow with the wash from the hills, they moved west to Illinois, to Iowa and Kansas.

Joseph's mother died in 1890, at seventy-five. Thereafter Joseph was alone, because the other children all had married or moved along. By the turn of the century the pattern of Josep's life had set. He called himself a farmer, but actually his farm along the valley floor was but ameans of existence. He was really a forester. The spell of the forest had captured his heart. He spent long hours wandering through it. He had favorite places where he would sit by the day, bemused by the magic of it.

People began to think him a little odd. He was a quiet man, gentle, soft-spoken. He attended the Methodist Church regularly, but his truest religion was his devotion to his trees. He would sometimes drive his battered wagon into town, hitch his team to the iron rail by the courthouse, buy a few groceries and then trudge home afoot, forgetting about his horses until some neighbor prodded his memory. He was a great reader. In books, as in the forest, he found escape and sanctuary. The forest absorbed his capacity for affection. He never married.

Southern Indiana timber eventually was exhausted. By the turn of the century the best was gone. Some of the factories moved away. Those that stayed bought what little they could locally and imported the rest. In almost exactly 100 years, a region of magnificent forest land had passed through the complet cycle. Joseph got along as best he could. But times were none too easy and he was worried with small debts.

Then came the World War. Timber prices all over the land began to soar. Some types of timber were of a special value. Among these was black walnut. Timber scouts in remote cities heard that there was a great stand of black walnut untouched on a tract in Indiana. They came to Cox Woods. It was unbelievable—tremendous walnuts towering to 130 feet, huge bole, straight as giant lances, the first limbs seventy feet above the ground.

That was not all. There were other trees, equally large, equally fine and almost as valuable. Hundreds of them. Joseph began to get offers the like of which he had never heard before. This only made him angry.

The timber scouts persisted. If he wouldn't sell the whole tract, would he sell the walnuts? He would not! The walnuts were his particular love. There was a special grove of them where he liked to sit and ponder by the hour. If he wouldn't sell all his walnuts, would he sell a few of them? Would he sell only one, just one of the giant, perfect black walnuts? No, he would not sell the lowliest sapling.

There were no other offers for some years after that which amounted to anything. Uncle Joseph was getting old. It was hard to keep up the home place. He wandered in his forest, sitting long hours there in its shifting shadows.

As he needed more money than he could eke from the tiny farm, he borrowed. Presently the cerditors began to be persistent. They were his neighbors and they understood him, but after all, money was scarce, and it wasn't as though Uncle Joseph couldn't get it. Look at his trees. This led to the most bitter decision Uncle Joseph ever made. He hated to be in debt. He had to have money. He would sell some trees. He sold two, not in the main forest but on the fringe of it, and not of the best trees. He paid his small debts. What was left gave him cash enough for three years.

About fourteen years ago, Uncle Joseph's friends in Paoli, realizing the old man's growing difficulties, conceived the idea that the forest might be sold and preserved as some sort of sanctuary. Thus the trees would be saved and Uncle Joseph would gain the means to live out his declining years in comfort. Uncle Joseph was willing, provided that the trees would never be cut. The Meridian Club, of Paoli, undertook the project. The State was aproached. But the State had no money for forests. Private citizens weren't interested either.

An old man, Uncle Joseph had to find refuge with nieces and nephews in Paoli. But he kept his forest. It was understood that no one could trespass without his permission. Eventually Uncle Joseph would go, and when he did, the forest would go too. The old man, the last of his kind, and the venerable trees.

Uncle Joseph died on December 19, 1940. He was eighty-three. In due course a nephew, Arthur Farlow, was named administrator of the Cox estate. Mr. Farlow knew that there was no reasonable way in which Uncle Joseph's hope might be fulfilled. There were numerous heirs, widely scattered. The trees would have to be sold. The Meridian Club members talked among themselves about the matter. Mr. Raymond Stout was named chairman of a committee to see what, if anything, might be done. But it appeared that nothing could.

In April, Clyde A. Taylor, Paoli correspondent for Indianapolis and Louisville papers, went out to the tract with Mr. Farlow and timber buyers who planned to bid on it. Taylor took pictures and they were published in the papers he represented.

A week later, a delegation of forestry experts, making a tour of the proposed Benjamin Harrison National Forest project, which is to range over 700,000 acres of Southern Indiana, made a side trip to look over Cox Woods. With them were newspapermen from Indianapolis, including Maurice Early, whose daily front-page-editorial column is a widely read Indiana feature, and Forest Service experts, including R. H. Grabow, supervisor of all National Forest projects in Indiana.

The experts beheld with amazement. They saw something unique, a mature and perfect forest. They transmitted their enthusiasm to the newspapermen present. The next day Maurice Early wrote an editorial about the tract. Then the impossible began to happen. Mail poured into Paoli. Letters demanded that a campaign be launched to save the trees. Most of the letters contained money. From all over the State people began to flock to the forest.

Paoli people were astonished. The forest had always been on their doorstep; no one had ever thought of it as being specially remarkable. Yet here were experts claiming that Cox Woods was peerless.

Woodman, Spare That Tree!

Members of the Meridian Club went back into action again behind the leadership of Raymond Stout. They prepared illustrated literature, assembled lists of prospects and sent out bushels of mail. Everyone who had ever lived in or near Paoli was asked to rally to the cause.

But time was against the campaign. The court order requiring the sale of the tract had long since been issued. A date for a public sale had been set.

Most voluntary subscriptions had been small. It took a lot of time to raise contributions. Some had to be refused, since they were accompanied by conditions which could not be considered. One wealthy Indianapolis man, for example, offered a fair-sized sum provided one of the great groves of the forest was named in his honor, and so posted.

By the date of the sale only a fraction of the amount considered necessary had actually been raised. So the trees were sold for lumber. It must have been a tragic day for the spirit of Uncle Joseph.

Then three things happened to permit Uncle Joseph to sleep in peace. First, the company which had bought the tract, proposing to use it in the manufacture of fine furniture, agreed to leave it intact, and to sell it back untouched, if the money for its purchase could be raised by a designated date months away.

The Meridian Club renewed its efforts. They bore fruit in the second event. In Indiana the Pioneer Mothers' Association is made up of descendants of those who, like the original Joseph and Mary Cox, came into Indiana during the pioneer days.

The Pioneer Mothers voted to donate the entire sum in their treasury, $5900, to the forest fund, on condition that it would be officially known as the Indiana Pioneer Mothers' Memorial Forest.

The Meridian Club promptly accepted the gift, with its condition. The forest would need a name, and what could be a better one than the Indiana Pioneers Mothers' Memorial Forest?

Then came the decisive event. Dr. J. Alfred Hall, of the United States Forest Service, one of the first experts to discover the unique character of the tract, had gone to Washington enormously impressed with Cox Woods. He appealed to the National Forest Reservation Commission for funds to preserve the tract for the Nation. He made his appeal as a scientist and an expert. But his zeal was that of an artist who had stumbled by accident upon an ancient and incredible masterpiece in a perfect state of preservation.

Doctor Hall's plea boiled down to this: Here, and only here, is a perfect forest. To fail to preserve it would be a calamity. Doctor Hall pleaded his cause well. The Commission voted to provide the additional money needed to repurchase the tract from the lumber company—about half of a necessary $25,000 total—on condition that it would be preserved by the Forest Service as a forest museum. There was jubilation in Paoli, and no doubt Uncle Joseph's restless spirit found peace at last. Now he could sleep. His trees were safe.

But the public furor stirred by the threat to the trees created new problems. Thousands of visitors flocked to the tract. They parked their cars on the fringe of the woods and went floundering through the green jungle of its underbrush.

This had two results. One was a physical threat to the forest from people who insisted on cutting their initials on trees and uprooting sample plants. An additional problem was curious. The majority went away disappointed. They had been led to believe that they would find a grove of enormous trees, of spectacular girth and height, dwarfing California's redwoods. They found big trees, but most seemed to their unschooled eyes like those which would be found in any woods. They found the forest carpeted by a tangled mat of vines and plants, which made walking difficult. They were like the thousands who flock to stare at the Venus de Milo and go away wondering why anyone would get excited over a statue without arms.

The Forest Service is planning to make it clear to all who visit it just why this particular forest is in a class by itself. To that end, experts have completed a detailed and comparative classification of its trees and plants.

The Forest Service inventory points out that nowhere else in the country are there so many black walnuts so large and so perfect.

In one particular grove they tower well over 100 feet, sheer and unblemished. Someone named it Cathedral Cove. It was Uncle Joseph's favorite spot.

Some of the oak are notable for size and for age, though there are larger and perhaps older oaks elsewhere. One particular giant is estimated to be more than 600 years old, with a bole six feet in diameter and a vast spread of mammoth limbs which reach the sunlight at more than 110 feet above the ground.

Other trees which have grown to unusual size are the yellow poplar, the white ash and the beech.

Already more than twenty-five species have been catalogued, and there are probably more. These include the chestnut, the black oak and the red oak, several species of maple, the black and the honey locust, the sycamore with its silver bark—the buttonwood tree of the pioneers—the black gum, the blue ash, the red elm; the butternut, and the pignut and shagbark hickories; the wild cherry, the ruddy wood of which was a favorite with Joseph Cox in his pioneer workship; such oddities as the Kentucky coffee tree, and the aromatic sassafras.

Forest Primeval

There is the wild grape, one enormous vine with a main stem larger than the trunks of most trees. There is the spicebush, the wahoo, the bittersweet with its orange berries, Solomon's-seal and stoneroot, the devil's-walking-stick; the tough ironwood, which made fine tool handles; the flowering creamery dogwood, and its satellite, the redbud, which the pioneers called the Judas tree; there is the persimmon with its mouth-puckering fruit.

The floor of the forest is a carpet of delicate shade-loving plants. Botanists know of no other spot where so many grow in such balanced perfection. Underfoot are the filmy white flowers of the bedstraw; the yellow buttercup, known as the hooked ranunculus; the Indian turnip called jack-in-the-pulpit; the May apple, sought as a medicinal herb; the common purple violet and the yellow dog-tooth violet; the hardy pink, or sweet William; the roselike avens; the chocolate-colored flowers of the wild ginger; the bluebell, meadow rue; the rare forest orchid which is known locally as moccasin flower, or lady's-slipper; the shy jewelweed called touch-me-not, and a wild profusion of forest ferns.

Acquisition of the Cox forest at this particular time seems peculiarly providential to the Forest Service. It provides the dramatic accent needed to bring into sharp focus the whole vast program of land restoration throughout the Ohio Valley—a project involving several million acres, designed to bring into practical commercial service as forest areas eroded and cutover land of little or no present value.

The Forest Service will provide no picnic ground or camp site. No road will be cut through it. There will be forest trails. There will be benches, here and there. There will be rangers on hand to guard against fire and vandalism, and explain the forest's mysteries and its special wonders.

The Forest Service likes to think that the plans worked out for the trees would suit Uncle Joseph.

Where the Lawyers Fit

A lawyer thus illustrates the language of his craft:

"If a man were to give another man an orange, he would simply say, 'Have an orange.'

"But when the transaction is entrusted to a lawyer to be put in writing, he uses this form:

"I hereby give and convey to you, all and singular, my estate and interests, right, title, claim and advantage of and in said orange, together with all its rind, juice, pulp and pips, and all rights and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck and otherwise eat the same or give the same away with or without the rind, skin, juice pulp or pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter or in any other means of whatever nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

"And then another lawyer comes along and takes it away from you."

Reprimanded

"Lady," said the policeman who had motioned her to stop, "how long do you expect to be out?"

"What do you mean by that question?" she demanded indignantly.

"Well," he replied sarcastically "there are a couple of thousand other motorists who would like to use this street after you get through with it."

We are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them.—Seneca.

REMEMBER WAKE ISLAND!

Labor Is Given Representation on Defense Communications

ACCEPTANCE of Labor as a full-fledged partner in the determination of all policies affecting the communications industry was asked by the Labor Advisory Committee of the United States Defense Communications Board. At a special meeting held in Washington, D. C., a committee was set up to advise the Board on matters affecting workers in the communications industry. It includes representatives of the American Federation of Labor and two other organizations.

Called into session by Robert J. Watt, chairman of the Labor Advisory Committee and A. F. of L. international representative, the committee drafted a statement setting forth its unanimous views. The statement, addressed to the Chairman of the Communications Board, said:

"The attack of the Axis powers upon the United States calls for the immediate mobilization of the total resources of Government, Industry, and Labor. This has special significance for the thousands of men and women employed in the communications industry, which can best be described as the nerve system which links the brain with the production and military arms of our Nation . . .The communications industry is a most vital part of the Nation's war effort, and a great responsibility rests on the shoulders of Government, Industry, and Labor to do everything possible to guarantee the maximum efficiency of operation. This can only be attained if Labor is permitted and encouraged to make its maximum contribution. Labor in the communications industry pledges its utmost cooperation toward the achievement of this end. Government, Industry, and Labor, in the recent historic Washington conference, have declared for the elimination of strikes and lockouts, the peaceful settlement of all disputes, the maintenance of all the rights of collective bargaining, and the creation of a War Labor Board. Labor in communications fully supports this policy.

"The vital importance of the workers in the communications industry to the war effort makes it necessary that Labor be accepted as a partner in the determination of all policies affecting the industry.

"The patriotic contribution of communications workers can be increased a hundred-fold by the establishment of mutual confidence and understanding brought about by the full utilization of Labor's initiative and the participation of Labor in the determination of policies.

"It must be recognized that Government, Industry, and Labor each have a special and important contribution to make in the determination and fulfillment of the national policies in communications. Since these contributions all must have as their common objective the maximum possible efficiency for the war effort, it is urgent that a national coordinated plan be evolved on the basis of joint consultation and action.

"The signatories to this communication urgently and unanimously request that the Defense Communications Board immediately convene a conference of representatives of management and Labor in the communications industry for the express purpose of considering some of the most immediate problems confronting the industry and of establishing democratic machinery for continued consultation and cooperation."

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Volunteer for the duration to war on chiselers and sweat-shoppers. Purchase only Union Label products.

Labor's Role in Civilian Defense

AMERICAN LABOR will play a leading role in all civilian defense activities. The Office of Civilian Defense announced this in a statement of policy issued following an all-day conference participated in by the national heads of O.C.D. and more than thirty labor leaders.

Organized Labor will be represented on municipal and State defense councils throughout the Nation as well as at the Washington headquarters of the O.C.D. "through persons recommended by Labor itself."

James M. Landis, executive officer of the Office of Civilian Defense, explained that in a number of localities persons not acceptable to Labor have been appointed as "labor representatives." Such appointees are presumably to be supplanted by accredited labor spokesmen.

"The Office of Civilian Defense has called upon Labor to contribute to the full extent of its ability in the organization and manning of the protective services and to join with other citizens in services directed to meet community problems," the policy statement said. "Labor has pledged its full support.

"The Office of Civilian Defense recognizes that Labor's role in the war is of vital importance to maximum production, adequate protection and effective volunteer participation. Labor's responsibilities require that Labor shall be adequately represented in the determination of policy and in the administration of civilian defense."

The conference was divided into a morning session, which was held at the Labor Department, and an afternoon session at the White House.

The Labor delegates voted unanimously to make every effort to bring about the prompt organization of civilian defense committees in the various units of the labor movement in all parts of the Nation. These committees are to provide information and to stimulate widespread participation by wage-earners in all civilian defense activities.

New Sickness-Accident Family Policy

The United Insurance Company now offers a Sickness and Accident Policy that insures the whole family—mother, father, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, in-laws—all may be included in one policy for the amazing low cost of a dollar a month for all.

The United Insurance Company does not require anyone to take a medical examination. They will take your word that you and your family are in good health. Each policy pays up to $7,500.00 maximum cash benefits. The United Insurance Company is old and reliable, having already paid millions of dollars in cash benefits to policy-holders. They have $225,000.00 on deposit with the Illinois State Insurance Department for the protection of the policy-holders.

This is an unusual opportunity to get an amazing, new low cost Sickness and Accident Policy that will insure your whole family. Read the United Insurance Company's advertisement on the inside front cover of this magazine and write to the for all the information.

Just A Slip

Two business men were discussing a competitor who once had been an employe of one of them.

"I happen to know that fellow is a sharper and not above lying and stealing when it's to his advantage," he remarked.

"Do you know him personally?"

"Know him! I taught him everything he knows."

Labor Press Under War Censorship Code

THE labor press in now subject to the same code of war time practices issued by the Office of Censorship for the regulation of daily newspapers and other publications.

The Office of Censorship has called upon the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service to make this code available to the labor press and it is published in full herewith.

The key to the code is a simple one. Editors are asked to consider before deciding to print a story whether the information therein contained would be of value to the enemy and to act accordingly.

The text of the code follows:

This statement responds to the many inquiries received by the Office of Censorship, asking for an outline of newspaper and magazine practices which the Government feels are desirable for the effective prosecution of the war.

It is essential that certain basic facts be understood from the beginning.

The first of these facts is that the outcome of the war is a matter of vital personal concern to the future of every American citizen. The second is that the security of our armed forces and even of our homes and our liberties will be weakened in greater or less degree by every disclosure of information which will help the enemy.

If every member of every news staff and contributing writer will keep these two facts constantly in mind, and then will follow the dictates of common sense, he will be able to answer for himself many of the questions which might otherwise trouble him. In other words, a maximum of accomplishment will be attained if editors will ask themselves with respect to any given detail, "Is this information I would like to have if I were the enemy?" and then act accordingly.

The result of such a process will hardly represent "business as usual" on the news desks of the country. On the contrary, it will mean some sacrifice of the journalistic enterprise of ordinary times. But it will not mean a news or editorial black-out. It is the hope and expectation of the Office of Censorship that the columns of American publications will remain the freest in the world, and will tell the story of our national successes and shortcomings accurately and in much detail.

The highly gratifying response of the press so far proves it understands the need for temporary sacrifice, and is prepared to make that sacrifice in the spirit of the President's recent assurance that such curtailment as may be necessary will be administered "in harmony with the best interests of our free institutions."

Below is a summary covering specific problems. This summary repeats, with some modifications, requests previously made by various agencies of the Federal Government, and it may be regarded as superseding and consolidating all of those requests.

Special attention is directed to the fact that all of the requests in the summary are modified by a proviso that the information listed may properly be published when authorized by appropriate authority. News on all of these subjects will become available from Government sources; but in war, timeliness is an important factor, and the Government unquestionably is in the best position to decide when disclosure is timely.

The specific information which newspapers and magazines are asked not to publish *except when such information is made available officially by appropriate authority falls into the* following classes:

Troops

The general character and movements of United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps units, within or without the continental limits of the United States—their location, identity, or exact composition, equipment, or strength; their destination, routes, and schedules; their assembly for embarkation, prospective embarkation, or actual embarkation. Any such information regarding the troops of friendly nations on American soil.

NOTE.—The request as regards location and general character does not apply to troops in training camps in continental United States, nor to units assigned to domestic police duty.

Ships

The location, movements, and identity of naval and merchant vessels of the United States in any waters, and of other nations opposing the Axis powers, in American waters; the port and time of arrival or prospective arrival of any such vessels, or the port from which they leave; the nature of cargoes of such vessels; the location of enemy naval or merchant vessels in or near American waters; the assembly, departure or arrival of transports or convoys; the existence of mine fields or other harbor defense; secret orders or other secret instructions regarding lights, bouys, and other guides to navigators; the number, size, character, and location of ships in construction, or advance information as to the date of launchings or commissionings; the physical set-up or technical details of shipyards.

Planes

The disposition, movements, and strength or Army or Navy air units.

Fortifications

The location of forts and other fortifications; the location of coast-defense emplacements, or anti-aircraft guns; their nature and number; location of bomb shelters; location of camouflaged objects.

Production

Specific information about war contracts, such as the exact type of production schedules, dates of delivery, or progress of production; estimated supplies of strategic and critical materials available; or Nationwide "round-ups" of locally published procurement data except when such composite information is officially approved for publication.

Specific information about the location of, or other information about, sites and factories already in existence, which would aid saboteurs in gaining access to them; information other than that readily gained through observation by the general public, disclosing the location of sites and factories yet to be established, or the nature of the production.

Any information about new or secret military designs, or new factory designs for war production.

Weather

Weather forecasts, other than officially issued by the Weather Bureau; the routine forecasts printed by any single newspaper to cover only the State in which it is published and not more than four adjoining States, portions of which lie within a radius of 150 miles from the point of publication.

Consolidated temperature tables covering more than 20 stations, in any one newspaper.

NOTE.—Special forecasts issued by the Weather Bureau warning of unusual conditions, or special reports issued by the Weather Bureau concerning temperature tables, or news stories warning the public of dangerous roads or streets, within 150 miles of the point of publication, are all acceptable for publication.

Weather "round-up" stories covering actual conditions throughout more than one State, except when given out by the Weather Bureau.

Photographs and Maps

Photographs conveying the information specified in this summary, unless officially approved for publication.

Detailed maps or photographs disclosing location of munition dumps, or other restricted Army or Naval areas.

NOTE.—This has no reference to maps showing the general theater of war, or large-scale zones of action, movements of contending forces on a large scale, or maps showing the general ebb and flow of battle lines.

NOTE.—Special care should be exercised in the publication of aerial photos presumably of nonmilitary significance, which might reveal military or other information helpful to the enemy; also care should be exercised in publishing casualty photos so as not to reveal unit identifications. Special attention is directed to the section of this summary covering information about damage to military objectives.

General—Casualty lists.

NOTE.—There is no objection to publication of information about casualties from a newspaper's local field, obtained from nearest of kin, but it is requested that in such cases, specific military and naval units, and exact locations, be not mentioned.

Information disclosing the new location of national archives, art treasures, and so on, which have been moved for safekeeping.

Information about damage to military and naval objectives, including docks, railroads, or commercial airports, resulting from enemy action.

NOTE.—The spread of rumors in such a way that they will be accepted as facts will render aid and comfort to the enemy. It is suggested that enemy claims of ship sinkings, or of other damage to our forces, be weighed carefully and the source clearly identified, if published.

Information about the transportation of munitions or other war materials, including oil tank cars and trains.

Information about the movements of the President of United States, or of official military or diplomatic missions of the United States or of any other nation opposing the Axis powers—routes, schedules, or destination, within or without the continental limits of the United States; movements of ranking Army or naval officers and staffs on official business; movements of other individuals or units under special orders of the Army, Navy, or State Department.

NOTE.—Advertising matter, letters to the editor, interviews with men on leave, columns, and so on, are included in the above requests, both as to text and illustration.

If information should be made available anywhere which seems to come from doubtful authority, or to be in conflict with the general aims of these requests; or if special restrictions requested locally or otherwise by various authorities seem unreasonable or out of harmony with this summary, it is recommended that the question be submitted at once to the Office of Censorship.

In addition, if any newspaper, magazine, or other agency or individual handling news or special articles desires clarification or advice as to what disclosures might or might not aid the enemy, the Office of Censorship will cooperate gladly. Such inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Censorship, Washington.

Should additions or modifications of this summary seem feasible and desirable from time to time, the industry will be advised.

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP,
BYRON PRICE, *Director,*
Washington, D. C.

"Our Union" Not "The Union"

IT IS WISE to take time out from consideration of current problems to listen to wise men who have passed on.

The wisest and shrewdest labor man America has yet produced was Samuel Gompers, who once protested against speaking of "the union" rather than "our union."

"To speak of a union as 'the union,' meaning something apart from ourselves, is a misnomer," said the veteran shortly before his death: "'Our union' is more to the point. It is as we make it, and it cannot rise higher than its units. But yet we have fashioned it fairly well.

"Our union, like any other human agency, occasionally makes mistakes, but in comparison it will show advantageously with any institution of the kind, either benevolent, religious, or social. Its road has been a rocky one, but it has grown all the stronger and healthier for the knocks it has received.

"In its early days, derided by press and pulpit, persecuted by monopoly, laughed at by politicians and buffeted now by panicky gales or bayoneted by military, our union has marched serenely on, bringing down its tormentors, making supplicants of its enemies.

"In the past decade, thanks to the veterans who have gone on or before, unwritten and unsung, our union has seen a mighty change. Our union today is a determining factor in all social functions, a main artery of the pulse of trade, of commerce, of society. It raises wages, prevents reductions, checks strikes and lockouts from the mere fact that it is. It promotes fraternity, sociability; it fosters temperance and liberality. Above all, it is an educational force.

"Our union knows no sectionalism. It is the embodiment of democracy; it knows no creed, rank nor title. It scoffs at the cheap snobbery of wealth and rejects its charity; for the self-styled 'sets' and 'upper tens' it has a healthy contempt, and upon the tinsel and brass of their striped defenders it bestows its scorn.

"Our union is of the people. We glory in its achievements, and we love its principle."

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Labor Will Show Its Patriotism and Loyalty

By Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH, of Illinois

MR. SPEAKER, day in and day out, we have listened to the gentlemen from Georgia, Texas, Washington, Michigan, and Ohio unmercifully assailing organized labor, calling attention to the number of man-hours lost in strikes. The employers, taking advantage of conditions, join hands in these attacks to fill the newspaper columns, and by the charge that our defense program is being delayed, seek to bring public opinion against labor.

I have publicly and privately spoken of the necessity for labor to clean house, to outlaw the jurisdictional strike, and to restrict high initiation fees and dues. I know from my conferences with many labor leaders, with the exception of Mr. Lewis, and from letters I have received, that the national union organizations have strongly urged their locals to refrain from reckless strikes and to conduct their dealings in a manner above criticism. At the same time, these leaders pointed out that in proportion to the number of men employed, we have had fewer strikes and fewer men out of employment than ever in the history of our country. Unfortunately, despite their honest efforts to eliminate strikes and adjust differences before they even reached the strike stage, no publicity has been given to this. But the views of industrial czars and those who seek to destroy labor have been magnified and prominently played up in the newspapers.

As far as defense production is concerned, the real truth is that it is far ahead of schedule. The facts will also bear out the statement that most of the strikes that were declared have been brought about by those industrialists who have refused to abide by laws, enacted by Congress, which provide for collective bargaining and mediation.

If the public were aware of the real, unvarnished truth, and knew the causes behind all these strikes, labor would not have directed against it the resentment and prejudice that has been created. Many Members, if they knew all the facts, could not honestly vote for this monstrous bill. If it is ever enacted into law—and I hope it will not—it will nullify all of our efforts in behalf of labor and destroy the gains of the past 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, I recall the activities of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers Association, and other groups to prevent passage of labor legislation in past years when people worked 12 hours a day at wages that would hardly support them. It has required years of effort to bring about the elimination of the long hours and obtain a living wage for the American wage earner. This bill tends to destroy all this.

I recall the bitter fight against the Wages and Hours Act by some Members and by some vested interests. Still, today, all fair-minded employers feel that it is a fair and just law, because it eliminates long hours and provides for a living wage.

Consequently, I deplore the action of the House, and I hope that the Senate will not be swayed by the anti-labor propagandists. In the meantime, it is my hope that the labor leaders the country over at this crucial time will give their complete cooperation to their country's production needs, even above their own interests. Of course, I am aware that the cost of living is increasing, and that the price-control bill, forced through the House only a few days ago, will bring an additional 15-percent to 25-percent increase in the cost of living. Therefore, labor cannot be criticized for pleading for a wage that will enable workmen to live decently in meeting the increased cost of living and especially they are justified when they read the newspaper reports of ever-increasing profits to our industries. Manufacturers, both large and small, have never in history been more prosperous than they are today. It is to be regretted that those manufacturers who, up to now, have failed to obtain Government work, should be swayed by propaganda in attacking the administration. I know that it is the administration's program and policy to more widely distribute the Government's activities to keep every plant and all labor working.

Some of the plants are complaining because they cannot obtain some of the materials necessary for their production, such as aluminum, brass, and copper. Still, some of them already have been given contracts on items in which these materials are not used, which have enabled them to continue to operate, and I am satisfied that shortly the remaining number will be accorded contracts on similar items that will keep their plants running.

However, the hue and cry on the part of those opposed to the administration, is that small business continues to be discriminated against. I am aware of the fact that between 50 and 60 corporations have been given larger orders than those to which they are entitled, but I understand that situation is being remedied by forcing them to sublet a great deal of work to smaller plants. It is amazing that these big corporations, who are reaping millions in profit, should be behind the effort to destroy organized labor and to refuse to increase the wages of their workmen that would afford them a decent living.

Mr. Speaker, the Fascist and Nazi propaganda leaders, supported by the pacifists and appeasers in this country, have fanned the spread of agitation in this country. The country is in danger, yet these unsuspecting appeasers and pacifists are espousing the propaganda of the Nazi, which is planned to create discord and disunity in our country. They may be rightly termed "Quislings," as their unjustifiable attacks in most instances border on the subversive and many of their acts may be regarded as treasonable. They are the very men who were instrumental in creating resentment against labor and responsible for the passage of the bill in this House.

They have emulated the destructive action that created dissention and discord in the ranks of labor in France and which, as I pointed out in 1938, if continued, would bring about the downfall of France, and it did just that. Today the country knows that those responsible for crushing that country deliberately betrayed the interest of France. They were Tories, and the capitalistic groups and men like Laval, who, with their followers, were the Quislings, and not labor, that brought the country under the heel of Hitler.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that the action taken by the House on this bill will not tend to cause labor to take any steps that might delay the defense program. It is my sincere and confident belief that workmen, no matter what the provocation may be, will prove that they are more loyal and more patriotic to serve the Nation in the hour of real danger than those responsible for the passage of the bill. Labor again will follow the footsteps of its greatest leader of World War days, Samuel Gompers, and my appeal to them today is to emulate his wise and fair policies and to stand united and patriotically serve the Nation.—*(Congressional Record* of December 8, 1941, during debate on the Smith bill.)

BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS!

Hammering Away At Labor

SETTING up the War Labor Board has, for the time being, aborted the danger of Federal anti-strike legislation, but no mistake, the union baiters are still on the job and may be depended upon to renew their attacks as time proceeds.

They have, in fact, never ceased.

Still in committees of House and Senate are rabid anti-labor bills while in many, if not most, of the State legislatures now in session, such billls have been presented, with the legislature of Mississippi having before it one that to all intents and purposes denies the right to organize and function.

And with no consideration for the truth, elements in the press continue to malign and abuse all labor because of misdeeds of a few, who are as repugnant to the rank and file of those who work as they can possibly be to any coupon clipper.

All this while the Nation is fighting for its life, the need of unity never more emphatic, and the trade unionists of the country are bending their backs as never before to produce, first that our young manhood be properly trained; second, that they and our allies be provided with more than ample supplies for offense as well as defense.

These anti-laborites would out-Hitler Hitler. Hitler, in the occupied countries, holds but compartively few as hostages for offenses of individuals, executes fewer. The anti-laborites would make all who hold union cards hostages for the misdeeds of the misguided if not malevolent few.

It is to be noted that what strikes on defense works have occurred are of men newly organized and almost all by members of local organizations.

It is further to be noted that when locals of responsible unions have gotten out of line, their international officers have been prompt in slapping them down.

The strikes, the stoppages, have been played up in the daily press. Resumption of work has been given small notice, because it was routine. There's no mention of the work, night and day, of the international union officers smoothing out difficulties not always created by their members. Not every employer is an angel child. Not every man wearing shoulder straps is competent to handle or direct men. These are few, but one man can create a lot of trouble.

However, they, like our own malcontents, birds of a feather, have been told to behave, for we have been glad to cooperate with Army and Navy, and are grateful for their cooperation.

Now, because of the national need, labor has given up its chief weapon of defense—the right to strike and the only weapon of labor that industry has real respect for. Time was when striking was a conspiracy and therefore a felony—a doctrine Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold has tried to revive. It is not so very long ago that men were hanged for striking. No one handed labor recognition of its innate right to strike on any silver platter or even on a tin plate.

Yet, with all this cooperation, all these concessions, labor is being hammered and in all probability, will continue to be hammered.

There is nothing much we can do about it.

We can only continue on our course of 100 per cent cooperation in the war for our national integrity to down the thing called Hitlerism, and prepare in so far as we can, in consistent and continued support of the war, for what may come with peace.

Our local unions, and therefore our International, are stronger today than they have ever been. We should try to make them stronger. The treasuries of our locals, by and large, are in good condition. But the surplus of today may be the deficit of tomorrow, and surely as peace comes will come needs of funds.

Therefore, subordinate unions should not only conserve what they have in hand, but add to it.

As for the individual member, it is a matter of pride that in most localities he was the last to go on relief and the first to come off. Across the ages the man with the trowel has learned that lean years always follow fat years. Therefore, small need to tell him to prepare.

We will need money, we will need organized strength when peace comes, for then our enemies will be after us in force.

Bourbons never learn.

Court Allows Union to Sue For Libel

THE next time some newspaper calls some unionists a gang of racketeers, it may face a libel suit. This is the possibility opened by a six-to-one decision of the New York Court of Appeals, highest court in the State.

The Court ruled that unions, as organizations, may sue for libel even though no specific officer or member is mentioned by name in the libelous statement. It was also held that union officials may sue when a libelous statement omits their names but refers to officers of the union.

The decision came in a $1,000,000 libel suit brought by Local 3 of the Electrical Workers (AFL) and its 16 officers against James McMullen, a writer for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, Inc., and Richard H. Waldo, general manager of the syndicate. The suit was based on an allegedly libelous article sold by the syndicate.

The article accused certain unnamed officials of Local 3 of selling a profitable job at the New York World's Fair to a North Carolina youth, who lacked experience as an electrician. Now that the union's right to sue for libel has been established, arguments in the actual case will be heard in Supreme Court.

Justice Charles S. Desmond denied the contention of lower courts that unions cannot sue for libel because they are unincorporated associations with no legal entity.

"Labor unions play a large and important role in modern life," Desmond wrote. "We know they are rarely incorporated. We should not require them to assume the form of corporations in order to be recognized as possessing reputations which the law (of libel) will protect."

There With the Squad Drill

The old general was walking down the street when he was stopped by a beggar.

"Don't refuse a trifle," said the latter. "I'm an old soldier."

"An old soldier, eh?" replied the general: "Then I'll give you a test. 'Shun! Eyes right! Eyes front! Stand at ease! Now, what comes next?

"Present alms," retorted the beggar.

How Thurman Arnold Spends Taxpayers Money

IN its issue of February 16, 1942, the Chicago Tribune published an editorial entitled: "THE BOTTLENECK OF THURMAN ARNOLD," which is reprinted herewith, in full:

> Stockholders of the United States Gypsum company heard a story that is becoming increasingly familiar to American business. Sewell L. Avery, chairman, reported that the company had already spent $400,000 defending itself against charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust act, and that three similar suits which are pending will materially increase legal expense and other costs.
>
> Thurman Arnold, the assistant attorney general in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, brought all these suits against the company. In the case already heard, officers of the United States Gypsum were compelled to attend the trial in person at Washington for a period of seven weeks and could not devote themselves to any other business during that time. After the Government had spent the seven weeks presenting its witnesses the judge threw the case out of court for lack of evidence to sustain the charges, without ever requiring the defendants to testify.
>
> Despite this decision, Mr. Arnold is apparently no whit abashed about proceeding with the three other pending cases. He may not win, but he'll cost the company and its stockholders a lot of money. He will also hamper production for war purposes by keeping executives away from their desks.
>
> Mr. Arnold's activities were recently reviewed at length in connection with his anti-trust prosecution in the Aluminum Company of America, which was in the courts something more than three years. At the end of that time Alcoa's defendant executives were found not guilty on every one of 144 counts, but Mr. Arnold had compelled the company to spend 2 million dollars defending itself and with the aid of his press agents had won his case almost every day in certain gullible newspapers.
>
> Few business enterprises can afford to pay 2 million dollars in legal fees and Mr. Arnold, although licked in court, considered the Alcoa case a substantial victory. Other firms, just as guiltless, which saw to what expense Alcoa had been put, were the more easily persuaded to enter pleas of nolle contendre and take fines.
>
> Mr. Arnold has written a book called "The Bottlenecks of Business," about the crafty monopolists he saw around him but couldn't convict. Mr. Arnold is himself one of the tightest bottlenecks in Washington, which is saying a great deal. If his immediate superior, Attorney General Biddle, has not sense enough to slap him down, the War Production Board should see that his obstructionism ceases. The taxpayers are giving their money to win a war, not to provide fun for an erratic and arbitary burocrat.

When the Tribune editorial writer remarks that the story of the stockholders of the Gypsum Company "is becoming increasingly familiar," he is simply repeating what has become by this time an old story to the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have had to be spent in defense of suits brought by Mr. Arnold against Brotherhood officials and representatives. In a recent issue of The Carpenter we printed a resume of five legal actions in which the Brotherhood had to defend itself against Mr. Arnold's charges, and in every one of the five cases the Brotherhood emerged victorious. Mr. Arnold, however, seems deterred not one whit by these continuous setbacks.

"They may beat me in Court, but it'll cost 'em plenty."

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems
WAR, TAXES AND TREES

WE ARE in the war now, and we are in it all over. Production to carry on the war is the top responsibility. A good many of the things that we usually attend to will be put aside until we get more leisure to think them over. There is no percentage in fiddling while Rome burns.

In the meantime and in spite of the war a number of things will keep right on taking our attention. We must eat, get some clothes, and pay the rent and the taxes. They are badly mixed up, and can hardly be told apart. When we buy a ham, we are helping the farmer, the butcher, and some other people to pay their taxes, and don't ever think that high taxes have nothing to do with the size of the rent bill or, the price of a pair of pants.

Without doubt, we will continue to give taxes some thought, war or no war. If hostilities last for some time, a few of the outstanding tax questions will be settled one way or another before peace comes. Taxes were important up to December 7. They still rate a good priority. Fair distribution is as important as the size of the levies.

The effects of public ownership of land on local taxes is a live question right now. Taxes are plenty high and will no doubt stay like that for a while. Anything that makes them more burdensome, or not so much so, can expect to draw close examination and suitable action.

The Government owns well over 400 million acres of public land, most of it west of the Mississippi. When the county courts in Ohio or Tennessee run out of money, they have to blame it onto something other than Government ownership of land.

The snappy description of these lands in the public domain, in the circulars issued by the Interior Department, is in words like "rough," "mountainous," "arid," or may be "lava and sagebrush." They adequately explain why the land stayed public. The Government could not give it away. Plenty of people tried it, but in general, a living cannot be made on the land in public ownership. It is not inhabited because it is not habitable. With the exception of some of the more accessible timber lands, its unit value is low.

Taxes are used to provide for services to the people who pay them—schools, roads, the courts, relief, and that sort of thing. Uninhabited public land makes no great demands for local tax money—the game warden makes an occasional trip, a county road may go a little way into it once in a while, but that is about all. If taxes on it were collected, they would go to provide services for the people in the towns and on the farms. This money would be in addition to the taxes collected on town and farm property, and would tend to reduce the levy, which is always agreeable.

As a matter of fact, 25 per cent of the gross receipts of the national forests goes to the counties in lieu of taxes. In Washington that came to over $210,000 last year. Jefferson County drew $47,713; Clallam County, $33,340; Whatcom County, $1,840; five other counties received in excess of $10,000 each, and that is not exactly hay. Twenty-six counties got in on the Forest Service receipts. An additional 10 per cent of the receipts—$83,000—was spent for roads and trails inside the national forests.

The forest highway fund, granted to Washington in lieu of taxes, averaged $685,900 during the past 10 years.

In Oregon the percentages of receipts from public land and the grants-in-aid in lieu of taxes total about $2,300,000. The forest highway fund averages about $1,400,000. Payments to the counties in lieu of taxes on account of the valuable Oregon and California railroad grant lands, which the Government got back in a law suit, were about $645,000.

Forest Service receipts are increasing, as timber in private ownership is liquidated. In Grant County, Oregon, in 1939, all taxes and assessments came to $205,651; the Forest Service contribution was $49,673.

In Grant County, sustained yield production is a fact. The sustained yield capacity of all the Washington national forests is estimated to be about a billion board feet; that of the Oregon national forests about one and three-quarters billion board feet. When they get into full production this share of the receipts will be a nice thing for any county to have around.

Both the Washington and Oregon legislatures passed forest tax laws for private land some years back. Legislative committees worked on it for months. County assessors, timberland owners, tax experts, and all and sundry had their say. Their conclusion, in both States, was that 12½ per cent of the value of the timber crop at the time of harvest, plus an annual land tax, which is seldom more than five cents an acre, should just about equal the sum of all the annual levies on the crop during the time it takes to mature. The 25 per cent of all receipts of the national forests should at least equal the amount which both State legislatures considered a fair tax. A good case might be made that the States get more from the Government in lieu of taxes than they spend on the public lands, or would spend on the lands if they were in private ownership, and that taxes are correspondingly lowered.

At that, the counties are not quite happy, and the procedure is not without a flaw or so. Counties with national forests that have lots of business do very well; others, where the timber is not yet in demand, do not get much. The income is irregular and difficult to budget. It all goes into the road and school fund, and probably is not as effective in lowering taxes as it should be. The forest highway fund goes to the States, and is put into main highways—it helps the counties only indirectly.

Bills have been introduced in Congress to correct these difficulties. The one sponsored by Senator Hatch (S. 1297) would make the contribution based on 25 percent of forest receipts available for any purpose, rather than putting it all in the road and school fund, and would distribute it to all the counties in proportion to the value of the public forest resources in each county rather than to the area; it would base the annual payments on the five year state-wide average. In this way, the counties could count on a regular amount, which would be more effective in lowering taxes than it now is.

Senate Bill 1201, sponsored by Senator McNary, is based on principles that should be acceptable. It provides, in general, that the Federal Government shall pay annually to each State a sum based upon the appraised value of rural lands in Government ownership in the State, and that this sum shall be distributed to the counties on the basis of the fair value of the lands in each county, and may be used for general county purposes. This way of getting at the part that land in Federal ownership should take in supporting local government units has not been tried before in this country. The valuation and the percentage that is paid in lieu of taxes will no doubt get a good, close looking over.

◆

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Editors, Please Take Notice!

You editors who have been "panning" Labor in general, and certain Locals, in particular, might do well to ponder over these words, spoken by none other than Donald Nelson, war production boss:

> "American Labor has responded quickly, enthusiastically, and virtually unanimously to the Country's war needs."

Now, you are supposed to be fair-minded gentlemen, and, on the whole, we think you are. Therefore, why not give the same space, the same headlines, the same publicity to this official sanction of Labor as you gave, many, many times in the past, to scurrilous, unwarranted and unfair attacks on Labor?

Here is an official endorsement of American Labor from the highest official in the war-time Government, next to the President himself. What do you plan to do about it?

P. S. Have you seen the cartoon by Baer, noted Labor cartoonist, showing a little boy crying? When a nice, elderly lady asked him why he was so sad, he replied:

> "I am a columnist. There aren't any strikes and so I can't think of anything nasty to write about Labor Unions!"

◆

Pegler Can't Take It!

It is an accepted principle, when you become a newspaper columnist, that if you "dish it out," you've also got to "take it." Columnist Pegler delights in "dishing it out," but apparently he can't "take it." Readers of The Carpenter may recall that in our October, 1941, issue, we reprinted an editorial from the Seattle, (Wash.), Post-Intelligencer, wherein the publisher of that paper apologized to the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, then in convention in Seattle, for running Pegler's column during the delegates' sojourn in Seattle. The publisher, John Boettiger, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, went on to explain, in the editorial, that, even as a publisher, he found Pegler's column to be something of a hairshirt at times, or words to that effect. It caused many a chuckle among those who read it.

And now, four months after its publication, Pegler devotes his column to name-calling against Publisher Boettiger that would bring shame to a six-year-old schoolboy. He did everything but stick out his tongue.

P. S. We don't think they're speaking any more!

Mr. Morgenthau Lauds Labor

Labor-baiting Congressmen would do well to reflect upon the recent tribute paid by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who, speaking in Detroit, said:

> *"American Labor has been ahead of us all in its willingness to produce armaments to win the war, whatever the sacrifices, whatever the consequences."*

Our Cover Design

We are indebted to the American Federationist for the cover design for this issue of The Carpenter. The striking illustration of the defense of Guam adorned a special war edition of the Federationist, and it depicted so graphically the heroic role of American mechanics, who fought side by side with uniformed defenders against the treacherous Japanese, that we felt every reader of The Carpenter should have a copy of it. The requests for reprint privilege was readily granted.

And so we hereby gratefully acknowledge the courtesy extended by the American Federationist, which enabled us to reproduce this historic scene for the benefit of our readers.

Nazi "Invincibility" Explodes

One of the illusions fostered by the Nazi propaganda machine was that German armies are invincible. Another illusion was that Hitler's plans never go amiss.

Like a super-criminal, planning the perfect crime, Hitler has left clues all along the line, clues that disclose his stupidity, his impotence, and his shining weakness. The past few months have proved that German armies are not invincible, and that Hitler failed to take into consideration all vital factors when he attacked Russia. He failed to take into consideration Russia's vitality; and he failed to take into consideration the horror of the Russian winter. Other stupid oversights of the Nazis are:

Hitler never understood the United States. He never understood how a Nation with such freedom could also be unified. He did not think we would fight.

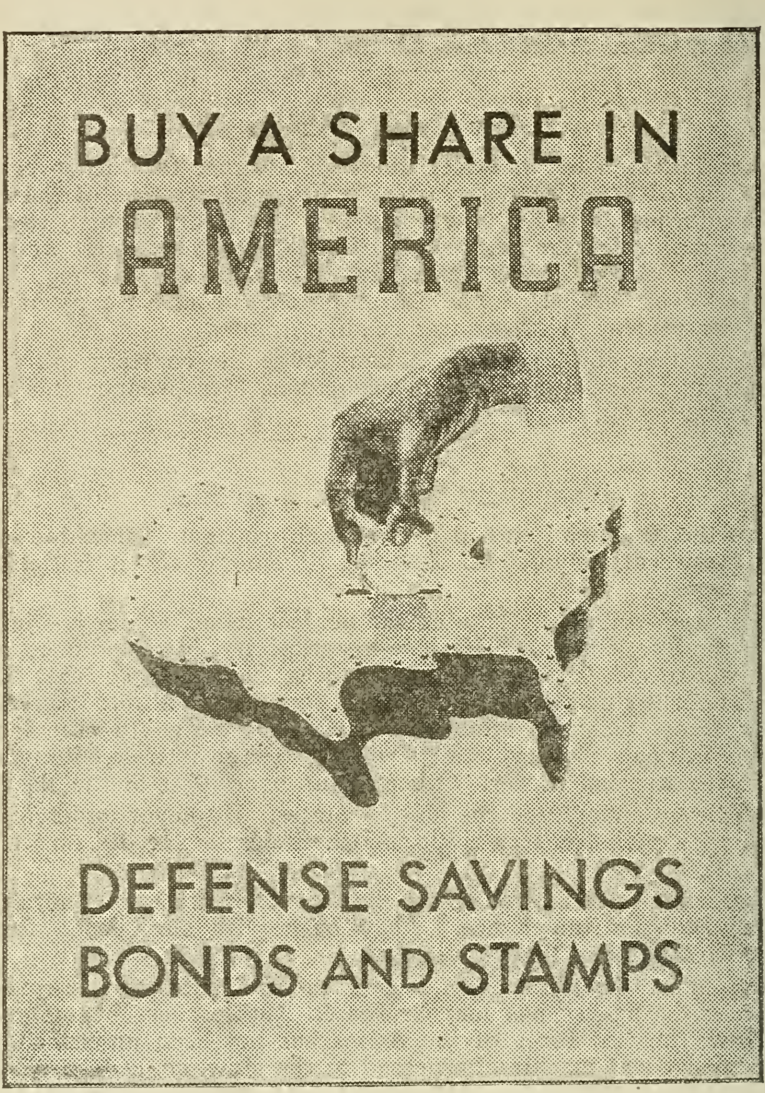
Hitler did not see that bombing civilians does not lower morale. Men only grow angrier under fire. They burn with slow, cool, desperate anger which destroys—their opponents.

Hitler's past strength has adhered in two elements: surprise and ruthlessness. Surprise has lost its force. Ruthlessness begets ruthlessness. Now, the full force of the Allies has not been unleashed. At it does, the great war machine harnessed to the slow, cool, desperate anger of free men will trample the Nazi savages under foot, and restore peace again.

There are no greater wretches in the world than many of those whom people in general take to be happy.—Seneca.

* * * * *

"I like to stay up late occasionally—to listen to the radio and find out how the other half of the world lives."—William Feather.


BUY A SHARE IN
AMERICA
DEFENSE SAVINGS
BONDS AND STAMPS

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Members who have taken clearance cards from Local Unions and who have not deposited such clearance card, due to the fact that they are working in another locality on a working card, should remember that their dues at the expiration of thirty days should be sent to the Local Union which they were a member of at the time of securing their clearance. It is important for the member to note that at the end of three months he is automatically in arrears and at the end of six months he is automatically suspended. Business Agents and Secretaries should not issue working cards to members unless their current month's dues are paid (within a reasonable length of time) in the locality in which they hold membership. This is most important at a time when many of our members are going from place to place on defense work.

◆

HAS YOUR LOCAL OR COUNCIL BOUGHT DEFENSE BONDS?

The General President has requested our Local Unions to advise the General Office as to the amount of defense bonds purchased. Many Local Unions have not thus far responded and it is important that this information be available at the earliest date possible in order that a correct total may be given from time to time.

When sending in this information be sure that you make it clear as to the exact amount paid for your bonds and the series which were purchased.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

3018	Lenoir, N. C.
2331	Wellston, O.
2332	Cedartown, Ga.
3019	Damascus, Va.
2333	Okeechobee, Fla.
3020	Lock Haven, Pa.
3021	Pineland, Tex.
3022	Toledo, Ore.
2334	Baraboo, Wis.
2335	Phoenix, Ariz.
2336	Honolulu, H. I.
2337	Milwaukee, Wis.
3023	High Point, N. C.
3024	Navaco, Ala.
2339	Corpus Christi, Tex.
3025	Sweet Home, Ore.

Appeals Court Bans Voluntary "Kickbacks"

Eeven though there is no coercion and employes are perfectly willing, they cannot "kickback" wage restitution payments ordered by the courts. This principle, an important one in the enforcement of the Federal Wage and Hour Law, was established in the current term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago in a decision against Warshawsky and Company, automobile parts manufacturers.

Thirty-one employes signed papers waiving their claims of any back wages after the company had been brought into court by the Wage and Hour Division and had consented to make restitution. When it learned that the company had relieved itself by accepting such releases of paying about $500 to $2,500 due its employes, the Wage and Hour Division brought the company into court again on contempt proceedings. The United States District Court at Chicago held for the company. Attorneys for the Division then appealed the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

The opinion written by Circuit Judge J. Earl Major states that waivers of back pay for past employment are as illegal as agreements by employes to work for less than the statutory minimum wage because in both cases "The employers pay the employes less than the statutory compensation ... The statutory requirements and the provisions of the legislation are ignored."

The opinion also states, "There is some dispute as to the precise manner in which the so-called releases were obtained by the defendant (employer). The (lower) court found that they were obtained voluntarily and without coercion. In our view of the matter, the manner in which they were obtained is immaterial. . . ."

Judge Major's opinion pointed out that a company, once it has consented to a decree, cannot defend itself for failure to comply with its terms by attacking the decree itself. The opinion states, "Consent to the issuance of a decree . . . is an effective waiver of any errors committed in the issuance thereof."

Patterson Riddles Anti-Labor Press

Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson last week riddled newspapers propaganda that labor has caused delays in defense production.

He paid tribute to the "remarkable cooperation we are meeting from all branches of labor" and declared that "last year we accomplished miracles of speed."

"Without this cooperation our entire program would be a failure," Patterson said. "With labor pouring out its utmost energy and initiative, we can move forward and decisively towards our goal of victory production."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenters was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother H. P. Arterbury, Local 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Brother William Barnett, Local No. 1823, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother Joseph M. Berger, Local No. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother Donald Brims, Local 13, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Edward Burke, Local No. 1823, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother Carl Gabriel, Local 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother William Graves, Local 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Brother William Thomas McKnight, Local 109, Sheffield, Ala.
Brother Wm. J. Parker, Local 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother Walter Thorne, Local 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother E. Riggins, Local 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother Peter Schultz, Local 689, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Brother F. J. Steinhauser, Local 1158, Berkeley, Calif.
Brother John T. Weekan, Local 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother Max Winter, Local 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local No. 488, New York City, Marks Silver Jubilee

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Saturday evening, January 17, 1942, Local Union No. 488, of New York, N. Y., celebrated the 25th anniversary of the issuing of its charter by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with an entertainment and ball, at the Vasa Temple, where the Local Union maintains its headquarters and meeting room.

Notwithstanding the fact that building construction in and around New York City at this time is practically at a standstill, and that many of our members have to go to other cities to seek employment, the Ball Room, with a seating capacity of 1000, was filled. An excellent stage show was furnished by the Sid Hall Theatrical Enterprises. Two bands furnished music for old-time and modern dancing.

We had representatives from every Local Union connected with the New York District Council as well as from neighboring cities. Local Union 1590, of Washington, D. C., was represented by President J. Lindholm and Financial Secretary A. Soderlund; General Representative Jack Flynn was with us, representing the General Office; also President Charles Hanson and Secretary Sidney Pearse, of the New York District Council. Among the Business Agents present were Charles Nobis of L. U. 366; Charles Olson, of L. U. 257; Hans Nielson, of L. U. 791; James Cunningham, of L. U. 246; Joseph Siegelaub, of L. U. 135; E. Evangelista, of L. U. 385; Edward Kuhn, of L. U. 298 and, of course, the Financial Secretaries of these Local Unions. The evening would not have been complete had we not had with us our old friend, Judge Frederick L. Hackenburg, who holds a life-time membership in our Local Union, and who is always ready to aid us with good advice.

As the members and friends were leaving, they expressed the opinion that they had greatly enjoyed the evening and looked forward again to meeting in the near future.

Our Local Union has voted that any profit made from the sale of tickets, and from the advertising in the Souvenir Journal, are to be invested in United States Savings Bonds, to be held in the Name of Local Union No. 488.

The officers of Local 488, and the committee members for the jubilee celebration are as follows:

Officers:

Edward A. Bjork, President; Govert H. Govertsen, Vice-President; LeRoy Hunt, Recording Secretary; Harry P. Eilert, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; Leonhardt Hanfmann, Conductor; George Grimm, Warden; Carl T. Carlson, Trustee; Frank J. Wall, Trustee; Albert Strom, Trustee; Frank E. Johnson, Delegate to District Council; Fred E. Johnson, Business Agent.

Arrangement Committee:

Edward A. Bjork, Chairman; LeRoy Hunt, Secretary; Fred E. Johnson, Carl T. Carlson, Harry P. Eilert, Frank J. Wall, Govert H. Govertsen, Albert Strom.

Floor Committee:

Fred E. Johnson, Chairman; Erick A. Bergman, Robert Suneson, Emil A. Johnson, Walde Mukkala, Henry Ursprung, Anton Swoboda, Leopold Penn, Arvid Lind, Louis Schumack, Peter Carlson, Vincent DiSabato, Chas. Forstrom.

Reception Committee:

Julius A. Carlson, Joe Kulekofsky, John O. Quick, Andrew Benson, Adolph Kreuzberger, Joseph Jenurm, Gus. Ruthberg, Carl A. Johnson, Julius Milstein, Henry Swenson, Andrew Kallio, John Palmer, Matt Scherzinger, Rudolph Anderson, Anthony Piscitelli, Sam Russack, Ralph Masiello, Hyman Roman, Ludvig Bose, Ernest G. Johnson, Enok Haakonson.

Fraternally,

H. P. Eilert, Fin. Sec.-Treasurer.

Local No. 1067, Port Huron, Mich., Aids Uncle Sam

Editor, The Carpenter:

Seventeen members of Local No. 1067 have consented to go any place in the United States or any of its possessions. Most of these members are beyond the draft age, and cannot enlist in the regular service, but, feel it their duty to offer their skill as carpenters to the Government at any place needed.

The Port Huron Labor News, (our Labor Paper), has published a letter received from our Congressman, Jessie P. Wolcott, a copy of which I am sending to you. It is the wish of the Local that you mention it in the next issue of The Carpenter.

Fraternally,

Lloyd N. Innis.

P. S.—I might further say that our meetings are always opened with the Flag salute and Pledge of Allegiance.

L. N. I.

* * * * *

(Editor's Note)—The Congressman referred to above congratulated the Local in its patriotic gesture. We regret lack of space prevents publishing the letter in its entirety.

Pvt. Melvin J. Cordrey, 23, member of Local 528, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who was placed on the permanent cadre list of Company M, Sixth Quartermaster Training Regiment, at Camp Lee, Va., has been assigned to duties as a squad leader. He was last employed at Washington, D. C.

Conceit

The bigger the man's head gets the easier it is to fill his shoes.—*New York Sun.*

Local No. 958, Marquette, Mich., 40 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No .958 celebrated its 40th anniversary, January 2, 1942, in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Marquette, Mich.

Supper was served at 6:30 pm., after which our President, John A. Peterson, gave the opening address to the Brotherhood. And we wish to thank our General President for sending General Representative, Brother Albert Locking, to represent him.

Brother Locking's address was very interesting. We also had with us Mayor Louis Biegler, of Marquette, who gave us a nice talk on Union principles. The Mayor also was celebrating his 40th year as a Union member. Brother William Davis, of the American Federation of Labor, was also present, and gave an interesting talk on Organized Labor. Brother Davis is working in this District.

The Central Labor Union was represented by Brother Rudolph O. Koepp. The only Charter member able to be present was Brother Petere A. Johnson. He spoke on the life of Local 958. A dance and card party followed the speaking and entertainment. Brother Wm. A. Smith was toastmaster.

The Officers of the Local are: President John A. Peterson; Vice-President Rudolph O. Koepp; Recording Secretary Alfred E. Carter; Financial Secretary Julian Kimbell; Treasurer Oliver M. Everson;

Trustees: Harry W. Boeing, Leonard Johnson and William A. Smith; Conductor Arnold A. Peterson; Warden Russel Petersoln.

The committee in charge of the banquet included Brothers Julian Kimball, Chairman; Ronald Dorow, Carl Priebe and Arnold A. Peterson.

Fraternally,

Alfred E. Carter, Recording Secretary.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS!

The Yarnin' BASKET

No Shortage of Spices in Sight

Flavors on the table of Mrs. America need not be changed because of any immediate shortage of spices, provided, of course, that these flavorings are used only as really needed.

Mrs. America uses more pepper and mustard than she does any other spices. The Office of Price Administration's Consumer Division reports that we have a two years' supply of pepper on hand. And the country's 1941 mustard crop was a good one—supplying for more seed than is usually needed in any one year. So these two "key" spices certainly present no problem.

What of the others? Nutmeg for your custards and spice cakes, cloves to dot your hams and to make your yearly supply of pickle, cinnamon for breakfast toast, vanilla to flavor your cakes and cookies—these and many others are still available.

But, remember that these spices come to you from Zanzibar, from the West Indies, from other distant corners of the globe. They are brought to you in ships which must also carry strategic war materials.

So handle your family spice cabinet with care. Measure that teaspoon of cinnamon right into the cake batter, don't waste any of it. Don't help yourself to more mustard and ketchup than you're really going to eat. Maybe a little less vanilla in a favorite recipe would do for a while.

You can probably think of other ways to "stretch" the spices you have. And the better the job you do, the longer you will be able to enjoy the flavors your family so much enjoys—your salads and sauces, your meats and your pickles, your puddings and pies.

And when you've emptied one of those nice spice cans with sprinkler tops—a can that fits into your spice cabinet, maybe you'd better save it. Next year's supply may not come to you in such convenient form.

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Auxiliary No. 76, Richmond, Va., Is Active

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 76 of Richmond, Va.

Our Auxiliary was organized February 7, 1939, with nine charter members. We now have about twenty active members. We meet on the second and fourth Tuesdays at 8:00 p.m. at the Labor Temple. We help the needy, send flowers and sunshine baskets to the sick, and flowers to bereaved members. We donate to the Red Cross and the Tuberculosis Association. We have parties occasionally to raise funds. We also have birthday and Christmas parties.

On October 28, 1941, we assisted the Carpenters' Local No. 388 to observe their 42nd Anniversary celebration and a grand time was enjoyed by all. We send books and magazines to the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla., also send cards to our boys in the Army and Navy.

We would like to hear from other Auxiliaries and we invite all Auxiliaries to visit us.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Annadelle Motley, Recording Secretary.

M. H. Paine, Toggle Bolt Inventor, 90, Retires

Climaxing an enviable record of over 74 years of productive service, Mr. M. H. Paine, Chairman of the Board and Plant Superintendent of The Paine Company, retired from active participation in the business January 1st.

Mr. Paine, who celebrated his 90th birthday last July the 27th, began his long business career in 1868, when at the age of 16 he became an apprentice millwright and carriage maker which trade he followed for 19 years. In 1887, Mr. Paine joined the Heywood Wakefield Company serving as General Foreman until he established The Paine Company 25 years later.

During his many years of active service, Mr. Paine invented a number of invaluable devices that have enjoyed widespread use in the building, industrial, telephone, electrical, and plumbing fields. His most outstanding invention was the spring wing toggle bolt, which won him international recognition.

Mr. Paine will continue his residence in Glen Ellyn, Illinois, where he has resided for the past 30 years.

Gardex for Weatherstripping

After an extensive search for a particularly suitable material to be used as a weatherstrip item and one that had great dimensional stability or resistance to distortion under varying conditions of temperature and humidity, the Protex Weather Strip Manufacturing Company selected GARDEX. GARDEX is especially noted for its toughness and high resistance to fracture especially at lower temperatures, and this was one of the dominating factors governing its selection. The most difficult problem, after material selection, was to decide upon the most correct and widely acceptable colors which would be more or less neutral and would blend harmoniously with the average entrance and add a cherry welcome to the doorway of every home.

The selection has whittled down to a soft buff, pearl grey, and silvertone and the impression given when these colors greet your eye immediately brings to mind beauty, refinement, and stability.

The modern simplicity of design makes it structurally ideal and complements the same shapes Protex has offered to the complete satisfaction of all users in the past.

For further information, inquiries should be addressed to the Director of Advertising, Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 162

It is claimed that the percentage of of proficiency among carpenters and even stair builders in laying out and constructing stairways is very small. The principal reason for this lack of knowledge and skill lies in the conditions under which the carpenters of today must work. There was a time when most of the stair material was prepared on the job by the carpenters that worked on the building from the ground up. Even in our own time, many of the stairs were built on the job. Housing for skirt boards, making newels, risers and treads, often brought the apprentices in working contact with stair building. "Learn to do by doing" is still true, and especially when applied to proficiency in stair building.

The field carpenter of today cannot afford to neglect stair building, even though the greater part of it is being done by the mills, for he must not only build the rough work, but often is called upon to erect the finished stair. If he can do this well, he will hold much of this work for himself, but if he fails, the erecting of the better classes of stairs, at least, will go to experts sent out by the mills.

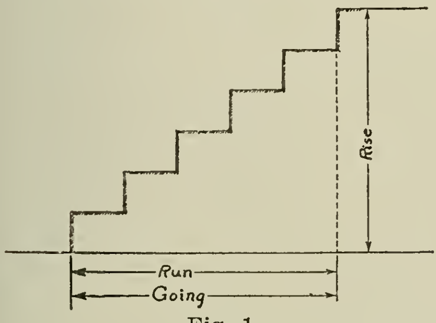

Fig. 1

The man who understands the science of stair building, and puts into his work a touch of originality—something that distinguishes his work—is an artist, as much so as the man who paints pictures or applies himself to any of the other fine arts. We are aware that critics make a distinction between fine arts and liberal arts, calling those who devote themselves to the former "artists," and those who practice the latter, "artisans." This distinction might hold good where the one uses only original ideas and the other carries out the ideas of a designer; but when a stair builder marks his work with a fine distinction of workmanship—something that separates it from the work of others—then he is an artist of the first magnitude.

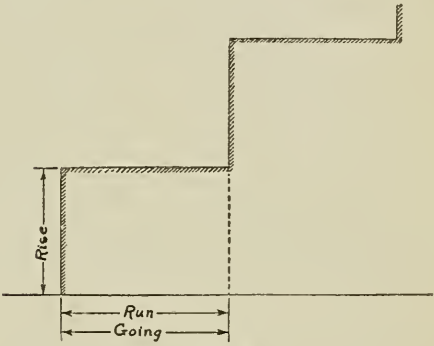

Fig. 2

Fig. 1 is a sort of diagram giving the two first requisites for laying out a flight of stairs or steps, the "run" and the "rise." Knowing these two distances, we are ready to establish the "run" and the "rise" of the individual steps, which are shown by the diagram in Fig. 2. (The "run" is sometimes called "going").

Fig. 3, at A, shows a straight well hole after the rough flooring has been put down. At B, we are showing a well for a stair with a quarter-turn landing, and if the part marked with dotted lines, C, were cut out, we would have a well hole for a half-turn landing.

In framing the well hole, the most important part to remember is the provision for the right amount of head room, which is 7 feet from the nosing line to the beam finish. Reducing the 7 feet head room to inches, we have 84 inches. To this must be added the thickness of the beam, from finished soffit to finished floor, which, in this case, is 14 inches. Adding 14 to 84 we have 98, or the distance in inches from the top of the nosing to the top of the floor, which must be allowed to provide proper head room. Dividing 98 by 7, we have 14, or the number of risers it will take to obtain this head room. For every riser we will have to figure 10 inches of run to get the necessary length for the finished well hole, which would be 140 inches, or 11 feet 8 inches, as shown by figures. The diagram represents the finished well hole, so it will be necessary to add to the 11 feet, 8 inches, enough to allow for the two headers and the finish.

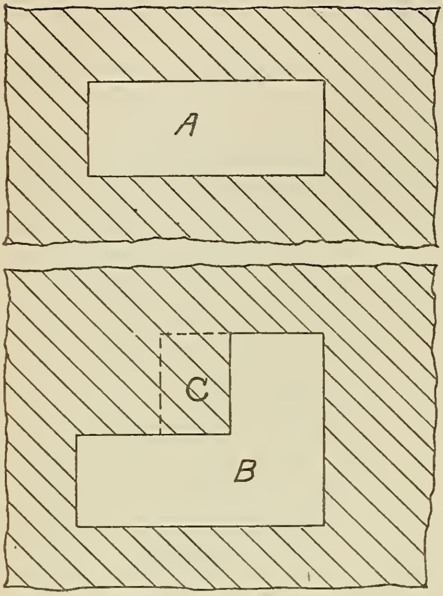

Fig. 3

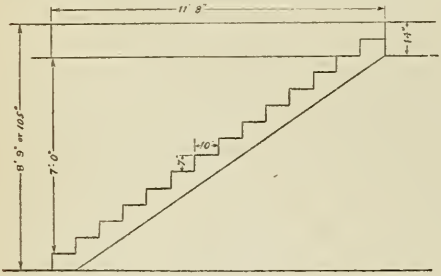

Fig. 4

Fig. 5 is another diagram of the layout shown in Fig. 4, giving another way to obtain the length of the well hole in order to provide proper head room. Starting at A, let us drop a plumb-bob to obtain point B. Now we will make the distance from B to C equal to 10 inches for every riser in the stair, or 150 inches. This, reduced to feet, gives us 12 feet 6 inches. A line stretched from A to C, gives us the nosing line. The point where the perpendicular distance, between this line and the bottom of the finished beam is 7 feet, establishes the finished end of the well hole. This gives us 11 feet, 8 inches from point A to point D, just as we found by using the method shown by Fig. 4. To this must be added the allowance for headers and finish, which, as we are showing, requires 4 inches at either end. Adding twice 4 inches to 11 feet, 8 inches, we have 12 feet, 4 inches, as shown by Fig. 6. At A, in the detail shown in Fig. 6, we are showing a section of the headers and the finish, giving the reason for allowing 4 inches for each end.

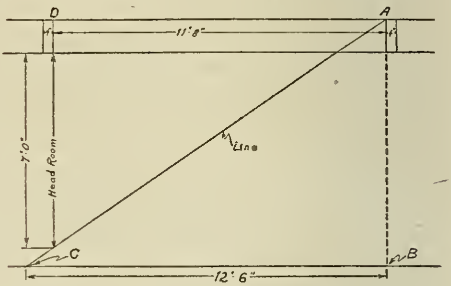

Fig. 5

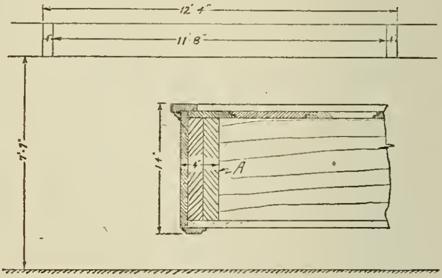

Fig. 6

Fig. 7 shows three details for finishing around a well hole. The one to the left is the same as shown at A, Fig. 6, excepting that the headers have been set back enough to allow for furring, which is pointed out at A. The center construction also has the header set back so it can be stripped in order to give the plastering clinch. To the right is shown a construction that needs no header at all. The construction shown to the left is for an open stairway, while the other two are for closed stairs.

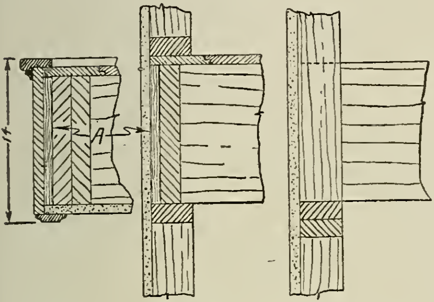

Fig. 7

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Carpenter's Trigonometry

By L. Perth

Trigonometry is that branch of the science of mathematics which deals with the properties and solution of triangles. A triangle is a geometrical figure having three sides and three angles. These are known as the elements of a triangle.

The solution of triangles consists of the knowledge of how to determine the unknown values of some elements of a triangle when other values are given.

The architect and engineer, whose professions require proficiency in mathematics, solve problems of this nature by means of application of their theoretical knowledge, long experience and the use of mathematical tables and established processes.

The drawings which are the result of their calculations and design are being sent in the field where the actual construction takes place.

The army of builders and building mechanics is expected to follow these graphical instructions and thus make the idea a reality.

Whether it be a building, a bridge or a locomotive, the operative, by applying their skill to the proper materials of construction employing perfected machinery and tools, are proceeding with the work of producing a tangible object out of what has existed as a thought in the mind of its originator.

The proficiency of the mechanic in handling his tools is not sufficient for the perfect performance of the work. A considerable amount of theoretical technical knowledge is a requisite, if the workman is to be considered as a competent representative of his trade.

No matter how complete the plans may be, there is a great deal of information left out. The builders are expected to fill this gap with their own experience and knowledge.

It must be borne in mind that the above remark, with reference to the information omitted on drawings, should not be misinterpreted in a way as to cast a shadow of incompetence on those who prepared the drawings, or negligence on their part.

The drawings prepared by the architect or engineer or their draftsmen are complete in a sense that a group of skilled and well trained workmen will have no difficulty with performing the job. If some sort of information is absent from the plans, it is such information which the mechanic is expected to supplement, or to know what is meant or expected.

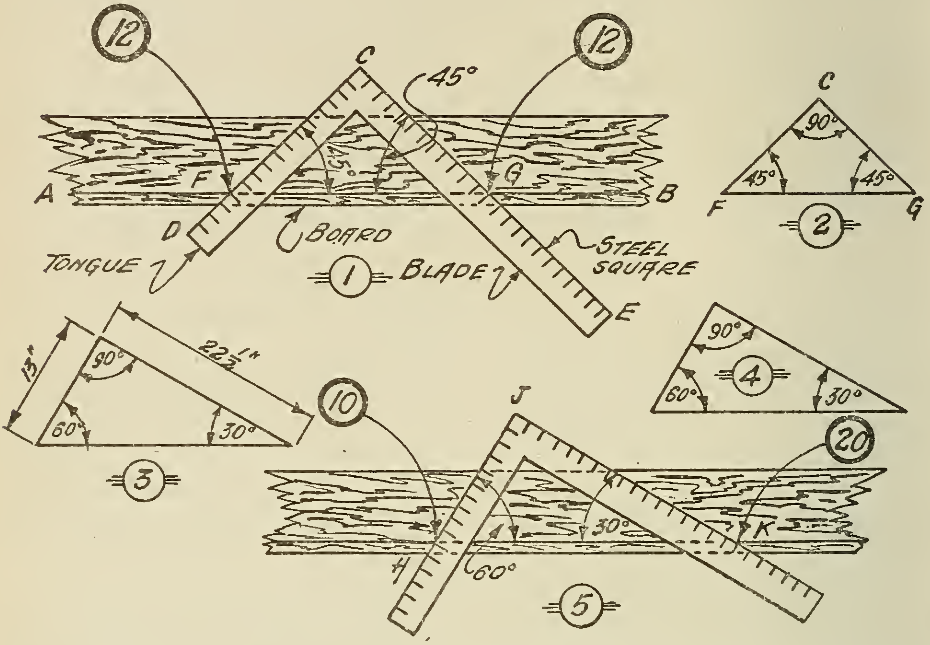
Among the numerous trades represented on the job, the carpenter seems to be the outstanding figure in the building industry, as far as the volume of his work and responsibilities are concerned.

The carpenter of today is expected to perform tasks and solve problems far greater than his predecessors of several decades ago did. Not only must he be an excellent mechanic, but he also must have a great deal of related knowledge, such as the ability to read drawings, possess the facility of establishing quantities of materials for at least small jobs, know the elements of mechanics and be very proficient in the science of practical builder's mathematics.

The term "practical mathematics" implies the skill of applying the principles of mathematics on the job.

Someone may think that carpenters are not expected to be mathematicians. They are wrong. Carpenters should be and are mathematicians and good mathematicians, at that. It is true they use no "tables of trigonometric functions," slide rules nor engineering handbooks; they could not very well, on top of the building. They do use, however, an instrument which combines all of the above devices, and that is the Steel Square. This wonderful device enables the carpenter to do all the necessary calculations and apply them accurately to the job.

What about the roof? No matter how complex, no matter how many hips, gables and dormers, all the information there is is the brief legend expressed in the shape of a triangle "6" in 12." That is all there is for the carpenter to go by.



12
C
45°
45°
12
A
F
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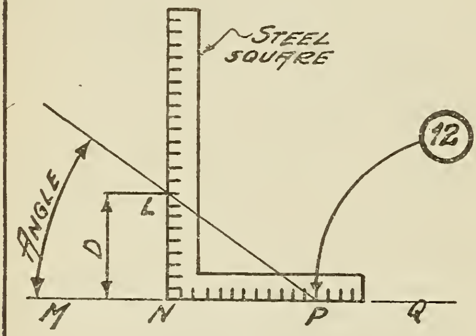
D
BOARD
TONGUE
1
BLADE
STEEL SQUARE
E
C
90°
45°
45°
F
G
2
13"
$22\frac{1}{2}$"
90°
60°
30°
3
90°
4
60°
30°
10
J
20
K
30°
H
60°
5



STEEL SQUARE
12
ANGLE
L
D
M
N
P
Q

TABLE OF ANGLES

ANGLE DEGREES	DISTNCE "D"	ANGLE DEGREES	DISTNCE "D"
5°	$1\frac{1}{16}$"	35°	$8\frac{13}{32}$"
10°	$2\frac{3}{32}$"	40°	$10\frac{1}{16}$"
15°	$3\frac{7}{32}$"	45°	12"
20°	$4\frac{3}{8}$"	50°	$14\frac{5}{16}$"
25°	$5\frac{19}{32}$"	55°	$17\frac{1}{8}$"
30°	$6\frac{15}{16}$"	60°	$20\frac{25}{32}$

Examine a set of architect's plans. There is a wealth of information and instructional material. Nothing was left to chance. There is no guess work. Every detail has been carefully planned and calculated. Study the elevations.

This means: "The entire roof is to be framed with a pitch having the ratio of 6 inches in 12. As to the lengths of rafters, common, hip and valley, the multitude of jacks with the complicated top, bottoms and cheek cuts, it is up to the carpenter and his Steel Square. This truly is "Carpenter's Trigonometry."

The architect does not find it necessary to make any roof plans or any other details pertaining to the roof framing. He is confident the carpenter is equal to his job. That is the main reason he confines all his information to a brief legend and lets it go at that.

The diagram, accompanying this article, illustrates an instance of laying out angles by means of a Steel Square. The table shows a method of finding angles on the Steel Square from 5 to 60 degrees.

The method is self-explanatory. It is suggested that the students apply these methods to their practical work whenever occasion arises. Practice makes perfect and nothing takes its place.

◆

An Unusual Job In Dado Panelling

By Jay P. Saw, Local 51, Boston, Mass.

Recently, while turning out a "mile" of oak dado panelling for an educational institution, we ran into two rather unusual demands in the specifications, one being for inordinately lengthy sections, and the other that certain groups of panels in designated positions and approximated overall dimensions, be made up in portable unit sections. There were over a dozen such three and four panel sections, all of differing lengths, owing to varied panel spacings.

The modus operandi of the execution of this job, as here detailed, was decided on after due consideration of all near-cuts and alternatives. The method chosen—'the longest way 'round' proved so eminently successful that in no instance was it possible for a person not "in the know" to detect any difference between the fixed part an dthe moveable. The foregoing is with reference to the work "in the white" and without any knowledge of what tell-tale fastenings may have been added when the job was set up.

Fig. 1 shows a Section of dado with the panels "grooved in" and the flush molding planted. The panel groove is continuous around the rails and muntens rimming the portable parts. A tongued strip glued into this groove forms a rabbet to support the mitered surround of the single panel on which the required number of muntens and moldings are later planted. Fig. 2 shows the specially stuck rim molding, which exactly conforms to the regular molding beyond the panel groove, and with the back rabbet so designed as to bring the "faces" of removable Section and main dado in line.

Probably, more than on any other factor, the fine fit of these Sections in their respective openings was due to the method of gluing the surrounding frames to the panels. This seems worthy of detailed description as follows:

The rim molding was carefully mitered and forced into position as if to be nailed in, and then each piece numbered to its position. With said markings in mind, the workman treated the miters and grooves with glue and assembled the pieces around the previously prepared panel. He, thereupon, with care and circumspection, inserted the assembled Section in the opening and forced it to an even seat on the rabbet strip, evened up the mitered intersections and, where necessary, took steps to hold the rim in close contact with rail or munten until the glue in the grooves took hold. Incidentally, a proven "cold (waterproof) glue" was used in order to permit of assembling and positioning the parts without undue haste and the consequent risk of a faulty job. Before insertion of the rim in the gluing-up process, the contact surfaces of rim and main section were treated with paraffin wax in order to forestall the possibility of the accidental gluing together of said parts. When thoroughly "dry," the miters were grooved for a ⅛" ply-

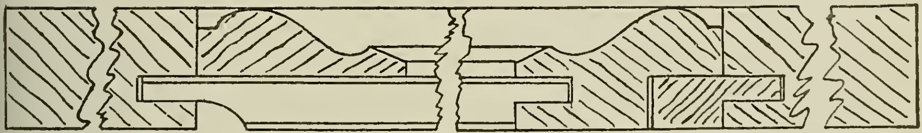


FIG. 1 FIG. 2

wood spline by the aid of a suitable saw mounted on the shaper spindle.

Accurately spaced, the rim moldings were next back-mitered by hand to receive the regular moldings, with the applied muntens between.

In order to prevent any distortion, and in the interest of perfect "joints," the applied muntens and moldings were added while the moveable Sections were in position in their respective openings. This, too, facilitated the general evening-up of mitered intersections and face surfaces. The final task consisted in putting a slight taper on the edges of the rims, in order to make it easy to remove or replace them, but without actually reducing their overall dimensions. That very important part of a bench hand's job, namely: lettering a part to its position and designating which edge is "Top," was the end of a very interesting and unusual job.

◆

Craft Problem Questioned

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have before me now the July, 1941, issue of the The Carpenter explaining the right method for setting door jambs. In that article it says some hurry-up jamb setters only use three blocks to a side, thereby passing some of the work on to the caser-up or door-hanger.

For my part, and any door hanger will tell you the same thing, I would sooner have three blocks put in the right place, than a half a dozen somewhere else, where they are really not needed, and the right place is behind where the butts and the lock will come, Then you have something solid to work on, instead of the other way, where there is nothing behind the butts, and having your chisel or hammer spring back and almost hit you in the face each time you strike a blow, and the chisel only making a mark, instead of digging into the wood the way it would do with a solid backing.

If the jambs are 1½" solid rabbeted jambs and they are set absolutely straight with three backings, that is all that is necessary for a first class job, and no casing is going to shift out of place. Very crooked casings should be cut up where short pieces are needed, but if the jambs are only 1" x 6", with the stop planted on, they are liable to want more backing, but regardless of what kind of jamb you use, always see that you get the backing behind the butts and lock, and then anywhere else where the jamb or straightedge calls for it, to make it absolutely straight.

My way of setting jambs may be a little different from a good many others, but this is my method and I have found it quick and verey efficient. First, I plumb up both sides of the rough opening and there is usually one side plumb; then I stand my jamb in the opening and try my head for level. If the head is level and there is no more than ¾" play on the side of the jamb, I nail the jamb up solid on the plumb side and put the point of a shingle in here or there where necessary to bring it up to the straight-edge. Then I put my spreader in on the bottom, making it the same width at the bottom as the top, then put my backing, as I explained before, behind where the butts or lock may come and anywhere else, if necessary, according to your straight-edge and before nailing solid, be sure that it is not in winding.

In setting jambs that way, you really only have one side to put backing on, and besides, it makes a stronger and better job and only takes about half the time. On an ordinary job of cottage or apartment work, if you have many to set, you can set them in from ten to fifteen minutes and it will be just as good a job as if you spent an hour over it, and Brother, I've been at the trade for fifty years and am still at it, and I know a good job when I see one.

Brother H. P. Finch
Local 131, Seattle, Wash.

* * *

Mr. Siegele's Reply

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have before me a copy of a letter written by Brother H. P. Finch, of Seattle, Washington, in which he criticizes the method of jamb-setting shown in Fig. 5, Lesson 154, in the July, 1941, issue of "The Carpenter."

It is quite evident, as Brother Finch says, that he doesn't often "take up 'The Carpenter' to go through it," otherwise he would have discovered that it is my purpose to present methods that are being used, and for the apprentice's benefit, point out merits or demerits of those methods, as I see them. (I can not point them out as Brother

Finch sees them. That function lies within his own province.) Moreover, had Brother Finch picked up the August issue of our journal and gone through it, he would have found that I described exactly, so far as the location of the blocks is concerned, his method of blocking in Figs. 1 and 2 of lesson 155. In the same lesson, I gave a method of setting jambs without using blocks at all, and, as I stated in the text, "Carefully done, this method gives good results, but it is mostly used on the cheaper class of buildings."

I quote: "It just makes me boil to see anyone teaching the wrong method!" Let me ask the brother, who is qualified to say which is the right method and which is the wrong method? I have used all the methods, even the three-block method, of jamb-setting that I describe in lessons 154 and 155. I know what I think is a first-class job, but it is not mine to say which is the right and which is the wrong method for others to use.

If a jamb is blocked according to the blocking described in lesson 154, Fig. 5, and the carpenter who installs the locks or puts on the butts finds that his chisel, as Brother Finch suggests, acts as if it wanted to "hit you in the face," it probably has a good reason for wanting to do so; for if a chisel is properly sharpened for hardware mortising, it won't jump around and want to fight. A "hurry-up" dubbed-off job of chisel sharpening is almost sure to make the chisel jump, regardless of the blocking. On the other hand, a chisel that is properly hollow-ground and has a keen edge, if skillfully used, will not jump, even if the blocking is omitted entirely . . . Keeping the chisel from bouncing is the least of the reasons for placing backing for butts and keepers. If the jamb is thick enough so that the screws of the butts or keepers do not run through, no backing is needed. But if the jambs are thin, then backing for the screws should be provided, but of material that will hold screws—shingles are too brittle. This reinforcing is most important back of the upper edge.

Again, when the shingle blocking is placed back of the butts and keepers, it often happens that nails are placed where the screws come or where mortising must be done, causing minor difficulties. While I hold that jambs should be nailed so that the stops will cover the nail holes, quite frequently jambs are nailed as close to the edge as the rough work will permit, especially if the jamb material is liable to warp . . . Another thing, when the blocking is put directly back of the upper butt, it often happens that the jamb from the blocking to the corner dips back from 1/16 of an inch to sometimes ⅛ of an inch. Apparently the jamb is properly set—the boss doesn't check on it, but when the caser and the door hanger come along, they have to put in a little extra time to show the right margin. This does not happen when the blocking is done as I show it in the method Brother Finch objects to.

The key to Brother Finch's whole argument is found where he uses this expression: " * * * if you have many to set, (meaning jambs) you can set them in from ten to fifteen minutes and it will be just as good a job as if you spent an hour over it, * * *" This lets you in on the secret of the brother's method of jamb setting.

H. H. Siegele.

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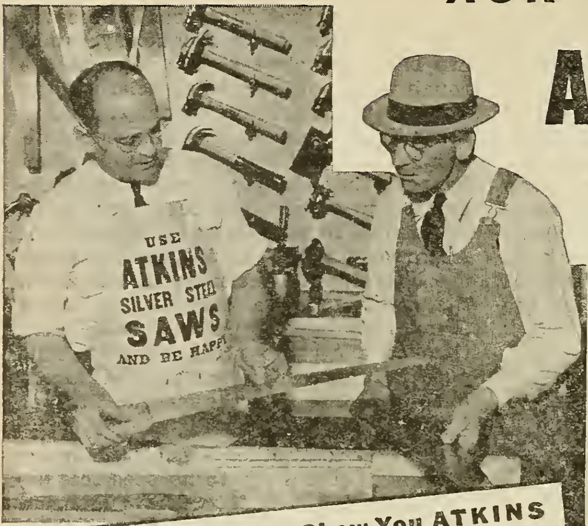

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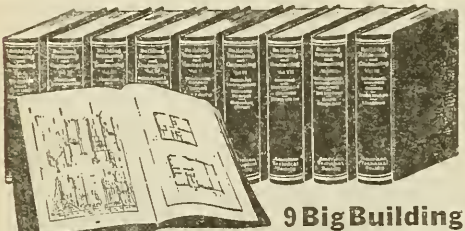

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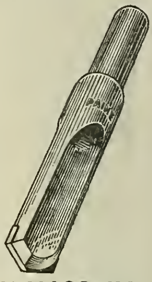

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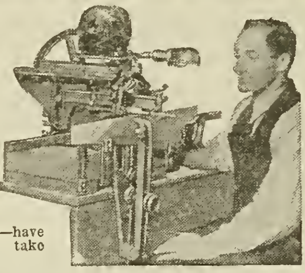

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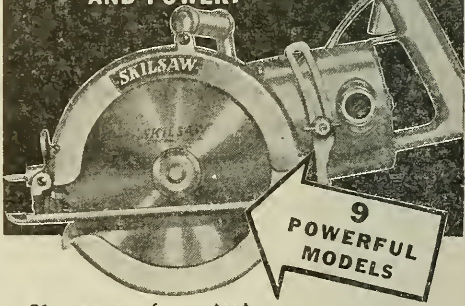

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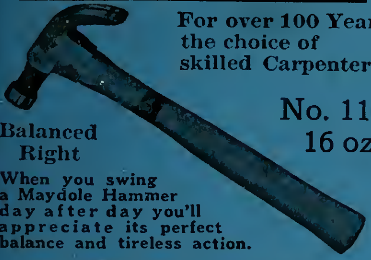

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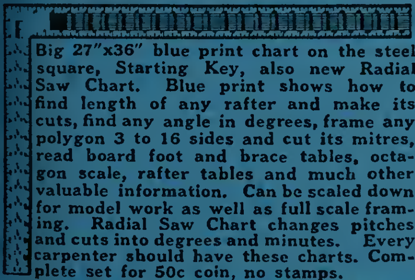

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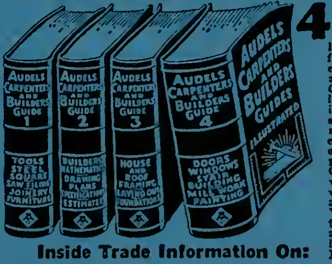
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It looks on the other side and clinches the point.

Occasionally it makes mistakes, but it rectifies them.

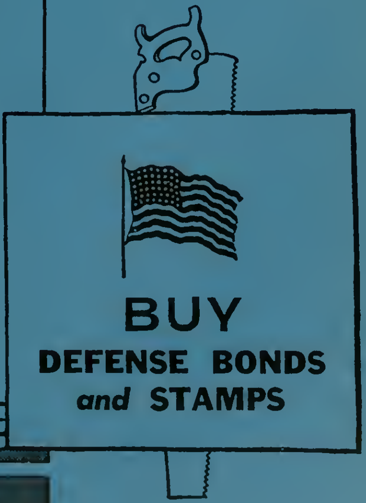
It keeps pounding away until the job is done.

It is the only knocker in the world that does constructive work.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

April

1942



BUY

DEFENSE BONDS

***and* STAMPS**

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________**Street**

City _________________________**State** ____________

To ____________________________________ **Street**

City _________________________**State** ____________

Name in full __________________________________

L. U. No._______, **City**_______________ **State**______

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203

51

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1942

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Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories	Page
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	63
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	64
Keuffel & Esser, Hoboken, N. J.	64
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.	63
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y.	60
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill.	3rd Cover
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	3rd Cover
Carpentry Materials	
Celotex Corp., Chicago, Ill.	62
Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y.	61
U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill.	33
Overalls—(Union Made)	
H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo.	64
Insurance	
Pioneer Life Insurance Co., Elgin, Ill.	4th Cover
Technical Courses and Books	
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.	63
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	64

A Call for Men

There's a call for men—
Courageous—sincere!
Who hate all pretense—who follow the light
With never a tho't of cringing or fear!
Men who believe in the triumph of right!
Men of conviction, honor, backbone,
Ready to stand if need be—alone!
There's a call for men—for men!

There's a call for men—
Pure-hearted and good!
Too great to be base or sordid and mean
Who practice spirit of true brotherhood—
Men who are chivalrous, loyal and clean!
Men of principle, purity, power—
True to themselves and God ev'ry hour!
There's a call for men—for men!

There's a call for men—
Large-hearted and wise!
Masters—not slaves of the things they possess!
Willing to give till it costs sacrifice,
Who know the secret of true happiness!
Men of muscle, of heart and of brain—
Who live not for gold nor greed of gain!
There's a call for men—for men!

There's a call for men—
Far-sighted and keen!
To tackle each task—with cheer—see it thru!
Men who have vision beyond what is seen!
Men who are eager—to dare and to do—
Men of purpose, of poise, and of pray'r—
Heroes—the burdens of life to bear—
There's a call for men—for men!

—Joseph Henry Ayres.

OFFICIAL

Anti-Labor Bills, Now Before Congress, Menace Existence of Every Trade Union; Write or Wire Your Senators and Congressmen AT ONCE to Vote Against Them!

The most vicious attack ever launched against Union Labor is under way at this very moment on Capitol Hill in Washington, D. C., where, every hour, Senators and Congressmen are being swamped with telegrams, letters and postcards BY THE THOUSANDS, urging the enactment of drastic anti-Labor bills now pending before both branches of Congress.

Smarting under the overwhelming defeat recently administered to his original bill, which would have shackled Union Labor, Congressman Smith of Virginia has introduced two more measures in the House that are even more vicious than the first one.

THESE BILLS ARE KNOWN AS "H.R.6790 and H.R. 6792." ALSO BEFORE THE HOUSE ARE TWO OTHER MEASURES, EQUALLY SINISTER, WHICH ARE KNOWN AS "H.R.6795," (introduced by Congressman Boren, of Oklahoma) and H.R.6796," (introduced by Congressman Wickersham, also of Oklahoma). A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE HAS BEFORE IT BILLS OF A SIMILAR NATURE.

IN ONE OR ANOTHER OF THESE BILLS, PROVISION IS MADE TO ABOLISH THE 40-HOUR WEEK, PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME, THE CLOSED SHOP, COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, AND TO SUSPEND, FOR THE EMERGENCY, SUCH VITAL LABOR LAWS AS THE WALSH-HEALEY ACT, THE BACON-DAVIS ACT, THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.

Investigation by the American Federation of Labor and the Building and Construction Trades Department has proven beyond a doubt that the flood of communications demanding passage of the above-mentioned bills is part of a highly-organized plot, begun in Oklahoma and fostered by anti-Labor newspapers, columnists and individual firms and trade associations, having as its purpose to "put the heat" on Senators and Congressmen to vote for these vicious bills, under threat of defeat at the polls next November.

AND ALL OF THIS, MIND YOU, DESPITE THE SOLEMN PLEDGE, GIVEN BY ORGANIZED LABOR TO THE GOVERNMENT, OF A NO-STRIKE POLICY ON DEFENSE PROJECTS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. AND ALL OF THIS, TOO, DESPITE ASSURANCES GIVEN CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY WAR PRODUCTION DIRECTOR NELSON, BY LIEUT. GENERAL KNUDSEN AND BY SPOKESMEN FOR THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS THAT SUCH LEGISLATION IS NOT ONLY UNNECESSARY BUT ACTUALLY HARMFUL TO WAR PRODUCTION.

BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS NEED NOT BE REMINDED THAT THEIR GENERAL OFFICERS, AS LONG AGO AS LAST SUMMER, VOLUNTARILY RELINQUISHED, ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERSHIP, ANY CLAIMS TO DOUBLE TIME FOR OVERTIME, AND THAT THEY ALSO, AS EVIDENCE OF THEIR DESIRE TO MAKE A DEFINITE CONTRIBUTION TO THE GENERAL PATRIOTIC EFFORT, AGREED TO WORK FOR ONLY TIME-AND-A-HALF FOR OVERTIME. THAT WAS DONE MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR. IT WAS DONE FREELY AND WILLINGLY, DESPITE CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS AND DESPITE SHARPLY RISING LIVING COSTS.

This is no idle talk. This is deadly serious. THE CHIPS ARE DOWN and OUR ENEMIES ARE OUT TO DESTROY US IF THEY CAN.

We have never sought a fight, but by the same token we have never run away from one, AND WE ARE NOT GOING TO TAKE THIS LYING DOWN! SO ACT **NOW!** WRITE OR WIRE YOUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN **IMMEDIATELY** AND URGE THEM, IN JUST AS STRONG LANGUAGE AS YOU CAN, TO

VOTE AGAINST H.R.6790, 6792, 6795 AND 6796 AND AGAINST ANY OTHER SIMILAR MEASURES IN THE FUTURE

PLEASE DO THIS AT ONCE! TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

NORTHWESTERN COUNCIL NEGOTIATING GROUP CARRIES FIR BELT WAGE DISPUTE TO WAR LABOR BOARD

AS THIS issue of The Carpenter went to press, the concluding chapter of the Fir Belt wage dispute under the Joint Wage Board master agreement was being written in Washington, D. C.

Headed by International Representative Frank Chapman, of Seattle, the Negotiating Committee of the Northwestern Council gathered in the Nation's Capital to open representations before the National War Labor Board's mediation section at 10:30 a.m., March 23. Other members of the Negotiating Committee were Kenneth Davis, Portland, Secretary of the Northwestern District Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers; D. F. Pearson, also of Portland, Assistant Secretary; Earl Hartley, of Tacoma, President of the Puget Sound District Council; Frank Hoyt, of St. Helena, Oregon, representing the Coast-Columbia District Council and Peter E. Terzick, managing editor of The Union Register, Seattle.

The mediation section of the National War Labor Board will hold a hearing on the dispute and pick up where the special Department of Labor panel left off when it failed to bring about a settlement in Seattle earlier this month. Inasmuch as the War Labor Board is to labor cases what the U. S. Supreme Court is to legal cases, the Fir belt wage question appeared headed for the showdown stage on March 23rd or shortly thereafter.

Members of the union committee spent many days making preparations for presenting the Fir workers' case to the War Labor Board in the strongest possible manner. An expert economist and statistician has been busy for ten days preparing charts and tables that show the members of the union justly entitled to a substantial increase in wages if the employers would live up to the master agreement they signed last April when the last raise went into effect. The union committee was armed with the most extensive array of facts and figures yet compiled by a northwest labor organization.

Following is the text of the telegram received from the War Labor Board by the union committee members:

"Mediation section of National War Labor Board is holding a hearing in the matter involving the Joint Wage Board of the lumber industry and the Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, U.B.C. & J., AFL, on Monday, March 23rd, 1942, at 10:30 a.m., in Room 5119, Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. You and such of your associates as you desire are requested to attend this meeting."

National War Labor Board.
(Signed) Lewis M. Gill, Ass't Exec. Secretary.

Labor unions don't exist in Hitler Germany. Preserve your union and aid your country win the fight for freedom. Invest in Defense Savings Bonds every payday until the battle's won.

A MINORITY VIEW OF THE VINSON REPORT

Editor's Note: Of the 24 members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs (the "Vinson" Committee), 15 signed the majority report, while 9 dissented. The press, as usual, played up the slurs on Labor contained in the majority report, but ignored those who defended Labor. Here is the report of one of Labor's champions.

ALTHOUGH I am in sympathy with the main objectives of this report and its conclusions, I cannot sign it unreservedly because of the section devoted to labor and strikes. In my opinion this section is entirely unacceptable for two principal reasons:

First, because it does not go into the real fundamental causes of strikes in defense industries; namely, the sit-down strike by finance and capital until they secured excess profits as a condition of participation in the defense effort; and, second, it entirely neglects the fact that one of the primary causes of strikes has been not only this initial sit-down strike, but the very existence of profiteering in the defense industries has been a constant incitation to labor to strike. In other words, the members of labor organizations, reading in the daily press of the tremendous profits which were being made by defense contractors, insisted that their leadership should take aggressive means to secure for them participation in these profits.

In this connection, I wish to quote from an address made by Mr. W. Jett Lauck before the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, June 28, 1941. Mr. Lauck is a distinguished economist and acting chairman of the American Association for Economic Freedom, which is an impartial, public-spirited organization. In his address, Mr. Lauck said:

"In conclusion, it seems appropriate on this occasion for me to add that many people still cling to the erroneous conception of the labor movement as principally involved in, or represented by, strikes or by strike votes, or threats. As a matter of fact, the strike is only one manifestation of the labor movement, and only the last resort which the labor movement is forced to invoke to secure economic and social justice.

"In this connection, however, it has been obvious recently that some powerful groups of the country, for the purpose of weakening the labor movement by mobilizing an adverse public opinion against it—in which they have been assisted by our overzealous, reactionary press—have recently been attempting to scare the American public, and to secure a background in Congress for legislation to cripple labor, circulating false reports during the past year about strikes and drawing false conclusions as to the prevalence and significance of strikes.

"Official figures show that a smaller percentage of total workers in the country were involved in strikes in 1940 than in any past year since 1932. In 1940, there were only 2.2 percent of our workers involved in strikes. In 1939, the year before the defense program was inaugurated, there were twice as many workers involved in strikes as last year.

"In 1917 and 1918, the two years we were actively engaged in the World War, the proportion of total workers involved in strikes was three times as great as in 1940. During 1919, immediately following the armistice, there were 20 percent of our workers—one out of every five—involved in strikes.

"As a matter of fact, the groups which are primarily responsible for the impairment of the defense program by "strikes" are the investment bankers and the industrialists. They went on a "sit-down strike" in May 1940, and refused to sign contracts, or, in other words, sabotaged the defense program until they were assured not only ordinary profits but "excess profits" as a condition to accepting defense contracts. The net result was a loss of 5 months of defense production.

"It is estimated now that 4,000,000 workers are directly engaged in defense production and that the total value of defense goods production monthly is $1,500,000,000. Expressed in terms of actual defense goods which might have been produced, had that 5 months' hold-up not occurred, the loss in guns, airplanes, and all other forms of munitions reaches the appalling total of $7,500,000,000. On the other hand, if we consider the effect of finance management's "sit-down strike" on the basis of man-days lost because of it, by the most conservative method of calculation possible —a 5-day workweek—it amounts to 420,000,000 man-days, or 210 times the number of man-days lost by labor strikes during the first 6 months of 1941."

In view of the record, the statement in the report that "the greatest single cause for delay in the defense program has been the strike situation" is unfair to labor and grossly inaccurate.

Another reason which makes it impossible for me to accept the labor section of the report is that it evidences a very distinct bias against labor and is unworthy of being included in a congressional report. The counsel of the Naval Investigation Committee had a questionnaire prepared, which he sent to the various labor organizations. The replies indicated aggregate financial assets of some $71,000,000 and a membership of over 6,000,000. The comment which he makes in the report on this situation is that it is "startling." What reason is there for applying such a conclusion to a unionized movement which shows that it is solvent and able to care for its members and to conduct its affairs in a businesslike, orderly way?

Whoever may have been responsible for the unrest and strikes and dislocations which prevailed in the past in the defense industries—now war industries—the fact remains that in December, 1941, after the Pearl Harbor disaster, the labor organizations of this country met and announced a solemn pledge on their part to the Government and the people of the United States, that there would be no strikes during the war period, and that all labor disputes would be settled by mediation and arbitration.

This labor section of the report, therefore, is irrelevant and could serve no worthy purpose at this time. It merely injects a disturbing factor in the present unified situation.

The Naval Affairs Committee, under the direction of its chairman, has performed, in my opinion, a very splendid and constructive piece of work, and it would be especially unfortunate, it seems to me, to include in its report a section which is designed fundamentally to revive old antagonisms and disruptive conditions.

I ask, therefore, that this entire section headed "Labor," which constitutes only a few pages, be physically stricken from the report.

In fact, I think in view of the willingness of both capital and labor through mediation and arbitration to settle all disputes for the duration of war, that all criticism of either should be refrained from by congressional committees so long as they keep faith.

Joseph B. Shannon, Missouri
(Member of the House Committee
on Naval Affairs.)

The Rules of Congress

By **PAUL SCHARRENBERG**

SELDOM in the history of the United States has a new Federal law caused so much nationwide discussion as has the recent enactment of a bill (H. R. 3487—Public Law No. 411) amending the Civil Service Retirement Act and providing among other things a pension for certain elective officers, including members of Congress.

The question frequently asked is: How could such a measure pass the House of Representatives by unanimous consent and without debate when in the light of subsequent events it appears that a great many members were then and are still opposed to pensions for themselves.

The answer is to be found in the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Constitution of the United States in Section 1 of Article I provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." Then, in Section 5 of Article I it is provided that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." Except for the stipulation in the same section that "the yeas and nays of the members * * * shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal" there is no constitutional requirement that bills must be passed by a yea and nay vote or by a record vote.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives are therefore governed by its own rules of which there are forty-three, with no less than three hundred nineteen numbered paragraphs. Under House rule XIII, when a bill is favorably reported to the House by a committee, it is placed upon one of three calendars, namely Union, House or Private Calendar, depending on the subject matter contained in the bill.

House rule XIII also provides for a Consent Calendar. Any bill on the Union or House Calendar may also be placed on the Consent Calendar at the personal request of any member of the House. Only those bills are presumed to be placed on the Consent Calendar which are noncontroversial, which do not require debate, and do not necessitate a roll call. The Pension bill, in question, had been placed on the Consent Calendar. The Consent Calendar is called on the first and third Mondays of each month. A single objection will prevent consideration of any bill on the Consent Calendar and carry it over to the next Consent Calendar day. Then, if objected to by only three members the bill is stricken from the Consent Calendar and shall not again be placed on said calendar during the same session.

There were forty bills on the Consent Calendar on December 1, 1941, when the Pension bill came up for consideration. There was nothing in the title of the bill to indicate that it had any reference to retirement pay for the President, Vice-President, the Cabinet, and Members of Congress. A brief explanation was made by the author of the bill, but no specific reference was to the inclusion of these elective officials. There was not a single objection, so the bill passed the House by unanimous consent.

The foregoing is not written in the spirit of criticism. Whether or not members of Congress and certain other elective officers should have retirement pay is a debatable question. The subject matter has been before the House on several occasions in recent years. On July 14, 1939, a similar proposition was thoroughly debated in the House and was defeated by a vote of 119 to 73.

It should be noted, also, that the Senate did not take snap judgment of the current Pension bill. The Senate, on January 19, debated the bill

(H. R. 3487) at some length and fianally passed it by a record vote of 42 yeas to 24 nays, with 30 not voting. From this decisive vote it would appear that the Senators do favor a pension for themselves. The President, too, promptly made known his approval of the bill, with pensions for members of Congress, his Cabinet and himself. He signed the bill on January 24.

Much unfair criticism has been indulged in because so many members of the House were absent when the Pension bill came up for action. Theoretically, each member is presumed to be in his seat every minute the House is in session. As a practical matter, this cannot be done. Many members are busy with committee and other duties which make it impossible for them to be on the floor all the time. Likewise not even the best informed member can know the details of all legislation reported by the committees unless there is debate. The point at issue is the rule under which the bill was passed. That rule and every other rule of procedure under which the House carries on business can be amended or repealed at any time. Since there are 435 members in the House of Representatives it may be impracticable to have recorded roll call on the passage of every bill as is done, for instance, in the California Legislature by specific requirement of Section 15 of Article IV of the State Constitution which says: "On the final passage of all bills they shall be read at length, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered on the Journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House."

However, as heretofore indicated and as clearly stated in the preface to the Rules of the House of Representatives: "The Constitution * * * gave the House carte blanche to make such rules as it thought necessary to carry out the purposes of a legislative body. * * * From the beginning of the First Congress the House has formulated rules for its procedure. Some of them have since gone out of existence. More of them have been amplified and broadened to meet the exigencies that have arisen from time to time."

Whether or not amplification or broadening is now desirable is a matter to be determined by Congress. Our Federal Constitution wisely places the responsibility for democratic parliamentary procedure squarely upon the members of Congress.

Senator Mead, of New York, a recognized champion of Labor's rights in Congress, proved once again that he possesses the courage of his convictions by refusing to be stampeded into changing his vote by attacks predicated on a misconception of his attitude. "Genial Jim" needs no defense among Labor men. (See article on next page.)

◆

The ENEMY is listening

He wants to know what *you* know

KEEP IT TO YOURSELF!!!

Senator Mead Flays "Labor-Baiting" Employer

"THERE has been considerable discussion today about the attitude of labor. I now place before the Senate the story of a labor-baiting employer, to show that many of these attacks are unwarranted."

With that introduction, Senator James M. Mead (Dem., N. Y.), in the Senate recently made a devastating attack on George P. McNear, millionaire president of the Toledo, Peoria & Western, who has defiantly repulsed every effort of the Government to settle a strike called by the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Mead replied to attacks on labor by Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (Dem., Texas) and Senator Wall Doxey (Dem., Miss.). These Senators castigated the Senate for its refusal to pass legislation shackling the workers, asserting that unless strikes are outlawed and the 40-hour week abolished the country may lose the war.

"From 1929 until yesterday," Mead declared, "McNear has attempted to force substandard conditions of labor upon his employes. With the defiant attitude of a dictator, he has refused to listen to the Department of Labor, the National Mediation Board, the conciliators of the Labor Department and the mediators appointed by the President of the United States.

"This labor baiter has been rebuked as the result of legislation enacted by Congress. He has continued to defy the Government and every agency created by the Government to deal with such matters.

> *"In each instance the employes have unhesitatingly agreed to accept every suggestion advanced to them by every agency of the Government concerned with the problem.*

"They are willing to mediate; they are anxious to arbitrate; they are eager to conciliate, but this defiant president walks out on his Government, he walks out on his employes, he walks out on our defense effort.

"I believe we ought to level our criticism when criticism is due, but I also believe that, in justice to the workers, and particularly to those on the railroads, the history of this obstinacy ought to be read and considered by every member of Congress."

Mead presented a memorandum detailing the various steps over a long period taken by McNear's employes to reach a settlement of their grievance.

> *The only issue, Mead insisted, is the refusal of McNear to accord to his employes conditions equal to those enjoyed by workers on every other Class I carrier in the land.*

The memorandum detailed various efforts by Government agencies to induce McNear to mediate and arbitrate the controversy, all of which McNear rejected or ignored.

When no other recourse but striking was left to the workers, the memorandum pointed out, McNear undertook to operate the road by "employing strikebreakers, thugs and armed guards."

"His efforts have not only failed," the memorandum said, "but have resulted in considerable violence and danger to the striking employes and to the residents of the communities through which the road operates.

"Throughout the entire history of the railway disputes, only one case can be found that approximates in official arrogance the present dispute on the Toledo, Peoria & Western—a strike in 1917 of engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen on the Georgia, Florida & Alabama.

"The employes sought to arbitrate this dispute, but the management steadfastly refused. It was only after President Wilson warned it might be necessary to seize the property that the management agreed to submit to the requests of the Government and a satisfactory settlement was reached."

McNear's employes, the memorandum emphasized, "have no desire or intention to do anything that will conflict with the orderly and successful prosecution of the war program. They ask nothing except the same treatment accorded employes engaged in similar service on other railroads in the same territory.

> ***"But President McNear seems determined to break up and force down the standards of wages and working conditions established by agreement for engine, train and yard men throughout the United States.***

"The attitude of McNear is having a far-reaching effect upon the morale not only among the striking employes, but is spreading to the employes in the transportation service on all lines connecting with the T., P. & W.

"In receiving and delivering cars from the T., P. & W. at Peoria, engine and train service employes of the Peoria & Pekin Union, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Rock Island are required to work under the protection of armed guards. The employes of these adjoining railroads are smarting under these conditions and are seriously asking themselves the question:

"'Is there no responsibility attached to management to keep our trains rolling at full speed and with the highest degree of efficiency and safety, in the interest of full and successful prosecution of the war program?'"

(Editor's Note: The Government has finally been forced to take over operation of the railroad.)

Declare War Every Payday

With the country in its third month of war against the fascist dictators, word from the battle-fronts indicates that the United States Navy and Army are recovering from the below-the-belt blow they received at Pearl Harbor. On every front our soldiers, sailors and marines are giving a good account of themselves.

There are many ways we who stay at home can support these active fighters against dictatorship. In factories throughout the land the men and women of organized labor are turning out the munitions of war which spell D-E-F-E-A-T for the Axis.

Every employed worker, regardless of occupation, can make a substantial contribution to the war effort by making every payday Bond Day. Already, thousands of Local Unions have bought Defense Savings Bonds for their union treasuries. It is now up to every union worker to arrange to set aside a part of his own paycheck regularly and invest it in his country's future—in Defense Bonds.

Use your dollars to declare war on Hitler every payday!

District of Columbia Apprentice Course

IN THE Nation's Capital, a course of training for apprentice carpenters and millmen has been set up by the District Board of Education. The course has won such wide commendation that it is set forth herewith for the benefit of Councils and other groups desirous of seehow Washington, D. C., handles this problem.

REMEMBER ! !

1. We're training an apprentice carpenter and millworker, not an apprentice, foreman, contractor or engineer.
2. We must keep in mind three types of construction; Frame, Semi-Fireproof, and Fireproof.
3. We must fulfill our duty of making this boy a well-rounded carpenter and millworker—then when he becomes a journeyman he is better able to choose the field in which he will be happiest. (Specialization).
4. We should teach the work in the order in which the boy will be most apt to come in contact with it on the job.
5. If there is more than one correct method of performing an operation, the boy would learn them all and not just one method that you or I may prefer.

MAIN DIVISIONS OF TRADE

1. Foundation Layout. 2. Concrete Form Construction. 3. Framing. 4. Scaffolding. 5. Insulation. 6. Millwork. 7. Exterior Finish. 8. Interior Finish.

ESSENTIALS NECESSARY TO MASTER EACH OPERATION

1. MATHEMATICS: (Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra).
2. BLUEPRINT READING: (Lines, Symbols, Plan, Elevation and Details).
3. SPECIFICATIONS: (Use, Importance, Checking blueprints).
4. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: (Development, Type, Use, Care).
5. MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION: (Type, Use, Characteristic and Properties).
6. METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION: (Purpose, Locality, influencing conditions).
7. TRADE TERMS: (Spelling; Meaning).
8. SAFETY: (To Self and to Fellow-Worker).

I. FOUNDATION LAYOUT
  1. Locating and checking bench marks and property lines.
  2. Locating and checking building corners, and erecting batter boards.
  3. Establishing foundation and floor levels.
  4. Determining and establishing proposed grade lines as against existing grade lines.

II. CONCRETE FORM CONSTRUCTION
  1. General requirements for concrete forms.
  2. Under-pinning and bracing of adjoining structures.
  3. Making and setting footing forms.
  4. Making and setting bolt templates for structural steel or machinery.
  5. Making and setting a continuous or complete type wall form.
  6. Making and setting a sectional or movable type wall form.
  7. Making and setting door and window frames, inserts, sleeves, bulkheads, strong backs and bolt templates for sill anchorage.

8. Making and setting templates for column construction.
9. Making and setting column forms.
10. Lining, inserts, brick ties placed and yokes or patented column clamps applied.
11. Making and setting beam bottoms and sides.
12. Making and placing T shores or patented jack shores, Tee-boards or kicker and joist bearer.
13. Setting joist and decking with sheathing or plywood.
14. Placing stringers and shoring to support mid-sections of bays.
15. Placing inserts, sleeves, screeds and bulkheads.
16. Setting stringers on shoring for "Drophead" construction.
17. Setting of drop heads and joists.
18. Decking with plywood and setting inserts, sleeves and bulkheads.
19. Making and setting column forms around structural steel.
20. Hanging beam bottoms with pencil rods or metal strap, making and setting beam sides.
21. Making and setting kicker, joist bearer, joists, decking, inserts, sleeves, screeds, and bulkheads where structural steel is being fire-proofed.
22. Spacing and setting planking on shored stringers when metal domes or tile are being used.
23. Placing and lining metal domes or tile.
24. Making and setting forms for concrete stairs supported by earth.
25. Making and setting forms self-supporting reinforced concrete stairs.
26. Making and setting forms for circular tanks, tunnels, storm sewers, and bridge arches.

III. FRAMING

1. Predominant methods of framing the super-structure.
2. Cutting, joining and anchoring various types of sills.
3. Cutting, joining, placing, anchoring, and under-pinning girders to support partitions.
4. Cutting, setting, and joining headers and trimmers.
5. Cutting and setting floor joists.
6. Laying out and use of spacer stays.
7. Cutting and nailing of bridging.
8. Laying and nailing of sub-flooring.
9. Assembling, setting, and anchoring of corner posts.
10. Cutting and framing of wall studs, sole and top plates.
11. Cutting and framing window and door openings.
12. Cutting and setting various types of wall bracing.
13. Cutting and framing trussed openings.
14. Laying out and framing bay-windows and porches.
15. Cutting and setting of firring strips, nailing blocks and sleepers.
16. Cutting and framing stair carriages.
17. Cutting and framing ceiling joists.
18. Knowledge of various types of roof construction.
19. Cutting and framing of common rafters.
20. Cutting and framing ridge boards and decks.
21. Cutting and framing hip and valley rafters.
22. Cutting and framing jack and cripple jack rafters.
23. Cutting and framing false rafters.
24. Cutting, joining and framing purleins.
25. Laying out and framing dormers.
26. Laying out and framing various types of trusses.
27. Framing for various types of balconies.

IV. SCAFFOLDING

1. Constructing substantial foundations or footings for supporting scaffolding.
2. Framing and erecting the principal upright members of the scaffold.
3. Cutting and fastening of joints for the extension of the principal members.

4. Anchoring the upright members to the building.
5. Cross-bracing and guy-wires for making the scaffold rigid or self-supporting.
6. Setting and fastening the bearing members for the staging.
7. Constructing ramps or connecting walks.
8. Constructing the staging or platform.
9. Construction of portable wall or window brackets.
10. Supporting and anchoring of portable type brackets.
11. Construction of ladders for reaching bracket type scaffolding.
12. Anchoring overhead beams for rigged scaffold.
13. Fastening cables or blocks for rigging.
14. Building stage or platform for a rigged scaffold.
15. Tying or anchoring stage to rigging.
16. Adjusting heights of rigged stage.
17. Ladder swing-stage construction.
18. Erecting stationary and movable scaffold for the support of concrete forms on arched bridges and tunnels.

V. INSULATION

1. Application of building paper.
3. Application of metallic foil type insulation.
4. Application of sheet type insulation.
5. Application of padded type insulation.
6. Construction of base for special sound insulation in auditoriums, etc.
7. Application of special sound insulation.
8. Preparation for and application of weather stripping.
9. Application of caulking compound.

VI. MILLWORK

1. Wood growth and structure.
2. Physical characteristics of woods.
3. Identification of various kinds of wood.
4. Sawmilling and products of the saw mill.
5. Treatment of lumber.
6. Specification, classification, and commercial sizes of lumber.
7. Chemical wood preservatives.
8. Joinery in millwork.
9. Metallic wood fasteners.
10. Glues, their preparation and application.
11. Setting and operating of a cut-off saw.
12. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a cut-off saw.
13. Caring for the blades on a cut-off saw.
14. Adjusting and caring for a cut-off saw.
15. Setting and operating a table saw.
16. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a table saw.
17. Caring for the blades on a table saw.
18. Adjusting and caring for a table saw.
19. Setting and operating a jointer.
20. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a jointer.
21. Caring for and setting the blades in a jointer.
22. Adjusting and caring for a jointer.
23. Setting and operating a surfacer.
24. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a surfacer.
25. Caring for and setting the blades on a surfacer.
26. Adjusting and caring for a surfacer.
27. Setting and operating a mortiser.
28. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a mortiser.
29. Caring for and sharpening the chisels and bits of a mortiser.
30. Adjusting and caring for a mortiser.
31. Setting and operating a tennoner.
32. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a tennoner.
33. Caring for and sharpening the blades on a tennoner.

34. Adjusting and caring for a tennoner.
35. Setting and operating a sticker.
36. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a sticker.
37. Caring for and sharpening the blades on a sticker.
38. Adjusting and caring for a sticker.
39. Setting and operating a straight moulder.
40. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a straight moulder.
41. Caring for and sharpening the blades of a straight moulder.
42. Adjusting and caring for a straight moulder.
43. Setting and operating a variety shaper.
44.. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a variety shaper.
45. Caring for and sharpening the blades of a variety shaper.
46. Adjusting and caring for a variety shaper.
47. Setting and operating a band saw.
48. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a band saw.
49. Caring for and sharpening the blades of a band saw.
50. Adjusting and caring for the band saw.
51. Setting and operating a jig saw.
52. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a jig saw.
53. Caring for and adjusting the jig saw.
54. Setting and operating the boring machine.
55. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a boring machine.
56. Caring for and sharpening the bits of the boring machine.
57. Adjusting and caring for the boring machine.
58. Setting and operating a pulley-hole borer.
59. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a pulley-hole borer.
60. Caring for and adjusting bits for a pulley-hole borer.
61. Adjusting and caring for a pulley-hole borer.
62. Setting and operating a wood working lathe.
63. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a wood lathe.
64. Caring and sharpening the turning tools.
65. Adjusting and caring for a wood lathe.
66. Setting and operating a belt sander.
67. Gluing belts for a belt sander.
69. Setting and operating a drum sander.
70. Applying the abrasive on a drum sander.
71. Adjusting and caring for a drum sander.
72. Setting and operating a disk-spindle sander.
73. Applying the abrasive on a disk-spindle sander.
74. Adjusting and caring for a disk-spindle sander.
75. Setting and operating a band re-saw.
76. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a band re-saw.
77. Caring for and sharpening blades for a band-re-saw.
78. Adjusting and caring for a band re-saw.
79. Setting and operating a dove-tail machine.
80. Jigs useful or necessary in operating a dove-tailing machine.
81. Caring for and sharpening the bits of a dove-tailing machine.
82. Adjusting and caring for a dove-tailing machine.
83. Care and use of hand saws.
84. Care and use of hand planes.
85. Care and use of scribing tools.
86. Care and use of rules and tapes.
87. Care and use of squares.
88. Care and use of hammers and mallets.
89. Care and use of marking gauges.
90. Care and use of chisels and gouges.
91. Care and use of spoke-shaves and draw-knives
92. Care and use of scraping tools.
93. Care and use of screw drivers.
94. Care and use brace and bits.
95 Care and use of files and rasps.

96. Care and use of hand clamps and vises.
97. Care and use of hatchets.
98. Parts and progress of entrances and door frames through the mill.
99. Parts and progress of doors through the mill.
100. Parts and progress of window frames through the mill.
101. Parts and progress of windows and screen or shutters through the mill.
102. Parts and progress of stairwork through the mill.
103. Parts and progress exterior trim through the mill.
104. Parts and progress of interior trim through the mill.
105. Parts and progress of mantles, panels, and window seats through the mill.
106. Parts and progress of cabinets and cupboards through the mill.
107. Parts and progress of porch parts and mouldings through the mill.
108. Parts and progress of garden and lawn furniture through the mill.

VII. EXTERIOR FINISH

1. Cutting and nailing horizontal wall sheathing.
2. Setting and nailing diagonal wall sheathing.
3. Cutting and nailing wall-board sheathing.
4. Cutting and laying solid-roof sheathing.
5. Cutting and nailing stripping for shingle roof.
6. Setting window and door frames.
7. Cutting and nailing window and door trim.
8. Hanging shutters and storm sash.
9. Hanging and fitting garage doors.
10. Designing, cutting and nailing water tables and drip caps.
11. Cutting and nailing corner boards and other corner finishes.
12. When and where to have metal flashings applied.
13. Fitting and nailing lap siding and grooved siding.
14. Fitting and nailing shingle siding.
15. Designing, setting and nailing a belt course.
16. Cutting and nailing an open or skeleton cornice.
17. Cutting and nailing a closed or boxed cornice.
18. Fitting and hanging wood gutters.
19. Cutting, fitting and nailing boxed or concealed gutters.
20. Fitting and nailing shingle roofing.
21. Cutting and nailing ridge and hip finishes.
22. Laying outside porch flooring and ceiling.
23. Setting and anchoring porch railings.
24. Anchoring hoods or canopies over entrances.
25. Cutting and setting wooden porch steps.

VIII INTERIOR FINISH

1. Preparation of sub-floor for the finished flooring.
2. Setting the plinth blocks.
3. Cutting and nailing base board.
4. Cutting and nailing base moulding.
5. Fitting and hanging window sash.
6. Setting window stool.
7. Fitting and nailing window casing.
8. Fitting and applying stop beads.
9. Cutting and nailing apron.
10. Cutting and nailing cove and wall moulding.
11. Checking door jambs for being plumb.
12. Fitting and hanging doors.
13. Fitting and setting threshold.
14. Fitting and applying locks and keepers.
15. Cutting and nailing door trim.
16. Laying out and cutting stair stringer.
17. Cutting, fitting and nailing risers and treads.
18. Setting newel posts.
19. Setting railings and balusters.

20. Fitting and nailing nose moulding.
21. Cutting and fitting shoe and fillet moulding.
22. Cutting and nailing brackets.
23. Fitting and nailing mill built units.
24. Cutting and fitting chair rail and picture moulding.
25. Laying out and setting panels and panel moulding.
26. Laying the finished floor.
27. Cutting and nailing shoe moulding.

OPERATION

Locating and checking building corners, and erecting batter boards.

REFERENCES

CARPENTRY (Townsend) pp. 61—70 incl.
CONSTRUCTIVE CARPENTRY (King) pp. 3—6 incl.
CARPENTRY (Griffith) pp. 13—15 incl.
CARPENTRY AND JOINERY WORK (Burbank) pp. 33—37 incl.
CARPENTRY MATHEMATICS (Wilson and Rodgers) pp. 115—116 incl.
BLUEPRINT READING (Dallzell, McKinney & Ritow) pp. 45, 45, Fig. 52, p. 17 (rear of book).

QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant by the "Property Line?"
2. Where are the batter boards placed with respect to the building lines? Why?
3. How do you check your building lines for being square with each other?
4. What is the purpose of the batter boards?
5. What are the general sizes and kinds of material used for batter boards?
6. Is there any necessity for checking batter boards for correctness after they have been placed?
7. What are some causes for them being moved?
8. What is meant by squaring a building?
9. What sheet of the building plans do you refer to for laying out your building corners?

ASSIGNMENTS:

1. Name and describe the tools and instruments used in laying off your building corners and setting the batter boards.
2. Write and give proof for the formula which states the "Law of the Right Triangle" or what is commonly referred to as the 6—8—10 rule.
3. Lay off neatly on a sheet of paper and list your steps of procedure for the building lines and batter boards of a frame house 30′ x 45′ in the center of a square lot 60′ x 140′, cellar to be under the entire building and also the front porch which is 20′ x 8′ and is set in 3′ from the right side of the building.
4. Study the location plan Fig. 52 page 17 in the rear of the blueprint reading book by Dalzell, McKinney and Ritow. List your steps of procedure for setting the building lines and batter boards for this building. Make a neat sketch showing the placement of your batter boards and tell how you checked your points.

OPERATION:

Making and setting column forms for reinforced concrete construction.

REFERENCES:

Concrete Design and Construction (Gibson) pp. 395-401, incl.
Carpentry (Townsend) pp. 189-193 incl.
Materials and Construction (Pratt) page 141, pp. 25-27.
Carpentry Mathematics (Wilson and Rodgers) pp. 134-138 incl., pp. 203-210 incl.

QUESTIONS:

1. What sheet of the plans must the carpenter refer to for sizes and shape of columns to be constructed?

2. Must the carpenter who builds and sets the forms for concrete work ever refer to the specifications? If so, what kind of information does he get, and how does he go about finding that information?
3. What sort of material is used in the construction of column forms, and what are the general sizes used for various parts?
4. How are the sides of the columns held together?
5. Why is an opening left at the bottom of a column form, and how is the concrete prevented from escaping?
6. Where might there be danger to the lives of all workmen in flimsy and improper construction and erection of column forms?
7. What tools and equipment are used in the making and setting of column forms?

ASSIGNMENTS:

1. Give the trade names and definition of all parts of a column form.
2. Make a neat sketch or tracing of at least four different types of "Yokes" or column ties.
3. Make a bill of material for forms to construct 10 square columns 2′ x 2′ x 16′ all having chamfered corners. Forms to be made of wood.
4. Make a reasonable estimate of the time required for one journeyman and one apprentice to construct and erect the forms figured in the above problem under normal conditions.

OPERATION.

Cutting and setting various types of wall bracing.

REFERENCES:

Light Frame House Construction (U. S. Office of Education), pp. 86-93 incl.
Steel Square (Townsend) pp. 11-18 incl.
Carpentry Mathematics (Wilson & Rodgers) pp. 115-119.
Carpentry (Townsend) pp. 111-113 incl.

QUESTIONS:

1. What tool is the best adapted to laying out and cutting wall bracing?
2. What method of setting wall bracing seems to be the most rigid?
3. What other purpose does bracing that has been cut and set between the studs serve besides strengthening the wall.
4. What part of the wall or partition is the most important to be braced?
5. Why do we not place our bracing horizontally or at right angles to the studding?
6. What are the dimensions of lumber used for bracing that is set-in the studding?
7. Which would be the more rigid, a corner post that has the bottom of the brace nailed to the bottom of the post, or a corner post that has the top of the brace nailed to the upper part of the post? Why?

ASSIGNMENTS:

1. Draw a sketch showing the figures used on a steel square for laying out a brace that has a rise of 8′-6″ and a run of 5′-4″ and the way the square would be moved along the board to mark off the correct length and cuts.
2. Draw a front and side view of a stud showing the cut made for let-in bracing.
3. Make a drawing of a wall 18′ long and 8′-6″ high showing where you would place the bracing (between—stud type); there is a door opening six inches from one end of the wall and a window opening half way between the other end of the wall and the door. The door opening is 7′-4″ x 3′-0″ and the window opening is 5′-10″ x 2′-6″.
4. Figure the number of lineal feet of 2″ x 4″ needed for bracing the above wall.

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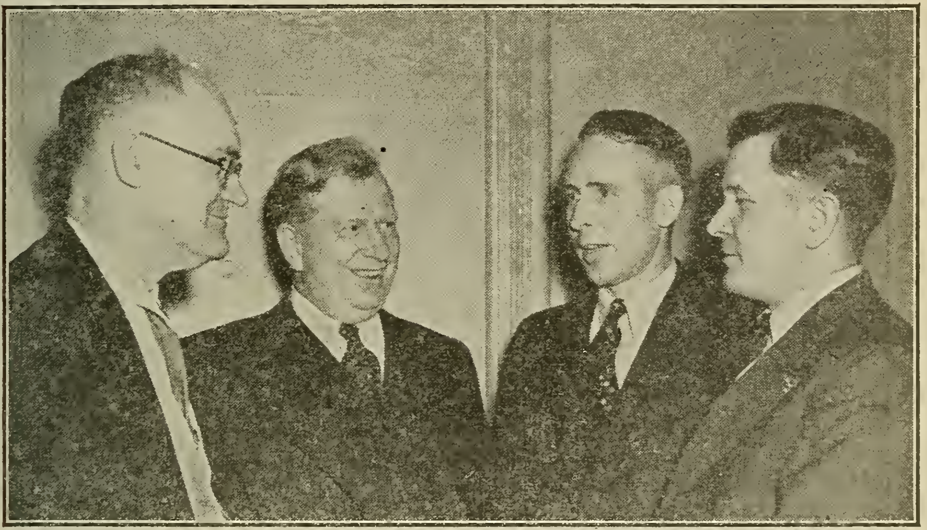
For your country and your union—buy Defense Savings Bonds. Buy them regularly every payday.

Local 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill., Celebrates Union

Local 44 celebrated, March 13th, the thirtieth anniversary of the consolidation of Local 41 of Champaign and Local 1026 of Urbana. Many of the members of the original unions still hold cards.

In November, 1940, Local 1852, of Rantoul, consolidated with Local 44 to promote better working conditions.

Brother John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President, brought the greetings of William L. Hutcheson, General President. He followed this with an interesting outline of this consolidation. He also congratulated the Union on being one of the first to buy Defense Bonds.



(Champaign and Urbana News-Gazette Photo)

Left to Right: **President A. C. Singbusch, of the Twin City Federation of Labor; John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President; President M. E. Lane, of Local 44, and Jay B. Boyd, Financial Secretary and Business Representative, of Local 44.**

Following the business meeting a "Dutch Lunch" was served. This was greatly enjoyed by all present.

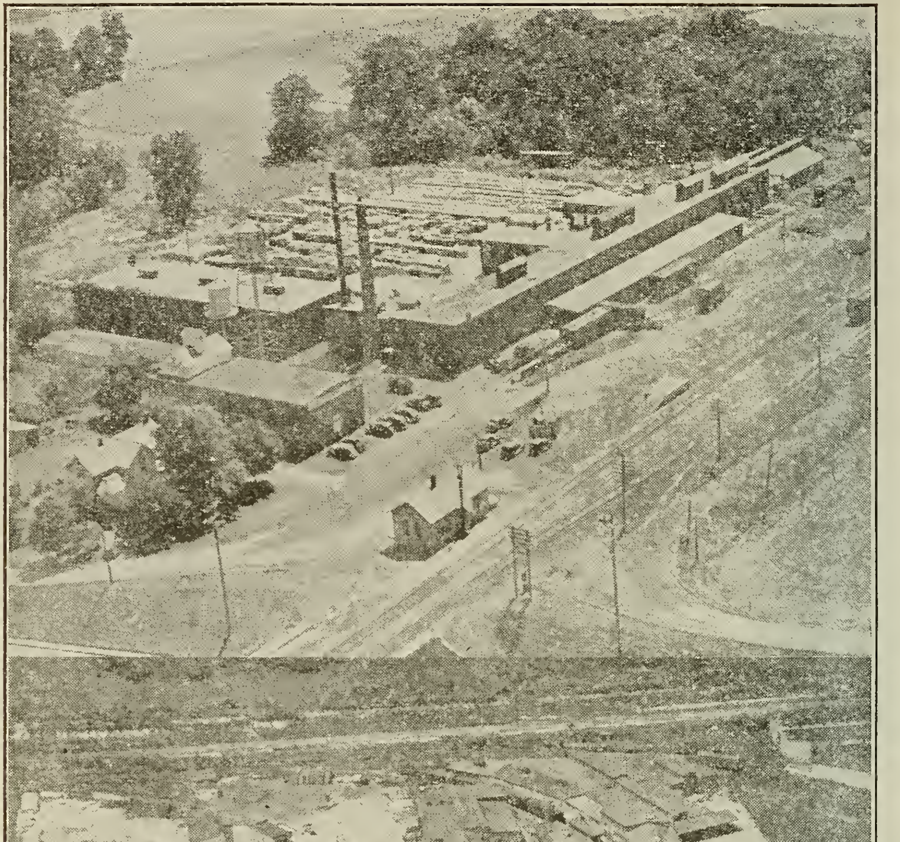
A number of honored guests attended. These included, in addition to Brother Stevenson, President A. C. Singbusch and Secretary W. H. Thompson of the Twin City Federation of Labor, Army Engineering Officers of Chanute Field Air Corps, the Mayor of Champaign and Urbana, the Presidents and Business Representatives of Local Unions of Champaign and Urbana, and also many of the general contractors.

The Weaver-Wall Company

Brookpark & State Rds., Cleveland, Ohio

Weaver-Wall has been in operation since 1923. Decided improvements made from time to time, along with constructive research work, produced such a high quality of Roofing Products that the attention of discriminating buyers of such merchandise was attracted.

Constant improvements during succeeding years, coupled with proper management and a sound sales policy, created a larger volume of sales, to the extent that another roofing manufacturing unit was added to the plant in 1930. As the demand for Weaver-Wall Roofing Products increased, and in order to control the



Above photos show two views of the Weaver-Wall Company plant, Cleveland, Ohio.

quality and supply of raw felt, our own Felt Mill at Avery, Ohio, was acquired in 1938 and enlarged to double its capacity at once.

Because ninety-eight percent of all raw material used by us in manufacturing our products are produced by ourselves or within twenty-five miles of our mills, coupled with six shifts of A. F. of L. Master Workmen, QUALITY CONTROL IS ASSURED!

Directed by A. L. Wall, President; L. H. Stegman, Vice-President; H. McDonald, Treasurer, Weaver-Wall is prepared to continue manufacturing only QUALITY PRODUCTS.... ASPHALT SHINGLES, ROLL ROOFINGS and ASPHALT BRIK SIDINGS.

Texas' Oldest Carpenter Honored

Recently an editorial tribute to J. Judson Stamper, a resident of the Carpenters' Home, in Lakeland, Florida, came to the attention of the General Office, and it is so heart-warming and genuinely sincere that it is reprinted, in part, as it appeared in the Waco, Texas Farm and Labor Journal:

"J. Judson Stamper is 90 years old and for several years as been a resident of the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland. He is well pleased with the treatment he receives in the Home, which is supported by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. Stamper was a carpenter in Waco nearly 60 years ago when the scale of wages was $1 per day and he has seen the scale advance to its present rate.

"He was always conservative, forceful and fair. So far as we know is the oldest Union carpenter in Texas, or maybe in the South. He is in good shape physically and, of course, is 100% for the U.S.A.

"Friends in Waco, and they are legion, join us in words of affection and sincere love of this fine, rugged character and wish him just as many years of life as may be pleasant."

DO YOU KNOW?

Why the Defense Council has asked you to save waste paper, old rags, scrap metal, including old razor blades, tin tubes, tooth paste, cold and shaving cream tubes and old rubber?

Scrap metal makes the steel, brass, copper, lead and other metals for the guns, planes, tanks and ships needed for victory.

Waste paper makes new paperboard to ship munitions, clothing and food for America's fighting men at home and overseas.

Old rubber makes new rubber for our motorized forces—for planes, tanks and battleships and for essential civilian needs.

Old rags make needed materials for emergency buildings, wiping rags for war industries and reworked textiles.

We have never suffered defeat in a war since we won our independence in 1776, but we are nearer to it now than at any time in our entire history. If you have any grievances against England, don't let hate of her contribute to the victory of America's mightiest and sworn enemy.

—Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., Vice-President of Georgetown University.

L. U. No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., Dedicates Building

The splendid new building of Local 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., which was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies attended by many celebrities, has attracted much favorable comment.

After the assembly had sung "America," the invocation was offered by the Reverend R. C. Jahn, and then followed introduction of the officers of Local 74, the five surviving original members of the Local, the members of the Building Committee and the officers of the Ladies Auxiliary. (See also Auxiliary article in the "Yarnin' Basket").

Mayor Ed Bass then conveyed the official congratulations of the City and he was followed by the City Commissioners, and various officials of the County, State and City.

Then followed a solo by Mary Jean Partain and an address by President Gerald Foley of the State Federation of Labor. Music was interspersed by the Leland String Ensemble and other guests, including management representatives also took a bow.

Greetings from General President Wm. L. Hutcheson were extended in his behalf by General Representative "Bob" Weyler, whose remarks were loudly applauded.

While the adults were enjoying themselves in the main hall, the children were not neglected. They had a special entertainment on the first floor, headed by Charlotte, the Wonder Dog.

Altogether, the evening was one long to be remembered and the committee in charge received many congratulations on the successful dedication ceremonies.

DOLLARS TODAY MEAN GUNS TOMORROW. BUY DEFENSE BONDS FOR VICTORY.

Smith Amendment Crushed in Congress

BY the overwhelming vote of 226 to 62, the House of Representatives has crushed the noxious Smith Amendment to the War Powers Bill which aimed to kill every labor protective law adopted by Congress in the last half-century.

The small coterie of labor haters in the House, who advanced this proposal to wipe out labor's wage and hour standards on the false plea of interference with war production, thus were given a stinging licking.

Democrats and Republicans joined regardless of party lines in dealing out a well-deserved rebuke to Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, sponsor of the amendment and the instigator of many other anti-labor measures.

During the debate that preceded the vote, the false arguments presented in behalf of the Smith Amendment were thoroughly punctured and exposed. It was pointed out:

1—That existing wage and hour laws do not limit the hours of work and therefore are not interfering with expansion of war production.

2—That most workers in war industries are now putting in 48, 50 and even 60 hours a week, being paid overtime for hours in excess of 40.

3.—That all the Smith Amendment would accomplish would be to relieve employers of the legal requirement of paying such overtime.

4—That the result would then mean a pay cut for workers and a corresponding increase in the swollen profits of corporations and employers, whether engaged in defense production or not.

5—That since union contracts protected overtime rates of organized workers, regardless of legal protection, those who would be hit hardest and most directly by the Smith Amendment were the oppressed and sweated unorganized workers of the South.

In identical telegrams to Democratic Majority Leader McCormack and Republican Minority Leader Martin, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, warned that the measure would also cause industrial strife, disrupt production schedules and undermine the morale of loyal American workers. The telegram said in part:

"The American Federation of Labor is uncompromisingly opposed to the Smith Amendment. We consider it a threat to America's war effort. This hastily conceived proposal would abolish by a single legislative coup the whole structure of labor safeguards which has been constructed in America over half a century, and which has helped our country achieve its present industrial and economic power.

"The Smith Amendment is false in its basic premise and misleading in its objective.

"This proposal would wreck American labor standards, disrupt war production schedules and undermine the morale of loyal American workers. I earnestly urge Congress to defeat it."

Both McCormack and Martin responded to Mr. Green's appeal by working tirelessly to defeat the measure. The vote of the Republican contingent in the House was especially significant. Only a tiny handful stood up to be counted for the measure while the rest lined up in an almost solid phalanx against it.

Of the numerous and eloquent addresses delivered against the Smith Amendment on the floor of the House, perhaps the most powerful was that of Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D.) of Massachusetts. He emphasized that the

Smith Amendment would increase industrial strife instead of preventing it, and added:

"The front line of this war is in the shops. It is in the factories. It is in the mills. We can lose it or we can win it there. This war will require billions of dollars' worth of raw materials, it will require billions of dollars in money. But it will also require the work of millions of hands and the work of millions of brains.

"We want to be unified. We do not want to be disturbed by sniping at any one particular group. This is an attempt to undermine wage standards that have been established for thirty years and that have been won through hard work, through agitation, through public sentiment favoring them. It will be undermining through the back door, under the guise of 'we are in a crisis,' the very people whose loyalty we depend on now.

"We can lose this war if we slow up our factories or waste our ammunition by sniping at one another. If labor is forced to consume its time and energy trying to protect its very existence, it will not be free to devote all of its talents to the No. 1 job of production. Let us stop sniping. Let us all work together."

(Editor's note: The Smith amendment, referred to in the foregoing article, was the first anti-Labor measure offered by the Virginia Congressman. It was defeated, but Smith's new amendments, now pending, are the ones referred to on Page 3).

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Detroit, Wayne, Oakland and Vicinity District Council Banquet Held

In the Fountain Room of Masonic Temple, Detroit, a large and enthusiastic gathering attended the Annual Banquet of the Detroit, Wayne, Oakland Counties and Vicinity District Council, which was held March 14, 1942.

An attractive souvenir program featured a full-page photograph of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson; also a group picture of the District Council Officers, Delegates and Business Representatives and two pages of "action shots," showing various branches of our trade.

On the inside cover, facing the Chief's picture, was an American Flag, with the words of the National Anthem underneath, and elsewhere through the program were listed the names of the General Officers and the General Executive Board, the Banquet Committee, consisting of A. G. Jackson, chairman, and Brothers McArthur, Wrate, Millar, Lendzian, Stipo, Dolle, Koppin, Potter, Shutes, Johnson and Baker; the menu, featuring a broiled chicken dinner; the artists contributing to the entertainment and greetings from Local Unions 19, 674, 337, 915, 998, 1433, 1102, 1452, 1513, 2265, 968, 982, and 983.

The Toastmaster was President Paul Cornwell, of the District Council, and he presented the invited guests, including A. E. Fischer, representing the General Office, "Mike" Sexton, President of the Chicago District Council; M. H. Alberts, of the Maumee Valley D. C., Toledo; President Frank X. Martel of the Wayne County Federation of Labor; Ed Thal, Secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council; F. G. Pallier, Commissioner and Director of Compensation; Supervisor John Gray of the Building Trades School and Ralph MacMullan, Secretary of the Associated General Builders.

Labor's Arch-Enemy

By FRIEDRICH STAMPFER

Leader of Germany's Underground Labor Movement

FROM my hotel window I gaze out at London's smouldering ruins. Suddenly I remember a building in another place and time, a building on fire. It was the Reichstag in Berlin. We editors of the *Vorwaerts* stood on the roof of our newspaper building on the night of February 27 to 28, 1933, and watched the flames whipping from the Reichstag cupola.

"Hitler fired the Reichstag," one of us said, "and he will set the whole world ablaze."

That night World War II began. It got underway with a blitzkreig by Hitler against the German workers' movement. Four weeks before, Hitler had been sworn in as chancellor on the German constitution. Now he blandly ignored that constitution on the pretext that the Social Democrats and the Communists were the ones who had set fire to the Reichstag.

Hitler's first blitz struck only the workers' press, which was suppressed after the fire. The trade unions were told they would have no cause for apprehension if they would but separate themselves from the Social Democratic party. Isolationists among the trade union leaders said: "Trade unions first." And appeasers said: "Hitler isn't so bad. We will come to terms with him."

But when the trade union leaders entered their offices on May 2, 1933, they found them occupied by the Nazis. Free German trade unions had gone out of existence.

Wholesale robbery of the labor organizations came on the heels of the Nazis' treacherous attack. Their booty amounted to many millions of dollars.

Not only were there, in the aggregate, millions of dollars in the treasuries of the German trade unions, but German labor also owned buildings in cities large and small throughout the Reich, and, in addition, there were printing houses, the factories of cooperative societies, the properties of workers' sports groups and the Volksbuehne Theater, the finest in Berlin. All of these the greedy Hitleries grabbed.

Hitler and his gang stole from the workers of Germany not only their organizations and their organizations' funds and other property but also something else—something much more valuable. That was their freedom. Hitler wiped out the right of wage-earners to express their opinions. He wiped out the right of free voting. He wiped out the right to organize.

Germany's free trade unions Hitler replaced with a fraudulent Labor Front, the major function of which was to extract "contributions" from the workers whom he had succeeded in enslaving. What use was made of the sums collected was not disclosed.

Before Hitler, the German workers had been among the best-paid toilers in Europe and their social institutions had been regarded as models for the entire world. With Hitler's advent to power wages were quickly lowered, and soon hours were lengthened and social protections like unemployment and health insurance were weakened.

Before Hitler, working conditions were determined in free negotiations between equals. Now they were dictated from above. The hateful "labor book" was introduced and a wage-earner's right to move about freely was abolished. Workers were torn away from their families and sent to remote districts, where for the hardest kinds of labor they were paid wages so low that neither they nor their families could live on them.

And nowhere could they register public complaint about these cruel conditions. It was not very long before scarcely anyone dared to express his indignation even in private conversations, for the newly created work police were everywhere. And behind the work police stood the dreaded Gestapo with its torture chambers and its concentration camps.

With diabolical cruelty and cunning, this arch-enemy of labor ground the German workers under the heel of a Nazi oppression.

The German workers did not submit quietly to the new system of brutality. They fought against it wherever and whenever they could. But the odds were terribly against them once the Nazis had become the rulers of the Reich. It must be remembered that the years preceding Hitler's rise to power were years of civil warfare in which many young democratic workers lost their lives defending themselves against the Nazis.

GERMANY'S FUEHRER MURDERS LABOR LEADERS, SMASHES FREE UNIONISM AND MAKES SLAVES OF WAGE-EARNERS

When Hitler became the victor in this internal war by securing appointment as chancellor, he acquired control of the police and the army, where before he had possessed the services only of his own armed gangs.

But despite the heavy odds, the fight went on underground. The long list of victims attests to the fact that the battle against tyranny never ceased. This list extends right down to very recent days.

On this roll of honor are the names of the president of the Metal Workers, Alvin Brandes; the president of the Miners, Fritz Husemann; the president of the Berlin Journalists, Franz Kluehs; the head of the Agricultural Workers, Adolf Schmaus, and of thousands of other heroic labor leaders.

Only a short while ago the name of Rudolf Hilferding was added to the list. He was one of the most famous theoreticians of the European workers' movement, serving as Minister of Labor under the Weimar Republic. Hilferding had gone to France and from there he had fought with the best weapons of science against Hitler and Hitler's foul regime. But Marshal Petain delivered Hilferding up to Hitler and soon afterward Hilferding died in a Paris prison.

The list of prosecutions for "high treason" and "military treason" conducted by Hitler against former leaders of the German labor movement is limitless. In one of the most famous "trials" no less than 600 persons were defendants simultaneously.

"Trials" where fifty or sixty persons are sentenced at one time are not rare. The punishment is often death or life imprisonment. Imprisonment for twelve or fifteen years is commonplace. The sentenced persons, upon completing their terms, often face transfer to concentration camps, which are more feared than the penitentiary, and with good reason.

Numerous indeed are the leaders of labor who were arrested in the Spring of 1933 and have not known freedom since. Their names cannot be disclosed, for publication would mean the immediate murder of the men listed.

According to a secret report of the Gestapo, some 1,700,000 persons have been in concentration camps since Hitler came to power. How many of them are still there is not known. One may assume that every third German trade unionist has been exposed to the tortures of the concentration camp.

When the history of the underground struggle of the German workers is written, the whole world will pay homage to these nameless heroes who risked and even today are risking their lives in a struggle for what many persons regarded as a hopeless case until recently. The individual is nothing compared with the brutal power of Hitler's barbarous system. Nevertheless brave men and women have dared to fight back and they will dare even more when the hour comes. It seems that that awaited time is now not far off.

On December 7 the workers of the United States joined the fight which the best and most courageous German workers have been carrying on for many years. The journalist's prophecy on a night in February back in 1933 came true. Adolph Hitler did fire the Reichstag in order to set the whole world ablaze. His war, began as a blitzkreig against the German workers' movement, is now a war against the workers of all the wide world.

If Hitler were to win, the workers of Europe would be compelled for a long time to produce commodities under the most inhuman conditions. These goods would flood the markets of the earth. In such circumstances American workers could hardly expect to maintain those high standards which they owe to their trade unions.

American workers must decide—today. Either you must help the workers in the Axis countries to rid themselves of the Fascists yoke or you will find yourselves slaves, too.

I urge American labor not to fight against German *workers* but to help German workers by fighting against German *slavery*. I urge American labor to *help the German workers to beat Hitler* and to win a peace which will give them the possibility of human existence. Tell the German workers— and modern invention affords the opportunity—that you regard them as your brothers and that what you want to do is to help them *to be free* again.

President William Green has shown you the right way by pointing out that the struggle is not only for the defense of the free American and British labor movements but also for the reestablishment of the freedom of the German and Italian workers.

The workers of Germany, when they were still free, assisted the workers of many other countries. After Hitler's overthrow they will contribute once again to the progress of laboring mankind if the coming peace but offers them an opportunity to do so.

If and when the hour comes, they will unite with you and work and fight beside you with all their strength for the liberation of the world.

REMEMBER WAKE ISLAND!

How The Press Treats Labor

By PHILIP PEARL

DO YOU believe what you read in the newspapers about labor? Here are a few samples, culled in a single week.

The United Press put out a story, which was widely published, to the effect that the War Labor Board had decided in advance on a formula for settlement of the union shop issue in the steel cases pending before it.

Chairman Davis promptly scotched this lie. "The dispatch is wholly without foundation," he said. Did the newspapers carry this denial prominently? They did not.

Mr. Davis also had something to say about exaggerated press reports about strikes. "The fact is," he declared, "that since early last November the interruption of war production by strikes has been reduced almost to the vanishing point.

Did the newspapers feature this statement? They did not.

Instead, the daily press played up baseless and inflated strike figures put out as anti-labor propaganda by the National Association of Manufacturers. Secretary of Labor Perkins protested. "The Department of Labor has been publishing accurate figures on strikes for the past eight years," she said. "No newspaper ever mentions these, however. But when the National Association of Manufacturers releases a lot of inflated figures, the newspapers fall all over themselves to give them a big play."

Here's another story. Again the United Press was the culprit. It put out a yarn charging that a National Labor Relations Board investigation of company unionism at Curtiss-Wright aircraft plants was delaying airplane production. It was even suggested that the Board's action was holding up parts needed for American planes grounded in the Far East. Anonymous Army and Navy officials were the "authority" for this statement. The story was widely published.

It was immediately and indignantly denounced by the National Labor Relations Board, which charged the story was part of a conspiracy to terrorize the Board into abandoning efforts to protect workers.

"Such attempts to force the Board to abandon its functions have been made before" said the official statement. "The public should know that in each instance it has been the Board's experience that prompt hearings have allayed tension and unrest, which otherwise would have immediate and disastrous consequences. An opportunity to present issues at hearings before labor boards is the method provided by the Government for avoiding strikes and lockouts."

This was an important and significant statement. Did you see it in the newspapers? We didn't, and we made quite a search for it.

Let's take another case. This started with the publication of a Page 1 box in the New York Times to the effect that labor leaders were to be exempted from the draft at the request of the AFL and the CIO. Immediately columnists and editorial writers picked it up with due expressions of horror.

President Green, in behalf of the AFL, forcefully denied that the Federation had ever asked or would ever ask for special treatment of labor representatives. A few newspapers carried a small item on this denial but they buried it far inside their pages.

There were more developments to this story. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Draft Director, discussed it at his press conference. He made it clear that the story has been deliberately twisted and distorted in the press. He denied that the AFL or CIO had asked for special exemptions. He pointed out that the order issued by Selective Service Headquarters did not in fact grant special treatment for labor leaders. The order provided merely that local boards may give consideration to deferring GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY, as well as labor representatives, whose services are considered essential to efficient operation of war production plants.

Did the newspaper give Gen. Hershey's statement equivalent space or position to the original and false story? They did not. In fact, very few of them mentioned his denial at all.

Finally, we should like to call to your attention a story published on Page 1 of the Washington Post which gave the impression that the local musicians' union in the District of Columbia had put its foot down against name band instrumentalists giving their services free for the entertainment of soldiers in Army camps.

Careful reading of this story disclosed the submerged fact that the union had merely insisted that orchestra leaders obtain permission from the union before giving such concerts.

The story percolated to New York and came to the attention of the President of the international union. He promptly branded it as false and misleading. He pointed out that the American Federation of Musicians had waived its rules to permit and encourage free concerts at Army camps by name bands. He did not say, but it's the truth, that members of this union have given a tremendous amount of their spare time free of charge to help cheer up our armed forces and provide entertainment for them. Did the Washington Post correct its original story and print the facts? It did not.

(Editor's Note: One Indianapolis newspaper published the false story on this episode on page one, under a 3-column headline. The next day the same paper published the official denial in two paragraphs, buried on page 22.)

Do you still believe what you read in the newspapers about labor?

◆

A Literal-Minded Stenographer

A new executive, dictating, was in doubt as to the use of a certain phrase, so he said to the stenographer:

"Do you retire a loan?" and the wistful eyed one replied rather drowsily:

"No, I sleep with mama."

* * * * *

Natural Conclusion

With a modest tap on the door, the new office boy entered the boss' room.

"Please, sir," he said nervously, "I think you're wanted on the telephone."

"You think," snapped the boss. "What's the good of thinking?"

"Well, sir, someone at the other end said, 'Is that you, you old idiot?"

* * * * *

Voice on phone: "Is Mrs. Jones at home?"

Maid: "If you is one of de ladies what's going ter play bridge with her, she am. If you ain't, she ain't."

◆

Buy Defense Bonds for Victory so that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

TIMBER AND TAXES

TAXES are always something to argue about. They are always with us. They can't be escaped. You know—that sort of thing.

And they are getting the usual amount of attention for the usual reason. Some of them are not working right. The effect of the ordinary property tax on some kinds of property like timber lands is especially striking.

The figures are more or less familiar. Of the 23 or 24 million acres of forest land in private ownership in the North Pacific country, about 7 million acres have either been foreclosed by the counties for tax delinquency, or the taxes are three years or more delinquent, and transferring the title is just a matter of form. These 7 million acres are well divided between Oregon and Washington—three and one-half million acres each—but in Oregon about a third is merchantable timber, and Washington runs more strongly to logged land.

Now, when that much of the property of a going industry in a couple of thriving States is abandoned for taxes, it's news. Here is a job for the experts if there ever was one. It's easy to say that if there were no taxes there would be no tax delinquency, but that is not an out. We just got through deciding that there is no escaping taxes and some other things.

Back in 1929 the Oregon Legislature passed the forest tax bill. It applied only to deforested land or to land with immature timber; it provided for payment of a forest fee—another name for a land tax—of five cents an acre west of the Cascades, four cents on the east side; and twelve and one-half percent yield when the crop was cut. Somewhere around a million acres in Oregon have been classified. The Washington Legislature passed a similar act, and a considerable area was classified under it. The act looks good—it should work; but as a matter of fact, delinquency keeps increasing, and the lands that are behind in their taxes include holdings that get the special consideration offered by the forest laws. There is no way of telling how much these laws have helped—maybe quite a lot—but it is all too plain that they are not the whole answer.

The deferred timber tax was studied in both States. This proposed law provides for paying the regular tax on the land as it falls due, but holding back the tax on mature timber until it is sold. As soon as he gets his money the happy seller could clatter over to the court house and pay his back taxes. This arrangement has its merits. It is always easier for a man to pay taxes when he has some money.

The plan rather broke down on the question of what some of the counties would use for money between now and the time their timber is sold. In counties with 30 or 40 years cut, that is an item. Plans were considered for building up a state fund to carry the counties until their taxes caught up with them, but this plan also required a certain amount of cash, and the project seems to have been gently abandoned.

Somebody trotted out a plan for a log tax, which did not get very far. It was pointed out that a tax based on log scale would be unfair. High grade logs would pay less than low grade logs. One effect would be that more No. 3 logs would be left in the woods. The assessor is hardly organized to grade every log and assign its true market value to it. No, that won't do either.

Washington put into operation a plan that seems to have helped everything but forest land. The counties had only the property tax to draw on for running expenses, and the property suffered. Sales, excise and corporation taxes were substituted for about half the property taxes. That was a great relief to low income or non-income paying property. Taxes are easier both to pay and to collect when there is cash on hand, but the amount of tax delinquent forest land in Washington remains about as great as it is in Oregon where the property taxes are still high.

The Governor's Legislative Committee in Oregon made a report in 1937. They concluded that taxation was not the only thing that was wrong with timber ownership. They suggested that forest protection of an order that would make timber a stable kind of property would help. Reorganization of timber ownership, in timber farms, to put it on a producing, not a liquidating basis, would stabilize it. This would require public financing. These are the same recommendations that the Joint Congressional Committee made three years later.

The committee also stated that unequal assessments of forest land were common, and were one reason why lands go to the county. The men with high assessments can't take it and quit. That puts the whole burden on the rest of the owners, and some of them quit. Assessments by the State would be more uniform.

About 40 per cent of all property taxes levied in Oregon go for support of the common schools, and there is a whale of a difference between school districts. That also makes unequal assessments. Something like 2,800 different tax imposing, debt incurring, and money spending districts make up the Oregon government. Washington has not quite so may. There are port, road, and irrigation districts, and so on. That is another reason for unequal assessment. When someone's timber gets caught in ambitious school, road, and port district programs, it is easy to see how he might get hurt.

The committee recommended a rather thorough overhauling of the local government, and implied that it is possible to get along with about 90 per cent of these small units. The county unit system has worked well where it has been tried. They decided to try for more efficient and less costly government, which is easy to say but hard to put over. Equitable assessment of rural real estate, shifting taxes from unproductive to income producing property, and reorganizing the local governments, looks as though it would get more substantial results than "special legislation for the sole benefit of forestry." Quite likely they have something there.

Unions Take Part In Victory Book Gathering

More than a million and a quarter usable books have been collected during the first month of the Victory Book Campaign, jointly sponsored by the American Red Cross, the USO and the American Library Association in order to provide reading material for men in the armed forces. Goal of the campaign is 10 million books.

Of the first 15,000 to be collected, 10,000 went with the expeditionary forces, officials of the committee announced. Others are to be shipped to Army camps, USO centers and placed at desks of Travelers' Aid, so that books will be available to the uniformed men whether on station, on leave or traveling. Still others will be placed in ship's libraries for use of the crew and passengers. Marines ordered out to far bases will have urgent needs for additional reading materials.

All branches of public libraries, in addition to Red Cross chapter headquarters, are receiving donations of books during the campaign. Technical books are in great demand, with non-fiction books on all subjects being sought.

Many local unions and auxiliaries, as well as city central bodies, are taking part in the campaign, making collections at meetings and placing boxes in union offices for collection purposes. Locals of the Bookbinders' Union in various cities have volunteered to repair the books needing attention before distribution.

How to Contact Americans in Enemy Lands

REGULATIONS under which personal messages to civilian residents of enemy or enemy-occupied territory will be accepted by the American Red Cross have been announced. Under the rules of the Office of Censorship, such communications may be forwarded only through the international channels of the Red Cross.

Thirty-seven hundred chapters of the Red Cross have been provided with forms on which messages will be sent. These chapters also have copies of the regulations. The forms are in English and French, the latter being adopted as an international language in this service.

Red Cross societies of Germany, Italy, Japan or enemy-occupied nations will cooperate in handling of messages. Whenever possible the original message from the United States will be shown to the addressee and the reply will be written on the back.

Messages will ***NOT*** be accepted for residents of neutral or friendly countries because regular postal channels are open for such communications. Inquiries in regard to the welfare of prisoners of war, interned civilians or men in the American armed forces are handled under different regulations by the Red Cross, also through chapters.

Regulations provide:

1. Letters cannot be accepted. The communication must be on a Red Cross form provided by the chapter.
2. Messages must be of purely personal or family nature. They must be confined to 25 words and should be in English. If a foreign language, English translations must be attached.
3. Abbreviations, nicknames, phrases or codes in place of customary references, or descriptions of a person, firm or location, or other similar information must be avoided.
4. No mention may be made of politics or military subjects, defense materials, shipping or weather conditions.
5. Persons employed on munitions or other government work must not mention that fact in writing abroad.
6. No mention may be made of geographic names or business matters.

More than 100,000 inquiries of a similar nature had been handled by the Red Cross Inquiry Service prior to America's entry into the war.

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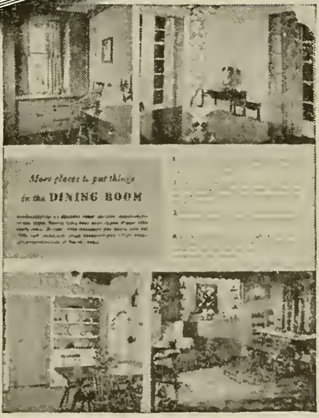

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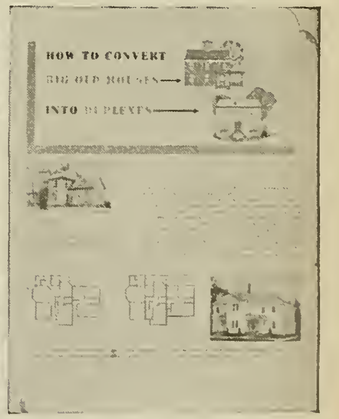

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REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, FEBRUARY, 1942

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

August 21, 1941.

Red Bank, N. J., L. U. 2250.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective October 20, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

August 22, 1941.

Helena, Mont., L. U. 153.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective September 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

August 26, 1941.

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 2224 (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective November 26, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

September 2, 1941.

Tucson, Arizona, L. U. 857.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Middletown, Conn., L. U. 1512. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective November 3, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

September 5, 1941.

Carlinville, Ill., L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c and $1.05 to $1.12½ per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective October 20, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mascoutah, Ill., L. U. 765.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.50 per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective October 4, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective October 3, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Hartford City, Ind., L. U. 1738.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c for house work and $1.00 for commercial work to $1.00 per hour on all types of work, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

September 9, 1941.

Glens Falls, N. Y., L. U. 229.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective October 21, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Bangor, Maine, L. U. 621.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Port Angeles, Wash., L. U. 1303.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Marysville, Calif., L. U. 1570.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective November 24, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hollywood, Fla., L. U. 1947.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

September 11, 1941.

Roswell, N. M., L. U. 511.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25 per hour, effective October 28, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., L. U. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.42 6/7 to $1.60 per hour, effective November 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

September 17, 1941.

San Diego, D. C., San Diego, Calif.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective October 21, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Huntington, L. I., N. Y., L. U. 1292.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.42 6/7 to $1.60 per hour, effective October 5, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

De Land, Fla., L. U. 1328.—Movement for an increase from 75c to $1.25 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective November 15, 1941. Official sanction granted.

September 29, 1941.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. 116.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

September 30, 1941.

Atlanta, Ga., L. U. 225.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

October 22, 1941.

Fox River Valley, D. C., St. Charles, Ill.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 43.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Connellsville, Pa., L. U. 321.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective October 27, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 438.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective October 24, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Peru, Ind., L. U. 932.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Sioux City, Ia., L. U. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective November 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. 1049.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c on residence and $1.00 on commercial, effective November 3, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Roseville, Calif., L. U. 1147.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 3, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Marinette, Wis., L. U. 1246.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c per hour to $1.00, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

October 22, 1941.

Topeka, Kan., L. U. 1445.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective December 7, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Abilene, Texas, L. U. 1565.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective November 17, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Tulare, Calif., L. U. 1578.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective November 2, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hibbing, Minn., L. U. 1609.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

El Dorado, Ark., L. U. 1683.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective December 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Hinton, W. Va., L. U. 1874.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.12½ per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective December 15, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lakewood, N. J., L. U. 2018.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective November 22, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Frankfort, Ky., L. U. 2058.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective December 1, 1941. Official sanction granted.

October 31, 1941.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., L. U. 46.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 507.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pontiac, Ill., L. U. 728.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

New Bethlehem, Pa., L. U. 811—(Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour for millmen and $1.00 for journeymen, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Temple, Texas, L. U. 1971.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective November 12, 1941. Official sanction granted.

November 4, 1941.

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective December 3, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Manchester, N. H., L. U. 625.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marshalltown, Ia., L. U. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective October 11, 1941. Official sanction granted.

Lubbock, Tex., L. U. 1884.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective November 4, 1941. Official sanction granted.

November 5, 1941.

Sacramento, Calif., L. U. 1618—(Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.06¼ to $1.25 per hour, effective January 5, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Taft, Calif., L. U. 1774.—Movement for an increase of wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1942.

November 25, 1941.

Booneville, Ark., L. U. 1985.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective December 7, 1941. Official sanction granted.

November 29, 1941.

Middlesex, D. C., Stoneham, Mass.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Edwardsville, Ill., L. U. 378.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Elwood, Ind., L. U. 652.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective December 30, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Shreveport, La., L. U. 764.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ for journeymen and $1.25 for foremen to $1.25 for journeymen and $1.37½ for foremen, effective November 8, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 4, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Greenville, Miss., L. U. 984.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective December 1, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Annapolis, Md., L. U. 1126.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, effective December 23, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wilmington, N. C., L. U. 1165.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective December 16, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Prineville, Ore., L. U. 1625.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective October 4, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Stevens Point, Wis., L. U. 1919.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective February 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Columbus, Ohio, L. U. 2077 (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 2, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Meridian, Miss., L. U. 2313.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective December 29, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 3, 1941.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 89.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective January 15, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 3, 1941.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Sandusky, O., L. U. 940.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective February 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 1941.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, one week's vacation with pay, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Norwalk, O., L. U. 2273.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective December 15, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 8, 1941.

Rockville, Ind., L. U. 588.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective December 4, 1941. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 9, 1941.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 15, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 8, 1942.

Portsmouth, O., L. U. 437.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, for journeymen and $1.25 to $1.62½ per hour, for foremen, effective February 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 9, 1942.

Miami D. C., Miami, Fla.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective January 12, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls D. C., Providence, R. I.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.17½ to $1.42½ per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Amsterdam, N. Y., L. U. 6.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Springfield, Ill., L. U. 16.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Springfield, Ill., L. U. 16—(Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Macon, Ga., L. U. 14.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Steubenville, O., L. U. 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Rochester, N. Y., L. U. 231. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Easton, Pa., L. U. 239.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 5, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Waterville, Me., L. U. 348.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 532.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Everett, Wash., L. U. 562.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective January 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

January 9, 1942.

Elkhart, Ind., L. U. 565.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hawthorne, Nev., L. U. 632.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 5, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective February 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Cairo, Ill., L. U. 812.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.37½ per hour, effective February 2, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Danbury, Conn., L. U. 927.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marseilles, Ill., L. U. 1037.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.25 on residential and $1.37½ per hour on commercial work, effective January 22, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Welch, W. Va., L. U. 1109.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1.10 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Berea, Ky., L. U. 1270.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, and the 40-hour week, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., L. U. 1337.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

San Francisco, Calif., L. U. 1541.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c and $1.00 to 60c and $1.20 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Biloxi, Miss., L. U. 1667.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ and $1.25 per hour, effective January 12, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Monroe, La., L. U. 1811.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Waterloo, Ia., L. U. 1835.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Carlyle, Ill., L. U. 1851.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour ,effective February 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Mo., L. U. 1925.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Chico, Calif., L. U. 2043.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.20 per hour, effective March 12, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Okawville, Ill., L. U. 2106.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective January 19, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Durant, Okla., L. U. 2201.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 24, 1942. Official sanction granted.

McComb, Miss., L. U. 2285.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Park Falls, Wis., L. U. 2798.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective January 21, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 3, 1942.

Wheeling, W. Va., L. U. 3.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 (per hour) for millmen and $1.25 for outside to $12.00 per day, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Savannah, Ga., L. U. 256.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective February 3, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Camden, N. J., L. U. 393.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.80 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Fairmont, W. Va., L. U. 428.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 595.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pana, Ill., L. U. 648.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Fort Edward, N. Y., L. U. 673.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective March 5, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Dubuque, Ia., L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Lorain, O., L. U. 705.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Texas City, Tex., L. U. 973.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective February 3, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Hillsboro, Ill., L. U. 1290.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective February 17, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Ware, Mass., L. U. 1630.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective March 2, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver, Wash., L. U. 1715.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.35 per hour, effective February 3, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Fort Bragg, Calif., L. U. 2143.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

White River Junction, Vt., L. U. 2256.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 21, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Astoria, Ore., L. U. 2419.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour, effective February 18, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 4, 1942.

Richmond, Ind., L. U. 912.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.20 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Grand Island, Neb., L. U. 1187.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Carpenters' Home,
Lakeland, Florida.
February 9, 1942.

Regular meeting of General Executive Board was held at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning February 9, 1942.

Board Member Guerin absent on account of sickness.

The General President was authorized to invite President Green of the American Federation of Labor to appear before the General Executive Board now in session, relative to certain matters in which the Brotherhood is interested.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Md., Policy No. 23836—Passenger Elevator insurance in the sum of $5,000.00 for one person, and limit of $10,000.00 for any one accident arising out of operation of said elevator at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana. Policy expires October 12, 1944.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Md. Policy No. 12474, Freight Elevator insurance in the sum of $5,000.00 for one person, and limit of $10,000.00 for any one accident arising out of operation of said elevator in Printing Plant, 516 Hudson St., Indianapolis, Indiana. Policy expires October 12, 1942.

General Insurance Company of America, Kansas City, Mo., Policy No. 1044-F--1343, in the sum of $54,000.00 covering Fire, Tornado, Windstorm, etc., (including all fixtures) on building at 222 East Michigan., Indianapolis, Indiana. This is a full coverage policy. Policy expires October 12, 1946.

Merchants Fire Insurance Company, Denver, Colo., Policy No. 25710, in sum of $46,000.00 covering Fire, Tornado, Windstorm, etc., on building (including all fixtures) at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. This is a full coverage policy. Policy expires December 23, 1946.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Md., Policies Nos. 102, 589 and 1,007,450—Compensation Insurance on all employees of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. These two policies are general in scope and cover all accidents in line of duty of employees, as well as sickness arising out of such accidents, and premiums are based on payroll of the organization and such premiums are adjusted yearly in accordance with the amount the books show has been paid out in wages and salaries. Policies expire October 12, 1942.

Report of General Secretary for year ending June 30, 1941, received and filed for future reference.

Report of delegate to the Fifty-seventh Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in the city of Calgary, Alberta, in September, 1941, was received and approved by the General Executive Board.

Report of Delegates to the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in Seattle, Washington in October, 1941, was received and approved by the General Executive Board.

Report of Delegates to the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in Seattle, Washington, in October, 1941, was received and approved by the General Executive Board.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Seattle, Washington, in October, 1941, was received and approved by the General Executive Board.

The General President appointed the following Committee on inspection of rooms in the Home: Frank Duffy, Arthur Martel, and S. P. Meadows.

February 10, 1942.

Request of Local Union 113, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Request of the Fox River Valley District Council, St. Charles, Illinois for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Request of the New Mexico State Council of Carpenters for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Accounting of appropriation, previously made to the Washington-Oregon District Council of Furniture Workers, Seattle, Washington—received and filed.

Accounting of appropriation previously made to the Spokane District Council, received and filed.

Accounting of appropriation previously made to Local Union 1442, Chattanooga, Tenn., received and filed.

Accounting of appropriation previously made to Local Union 788, Rock Island, Illinois, received and filed.

Accounting of appropriation previously made to Local Union 2001, Mill and Furniture Workers, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, received and filed.

Accounting of appropriation previously made to Local Union 2688, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, received and filed.

Accounting of appropriation previously made to the Central Washington District Council, received and filed.

Accounting of appropriation previously made to Local Union 2907, Weed, California, received and filed.

The General President submitted to the General Executive Board the request of Local Union 2656, Newberry, Michigan, for permission to circularize other Local Unions for donations to buy a Hall, and after careful consideration of same the request was denied.

Request of Local Union 746, Norwalk, Conn., to increase the quarterly pension was laid over for further consideration.

Appeal of Brother Oscar Olson, Madison, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General President in the case of Oscar Olson, versus Local 314, Madison, Wisconsin—re the election of Delegates by said Local Union to the State Council of Carpenters. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Leo J. Alcorn, a member of Local Union 483, San Francisco, Calif., from the decision of the General President in the case of Leo. J. Alvorn versus the Fresno County District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 367, Centralia, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of Mrs. Florence Thalman, wife of Brother Oscar Thalman, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the claim was not filed within the six months' limit, as provided for in Paragraph B, Section 53, of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed, as Paragraph E, Section 25, of our General Laws specifies that: "Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its officers."

Appeal of Local Union 367, Centralia, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of William L. Good of Local Union 367, Centralia, Illinois, for the reason that the claim was not filed with the General Treasurer within the six months' limit as provided for in Paragraph B, Section 53, of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed, as Paragraph E, Section 25, of our General Laws specifies that: "Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its officers."

Appeal of Local Union No. 367, Centralia, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Mrs. Nina Thomas, wife of Brother E. I. Thomas, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that the claim was not filed with the General Treasurer within the six months' limit as provided for in Paragraph B, Section 53 of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed as Paragraph E, Section 25 of our General Laws specifies that: "Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its officers."

Appeal of Local Union 367, Centralia, Illinois, from the action of our Legal Department in ruling that the claim on account of the death of Charles Sprouse, former Financial Secretary of Local Union 367, Centralia, Illinois, could not be considered for the reason that said Charles Sprouse was short in his accounts to Local Union 367, Illinois, and therefore not in good standing, and out of benefits. The ruling of our Legal Department was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1024, Cumberland, Md., from the action of the General Treasurer in only allowing $200.00 on account of the death of T. F. Karns, of Local Union 1024, Cumberland, Md., for the reason that he was not five years a member. The record shows that T. F. Karns was not a member for five years. Therefore the Board sustained the action of the General Treasurer and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Local Union 316, San Jose, Calif., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Disability Claim of Wm. R. Parr, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that said Brother was not one year a member when the accident happened, and the claim was not filed with the General Treasurer within two years, as specified in Paragraph B, Section 51, of our General Laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1363, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Paul Gluth of Local Union 1363, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 620, Vineland, N. J., from decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Wm. L. Hall, a member of said Local Union, on death of his wife, Isabelle T. Hall. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

The General President appointed the following committee on Inspection of Stock and Supplies: M. A. Hutcheson, Harry Schwarzer, and R. E. Roberts.

February 11, 1942.

Local Union 1201, Borger, Texas—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour to take effect February 13, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home commenced and continued the balance of the day.

February 12, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

L. U. 1313, Mason City, Iowa.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.05 to $1.25 per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

L. U. 898, St. Joseph & Benton Harbor, Michigan.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

L. U. 1033, Niles, Michigan.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 2202, Price, Utah.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37 ½ to $1.50 per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

L. U. 1449, Lansing, Michigan.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour to take effect April 18, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 1477, Middletown, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.40 per hour effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

A full and complete report was made to the General Executive Board by General Counsel Carson on the San Francisco Indictment Case. After a thorough review and discussion of all the facts as presented by our attorney, it was moved, seconded and carried to place the direction and supervision of the case on appeal in the hands of the General President.

February 13, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

February 16, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

Cuyahoga County District Council, Cleveland, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Oregon.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.37½ per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 1324, (Boxmakers) Rochester, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages and the forty-hour week, effective March 16, 1942. Official sanction granted. When a General Representative is wanted the General President should be requested to send one sometime in advance.

L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 183, Peoria, Illinois.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 790, Dixon, Illinois.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.35 per hour and the forty-hour week, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 1265, Monmouth, Illinois.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 2061, Austin, Minn.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, which carries with it that the forty-hour week must go into effect at the same time.

L. U. 1295, Hornell, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

L. U. 965, DeKalb, Illinois.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.30 per hour effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 1933, Claremore, Okla.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour effective March 7, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 1485, Laporte, Indiana.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company of Baltimore, Md. Renewal of Bond of the General Treasurer in the sum of $50,000.00 for one year from February 1, 1942, to February 1, 1943, was referred to the Legal Department.

Appeal of Local Union 2034, Dundas, Ontario, from decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Alice E. Nelson, wife of Brother Wm. Nelson, a member of Local Union 2034, Dundas, Ontario. As new evidence has been presented to the General Executive Board which not submitted to the General Treasurer, the claim was referred to the General Treasurer for further consideration and review.

Appeal of Local Union No. 574, Middletown, N. Y., from the action of the General Treasurer in notifying said Local Union that before further consideration could be given to the claim on account of the death of Arthur C. Kniffin, a member of said Local Union, it would be necessary for said Local Union to return the full amount of the pension checks he received, to which he was not entitled, on account of the Local Union not reporting him when he went in arrears. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim of Louis Kantrovitz, for the reason that on September 30, 1939, said Louis Kantrovitz owed six months' dues and suspended himself from the organization, which the Local Union did not report to the General Office. The decision of the General Treasurer, therefore, was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

February 17, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the General Executive Board in accordance with the invitation extended him by General President Hutcheson on request of the General Executive Board and gave a detailed explanaation of matters in which the Brotherhood is particularly interested.

As the report of the Delegates to the Sixty-First Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Seattle, Washington in October, 1941, shows that that Convention did not adopt, approve, or concur in the request of the Machinists over millwright work, their claim should not receive further consideration. This fact has been made clear to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by General President Hutcheson. The Board approved the action of the General President on this matter.

February 18, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

Appeal of Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of John Kasemeyer, a member of Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan for the reason that on June 30, 1940, this brother went three months in arrears and never squared up in full before he died, October 17, 1941. The Local Union did not report him to the General Office when he went in arrears and he received his pension checks amounting to $72.00, which must be returned to the General Office by the Local Union. The decision of the General Treasurer was therefore sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 842, Pleasantville, N. J., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Chas. F. Theis, a member of Local Union 842, Pleasantville, N. J., for the reason that at the end of February, 1934, he went three months in arrears and never squared up in full thereafter. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

February 19, 1942.

Audit of the Books and Accounts of the Home concluded.

L. U. 841, Carbondale, Illinois.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour effective April 2, 1942. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

L. U. 425, El Paso, Texas.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour effective in 90 days. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 2087, Crystal Lake, Illinois.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to 1.12½ per hour and from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective January 3, 1942. Sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement must be for the shorter work week.

L. U. 881, Massillon, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 2425, Glendive, Montana.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted without financial aid with the understanding that the next movement must be for the shorter work week.

L. U. 2083, Red Wing, Minnesota.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour effective March 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

L. U. 1236, Michigan City, Indiana.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour effective April 20, 1942. Official sanction granted.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

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Need for Prayer

Three cheeky lads of the Scotch village accosted the minister and fired the question at him: "Ha'e ye heard the news?"

"No."

"The de'ils deid!"

"Is that so?" replied the cleric, looking at them with great compassion. "Then I must gang and pray for three fatherless laddies!"

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This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

A Reminder

If you will consult your November, 1941, issue of the The Carpenter, you will find an editorial entitled "People in Glass Houses." In that editorial, based upon a Washington dispatch to the Indianapolis News, it was shown that certain members of Congress, especially those who hate Labor, are always ready to investigate Labor Unions but are never willing to have themselves investigated.

Just to refresh your memory, here is the concluding paragraph of the dispatch from Washington referred to above, and which dealt with the scandalous indifference of members of Congress to the huge mail conspiracy and abuse of the franking privilege, which led to the conviction of an employe of Congressman Fish's office as well as the conviction of George Sylvester Viereck, master Nazi spy, who duped several Congressmen into permitting the franking privilege abuses:

"Congress, despite a penchant for investigation, never likes to investigate itself. Although fewer than a dozen members are involved in the present scandal and some of these unwittingly, not a Senator nor a Representative has voiced a demand for an inquiry. The mail conspiracy disclosures have passed virtually unnoticed as far as Congress is concerned, and yet the cost to the Government of transmitting franked mail about equals the amount of postal deficit each year. If the franking privilege were restricted to its original purpose of transmitting, postage free, official mail and essential Government printed matter, the postoffice department, which is the largest business concern in the world, would be a self-paying agency."

Now, with Viereck and Congressman Fish's clerk in jail, have the members of Congress, who are quick to investigate Labor matters, done anything about correcting the mail frauds perpetrated under their very noses, aye, even condoned and assisted by some of the very members themselves? They have not! But they have once more resumed their howlings and yappings against Labor. Despite the sound shellacking administered to the Smith Bill, which would have destroyed all Labor's gains for the past half-century, we have seen the same Mr. Smith, and the same Mr. Vinson, and Cox and Hoffman and all the rest of the gang renewing their attacks on honest, decent, hard-working, loyal American mechanics, and attempting anew to reduce union members to industrial slavery.

And this, mind you, despite the fact that the war production chief, the heads of the Army and Navy Departments, and the President of the United States himself have all gone on record as advising Congress that *anti-Labor legislation of the type of the recently introduced Smith-Vinson Bill, is absolutely unwarranted and unnecessary.*

Let us quote from the concluding paragraph of the November editorial in The Carpenter:

"But the next time one of these gentlemen in Congress gets up and proposes to investigate alleged Labor evils, then let the WHOLE LABOR PRESS of the United States, with one voice, turn on Congress and demand that it first clean its own house before casting stones elsewhere!"

Truly, people in glass houses should either refrain from casting stones, or, at least, pull down the shades to hide their shame, their hypocrisy and their unfairness.

Magazines Boost Price 100%

While denouncing newspapers and magazines for their hostility to workers and farmers, Senator Prentiss M. Brown (Dem., Mich.) during a recent Senate debate related this highly illuminating incident:

The "Saturday Evening Post," which has "repeatedly and bitterly attacked farmers and workers," Brown said, "sent its manager to Washington during consideration of price control legislation to urge that periodicals be exempted from price freezing.

"We granted the request, and I think we did the right thing," Brown said, but added:

"Only a few days ago the 'Post' announced 100 per cent increase in its subscription price an increase of from 5 to 10 cents a week. 'Liberty,' 'Collier's' and other magazines have followed suit. This means a tremendous sum taken from consumers each year.

"I have not seen any editorial comment condemning these magazines for profiteering. But when farmers ask a 10 per cent increase, or workers seek a 5-cent-an-hour raise, they are bitterly condemned by both the magazines and newspapers."

Brown might have noted that newspapers are not saying anything about the magazines because they, too, are packing up their prices.

Senator Brown disclaimed any animosity toward the "Saturday Evening Post," whose business manager, he said, was a college chum and a fraternity brother.

"I simply wish to observe," he declared, "that it comes with poor grace for these magazines which are getting so much to denounce workers and farmers for demanding so little."

Patriotic Citizens Buying Defense Bonds

Approximately 7,000,000 persons, including tens of thousands of organized workers, have bought Defense Savings Bonds, according to an estimate made by the Treasury Department.

This is encouraging, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, stated, but he pointed out that the ultimate goal of the Defense Savings Program is to enroll all gainfully employed workers, numbering approximately 40 million.

The January sales of Defense Bonds doubled the December record, reaching a new monthly high of $1,060,547,000. "The buyers of Defense Bonds have thus met almost half of the entire cost of the Nation's war effort in January," the Secretary declared.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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JOHN R. STEVENSON
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

YOUR BIRTH DATE IS VERY IMPORTANT

Many requests have been sent to the Local Unions in the form of letters and notices in the quarterly circular, as well as individual notices, asking that the members be sure that their date of birth is correctly given this Office. Within the past six months, it is noted—particularly since defense work requires, in many instances, birth certificates, that many of our members are advising the Local Unions that they have given an incorrect date of birth at the time of making application.

This, many times has the effect of changing the members' classification; particularly in the status of members who joined between the ages of 50 and 60 years, as well as those who joined the organization as apprentices, and there are instances where the age of members has been shown as over 60, which would show their membership as that of an honorary member.

This information is being conveyed to the membership in order that they might thoroughly understand the consequences of giving the wrong birth date, *and there is one thing which each member must bear in mind and that is*—that when a claim is made for funeral donation, the correct birth date of the member is shown on the certificate of vital statistics which is necessary before the claim can be properly recognized and if this date does not correspond with the date of birth given by the member, when he joined, it may be the means of depriving him of the benefit to which he would be entitled had he shown his correct date of birth at the time of his initiation.

It is to the interest of any member who has given an incorrect birth date to the Local Union at the time he became a member, to submit proper proof to the Financial Secretary of the Local Union as to his correct birth date, in order that same may be changed at this Office before a claim is made for donation.

A correct copy of birth certificate, or other legal paper, properly sworn to, should be submitted to this Office by the Secretary of the Local Union.

Business Agents, Secretaries, or others, when writing Applications of New Members, Should Be Most Particular to Show Correct Birth Date of Applicant.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2338	Niles, Mich.	3030	Central Point, Ore.
2341	Muskogee, Okla.	2345	Davenport, Ia.
3026	Klamath Falls, Ore.	2346	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
3027	Lenoir, N. C.	2347	Sitka, Alaska
2342	Hobbs, N. M.	2348	North Sydney, N. S., Can.
3028	Council, Ida.	2349	Rockland, Me.
2344	Merrill, Wis.	2350	St. Jerome, Oue., Can.
3029	St. Louis, Mo.	2351	Rhinelander, Wis.

$1 Insures Whole Family

The Pioneer Life Insurance Company is now issuing a family group life insurance policy that insures the entire family. Everyone from the baby to grandparents up to 80 years of age, aunts, uncles, cousins, and in-laws can be included for the one low cost of a dollar a month for all.

The Pioneer Life Insurance Company is offering this insurance without medical examination. The Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to $3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other polices that the applicant or his family might have. The Company has on deposit with the Illinois Department of Insurance over $100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on the outside back cover of this magazine. Write to them for all the information and remember, no agent will call on you at any time.

GET INTO SOMETHING

The human mind to be healthy must have a certain amount of practice in concentration. If you are not vitally, enthusiastically, youthfully interested in something, get interested in something—even if it's only some kind of play. If you can become vitally concerned about some particular work—that is best of all. If you prefer to concentrate on a hobby, that is better than nothing. But the mind cannot be healthy without the exercise of concentration. An idle mind keeps the door constantly open to all sort of destructive thoughts. And destructive thoughts help tear down both mind and body.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother O. Beck, Local 373, Fort Madison, Ia.
Brother Jacob Braunschweig, Local 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Brother Nicolas Deescher, Local 848, San Bruno, Calif.
Brother J. E. Faulkner, Local 562, Everett, Wash.
Brother Christian Heiden, Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brother Nelson D. Lane, Local 969, Welland, Ont., Can.
Brother W. M. Lynch, Local 668, Palo Alto., Calif.
Brother J. F. P. Magee, Local 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother C. L. Napier, Local 64, Louisville, Ky.
Brother W. S. Rutherford, Local 213, Houston, Texas.
Brother Andrew A. Sonne, Local 867, Milford, Mass.
Brother S. P. Tally, Local 2024, South Miami, Fla.
Brother George Waldow, Local 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother Amer A. Wiley, Local 716, Zanesville, O.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union No. 176, Newport, R. I., Buys New Home

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 176, of Newport, R. I., has bought the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society building for a home. It will be named "Labor Temple" and will house all Local Unions for their meetings and club rooms.

At one time the Father Matthew Society was an active local organization with a large membership and they built a new home back in 1906 and for thirty-six years this building was the scene of numerous basketball games, dances and other entertainments.

The new home has two stores on the street floor, and hall and meeting rooms in the upper stories. The building was purchased by the carpenters for $7,500.

On March 2nd, Local 176 held its first meeting in the new home with a large attendance of between 700 and 800 members.

President Carl A. S. Anderson officiated. Plans for renovation and remodeling were voted by the body, and it was also voted to have an entertainment and an "Old Timers' Night" for the fifty-sixth Anniversary, to be held April 25th in the new home.

The Hall was built from plans of the late J. D. Johnston, one of the old members of 176. The hall runs along the south boundary of Newton Court, extending back from Thames Street a considerable distance.

The members of Father Matthew Society will still hold meetings and have one of the rooms for club purposes in the building.

The new address is Labor Temple, 398 Thames Street.

Fraternally,

John A. Walsh, L. U. 176.

Local No. 1595, Conshohocken, Pa., Has Annual Dinner

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 1595, Conshohocken, held its annual banquet Saturday evening February 21, at the T. K. Hall. One hundred and seventy-one members and their wives and friends enjoyed the dinner. Honor guest of the evening was Burgess David Jones who congratulated Local 1595 on their success.

Michael J. McDermott, general representative, praised Local 1595 for it fine work in Montgomery County. Secretary-Treasurer John J. Cregan of the Metropolitan District Council, lauded Local 1595 on the annual affair and the growth of the Local.

Metropolitan District representatives present were: James McFadden, David Shearn, John A. Kelly, Thomas Smith, William Ferry, Harry Tabor, James Cassidy, and Walter Cox. Refreshments were served, followed by four acts of vaudeville which were enjoyed by everyone present. Dancing was enjoyed for the balance of the evening.

The committee: Thomas Smith, Chairman; Francis Clark, William Hobbs, John P. Rahm, Jr., William White, Harold Hood, Mahlon Buler, Edward Howard.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas Smith, Treasurer.

Stockton, Calif., Mayor Belongs to Local 266

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local No. 266 are proud to say "Our Brother" when speaking of His Honor, Raymond O. Robinson, newly elected Mayor of Stockton, California.

Stockton, noted for its inland port, has a population of 60,000.

Mayor Robinson has been an active member of Local No. 266 since 1923, a trustee of the Carpenters' Local for nine years and was president in 1928. He has been a member for the City Council for the past six years, is known for his honesty, loyalty and fairness and has received the support of others than Organized Labor.

On the strength of friendly relations created by such men as Mayor Robinson it has been possible for the Building and Construction Trades Council to consummate agreements which have eliminated strikes for many years.

January 24th, from 2 to5 P.M. Open House, at which refreshments were served, was held at the Civic Memorial Auditorium to honor Mayor Robinson. This was sponsored by the Building and Construction Trades Council and was well attended by members of Labor and by City Officials.

Fraternally yours,

B. E. Russell, Recording Secretary.

PICK 'EM OUT

Gentlemen: One who can disagree without being disagreeable.
Pessimist: One who, when he has the choice of two evils, takes both.
Optimist: One who looks out in the dark and sees a light which isn't there.
Cynic: One who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.
Bore: A man, who, when asked about his health, tells you all about it.
Self: What you are when you think nobody is looking.
Diplomat: A man who remembers a woman's birthday, forgets her age.

Does your union own a share in America? If not—see that some of its funds are invested in Defense Savings Bonds now.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

The Yarnin' BASKET

Ladies, Take Good Care of Those Cars!

Industry must drive ahead faster to help beat Hitler and Hirohito, but car owners must drive slower in the same cause, and since women use cars daily in shopping and hauling children to and from school, they should remember that speeding automobiles eat up exorbitant amounts of rubber and fuel—vital war materials—and parts wear out faster. And with no new cars rolling off the assembly lines for civilian users, you'll have to make the one you've got last longer.

Here are a few of the things that happen when you push down the pedal:

> If you consistently drive well under 50 miles an hour, your tires should give you 25,000 miles or more of service. Drive over 60, and your tires may last *only half* that distance.
>
> At 30 miles an hour the average car should travel one thousand miles using only one quart of oil. As you push the pedal down, your car uses up more and more oil, until at 70 miles an hour it will take from *six* to *seven* quarts of oil for that same thousand miles.
>
> Again, at 30 miles an hour the average light car will use about 47 gallons of gasoline in traveling a thousand miles. The faster the car is driven the more gasoline it burns, until, at 70 miles an hour, you'll need between 70 and 75 gallons of gasoline to cover that thousand miles.

The safety motto of the 1930's—"Drive slower and you'll live longer"—should be amended, according to the Consumer Division, to make the motorist's war slogan of 1942, "Drive slower and speed victory."

And don't forget, slower driving not only will save rubber, metal, and fuel for the nation's war stocks, but it will save you money as well.

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Auxiliary No. 292, Vancouver, Wash., Activities

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 292, of Vancouver, Wash., extends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

In 1939, the Auxiliary seemed to take a new lease on life, with regular meetings twice a month, and several new members were initiated.

In January, 1940, we affiliated with the State Ladies Auxiliary of the Carpenters Council, and sent two delegates to the State Convention, in April, held at Hoquiam, Wash., and we were honored by having our Local Auxiliary Secretary, Mrs. O. S. Abrahamson, elected to the office of Treasurer of the State Council.

The State Convention, for 1941, was held in April, at Everett, Wash., and Sister Abrahamson was elected to the office of President of the State Council, which made us very happy and proud, to have one of our members so honored. We feel that Sister Abrahamson is very capable and is having a very good year, considering conditions.

Seven members of our Auxiliary accompanied Sister Abrahamson, to Camas, Wash., a few months ago, and conducted the Initiation. She also installed the officers and instituted a new Auxiliary there.

A picnic is held each summer, with the Carpenters' Local No. 1775, which is always a success.

Once a month, a "pot-luck" luncheon is held at the home of a member. At these luncheons, birthdays are observed, with handkerchief showers, and wedding anniversaries, with a gift for the member.

This past Fall and Winter, our members have been knitting and sewing for the Red Cross, and some are attending classes, sponsored by the Red Cross.

At each meeting we have a "penny drill," and this fund goes for Defense Stamps.

A scrap-book is being kept of Auxiliary clippings from the newspapers.

Our meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month, at the Carpenters' Hall.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Arthur Hodgkiss, President.

Auxiliary No. 222, Butte, Mont., Has 35 Members

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters' No. 222 was organized in July 18, 1929, with twenty-five members, of which only four charter members remain at the present time.

At the beginning of our auxiliary organization we had a real enthusiastic Union leader. We prospered in giving union labor week, and everyone in Butte became interested and union-minded over the benefits they derived from joining their respective Craft Unions.

We had a few years of hard times to struggle through, but there was always enough of the members true to the colors to help pull the organization through. Now we have a wonderful auxiliary of thirty-five members. We have a meeting every second Thursday of the month and have a social every third Wednesday of the month. We also have an anniversary party once a year with Brother Carpenters joining us. Last year all of the members helped to sew on a quilt and we had a very good income from it. We also help other organizations when ever urgent help is needed.

We feel very proud of our Brother Carpenters, as they have been grand to us in every respect.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 222.
Bertha Lungdren,
Victoria Ferkovich, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 343, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Extend Greetings

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary 343, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. again greets Sister Auxiliaries with interest and goodwill. Since our last article in the Journal some months ago, we have been working hard to earn the progress we enjoy.

At Thanksgiving we give well-filled baskets of food to less fortunate families.

We have a *Secret Sister Club,* which helps to maintain a friendly spirit in our group. Identities of each Secret Sister will be revealed at our annual Birthday dinner. which the ladies only hold just previous to election of officers in June. We enjoy a banquet and theater party in a body and our first party proved so popular, we voted to repeat each year.

Our annual Christmas party was well attended. After a program, each child was given a gift and candy. Lunch was served to all.

We realized $85.00 from a card-party, at which we had a drawing of a well-filled hope-chest. All articles in the chest were donated and embroidered by our members.

Our Christmas gift to the Home in Lakeland was subscriptions to three popular men's magazines.

The Brothers of Local 322 entertained the ladies with a Valentine dance and party.

Many of our Sisters are sewing for the Red Cross, and we are very proud to announce that we have purchased a $100.00 Defense Bond.

Fraternally yours,
Elizabeth C., Recording Secretary,
Auxiliary 343, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Auxiliary No. 386, Chattanooga, Tenn., Enjoys New Hall

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Ladies Auxiliary No. 386, of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 74, met to organize in the new Labor Hall on Georgia Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn., with 25 ladies present.

The following officers were elected; President—Mrs. Guy Hobbs; Vice-President—Mrs. T. U. Parks; Treasurer—Mrs. Leslie Ainsworth; Financial Secretary—Mrs. Paul Payne; Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. F. Graves; Warden—Mrs. A. W. Souder; Conductor—Mrs. Elmo Davis; Trustees—Mrs. F. H. May, Mrs. W. P. Brenton, and Mrs. Carl Brooks.

When the new building was dedicated, the ladies prepared and served refreshments, consisting of cold drinks, cookies, cigarettes and cigars. The music was furnished by Joe Lelands string ensemble. Mary Jean Partain, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Partain, sang three songs, one being written by her sister and dedicated to the building committee. It was all about carpenters and was very interesting. Mrs. Partain is an active member of the Auxiliary.

Before each meeting the ladies meet for a social chat in the beautifully furnished Lounge.

The building is equipped with a modern kitchen, from which the ladies serve sandwiches and coffee each Friday night to members of Local 74, who attend their regular meeting.

Members of Local 74 presented the Auxiliary with a refreshment vending machine, profits from which go in the Auxiliary treasury. At present the Auxiliary is engaged in a membership drive to reach a set goal. They would appreciate communication from other Auxiliaries as to their activities.

The Right Key

First Stude—Thieves stole everything in the anatomy professor's room last night.

Second Stude—Did they break down the door?

First Stude—No—used a skeleton key.

BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS!

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 163

Figuratively speaking, stair building and roof framing are twin brothers. Not exactly identical twins, but nearly enough alike so that when one is thoroughly understood, the difficulties of the other will have been mastered, or nearly so. Stepping off a stair horse or stepping off a rafter involves the same principles. In both instances you must know the run and the rise in order to proceed. There is a difference, however, in the figures used on the square. For the rafter, the figure "12" is the base figure, while the rise varies with the pitch of the roof; but in stepping off a stair horse, both the run and the rise vary in different stairs—in other words, there is no base figure to use in framing a stair.

When the recent defense program was started, at a certain cantonment, carpenters had to pass an examination before they could go to work. Among the almost unheard-of questions that were asked was this one: "What is a haunch board?" Apprentices, of course, couldn't answer the question, and when they went to old veterans of the trade with the question, the veterans couldn't answer it. The question was tossed about unanswered until it finally came to us, and we couldn't answer it. Curious, we dug into every book we had on carpentry, but none gave the answer. Webster's Unabridged dictionary probably came the nearest to it by defining haunches of an arch. But one day we contacted a carpenter who came out of the locality where the list of questions originated and he told us that a "haunch board" was what is commonly called a beam side in form building. "Haunch board" might be the proper term for a beam side, but with us, common usage is the authority. The proper term for a beam side is "beam side." All of which reminds us that our trade is almost without a well-known, reliable glossary of terms. One needs only to work in different localities to discover that not all carpenters use the same terms for the same things. On the other hand, every community has its quota of smart-alecs, who amuse themselves by sending the apprentice on a wild goose chase, looking for a round square, a ten-foot yard-stick or a wood stretcher. Terms that in themselves carry a contradiction, but that sound as reasonable to the inexperienced as many other terms that he hears. We have never had anything but contempt for the man who amuses himself at the expense of the apprentice with the cheapest of worn-out, borrowed wit.

We have prepared a glossary of terms used in stair building and are giving it here:

Angle Newel. A newel located at the angle of a well. Also called, angle post.

Baluster. A little column set between the hand rail and the stringer of a stairway—sometimes called banister.

Bearer. A winder support.

Box Stringer. A closed stringer.

Bull-nose. The first step of an open stairway, terminating with a semi-circle.

Cap. The top finish of a newel.

Carriage. Stair horse. Sometimes called stringer or string.

Circular Stair. A stair with steps radiating, in plan, from a common center. A winding stair.

Closed Stringer. A front stringer that is housed.

Cockel Stair. A winding stair.

Cove. The moulding nailed under the nosing.

Curtail Step. The first step of a geometrical stairway, terminating with a curve whose radius is constantly decreasing.

Curve Out. A concave on the face of a front string.

Cut-and-miter. A stringer cut square for the treads and mitered for the risers.

Cylinder. The well of a geometrical stairway.

Dog-leg Stair. A platfrom stairway in which the front stringers come directly over each other.

Double Return. A stairway with a main flight, and two return flights, or wings.

Easement. A curve in a hand rail, as a goose neck or ramp.

Elliptic Stair. A stair with steps converging so they will form an elliptic ring as a whole in plan.

Fascia. The finishing board on the landing beam.

Fillet. Blocks used to fill in between balusters at the top and bottom. A flat moulding.

Flight. A section of stairs reaching from one landing to another.

Flyer. A straight step.

Front String. The stringer on the open side of an open stair.

Geometrical Stair. A stairway with a continuous hand rail in which all the turns are made on a curve, or circle.

Glue. A preparation used for uniting joints in stairs. To unite with glue.

Going. The run of a step. The run of a flight of stairs.

Goose Neck. A hand rail bent like the neck of a goose.

Half-space Landing. A half-turn platform.

Half-turn Platform. A landing on which a half turn is made on passing over it.

Hand rail. The rail of a stairway to hold to when ascending or descending.

Hand Rail Screw. The bolt with which two pieces of hand rail are held together; also called stair bolt.

Header. The rough timber carrying the ends of the joists partly cut out for the stair opening.

Head Room. The distance between the ceiling line of the header to the nosing line of the stair.

Head-room Header. The header of a wall hole that establishes the head room.

Horse. A carriage. Sometimes called rough stringer.

Hollow Newel. A newel stairway with a well in the middle.

Housed. Gained, or routed.

Housed Stringer. A stringer that is housed both for the risers and for the treads.

Knee. A convex bend in the back of a hand rail.

Landing. The floor space at the head or at the foot of a flight of stairs. The platform between two flights of stairs.

Left-hand Stairway. A stairway with the hand rail to the left, going up.

Newel. A post to which the hand rail is fastened. A newel post.

Nose-and-miter. The return of a nosing on a step of an open stairway.

Nosing. The round edge of a tread that projects beyond the riser. The piece that projects beyond the last riser of a flight of stairs, corresponding with the nosing of a step.

Open Newel Stairway. A stairway with newels at the angles.

Open Stringer. A stringer with the rise of the steps cut on a miter and the going cut square. The stringer on the open side of an open stairway.

Pitch. The general slope or inclination of a stair.

Pitch Board. A templet for marking the steps on stringers and stair horses.

Platform. A landing.

Platform Stairway. A stair with landings.

Quarter-space Landing. A landing on which a quarter turn is made on passing over it.

Quarter-turn Landing. Same as quarter-space landing.

Quarter Cylinder. A quarter-circle turn in a well of a geometrical stairway.

Ramp. A bend in a handrail. An easement.

Right-hand Stairway. A stairway with the hand rail to the right, going up.

Rise. The perpendicular distance between two floor levels connected with a flight of stairs. The perpendicular distance from the top of one step to the top of the next step.

Riser. The vertical part of a step that supports the tread.

Run. The horizontal distance between the face of the first riser and the face of the last riser of a flight of stairs. The horizontal distance between the face of the riser of one step and the face of the riser of the next step, or the going of a step. The going of a flight of stairs.

Semi-circular Cylinder. A cylinder that makes a half-turn.

Scroll Step. A curtail step.

Skirting Board. A board that joins onto the risers and treads of a flight of stairs and is nailed to the wall. Also called skirt board.

Soffit. The member nailed under a fascia to cover the joint between it and the plastering. The under side of an open stair.

Springing Tree. A stair horse.

Stair. Stairs or stairway.

Stair Bolt. A bolt for holding two pieces of hand rail together.

Staircase. The chamber into which the stair is built. A complete stairway.

Stairs. Same as stair or stairway.

Stairway. A flight of stairs or steps. A staircase.

Step. The combination of a riser and a tread.

Story Pole. A pole on which the elevations of the steps of a stair are marked.

Straight Flight. A flight of stairs having the steps parallel and at right angles to the stringers.

String Board. The board next to the well hole which receives the ends of the steps. A stringer.

Stringer. The board to which the ends of the steps are fastened. A string board.

Stringer-horse. A stringer that at the same time acts as a horse. A horse of a plank stairway.

Stringer-piece. One of the longitudinal pieces supporting the treads and risers of a flight of stairs.

Templet. A platform.

Tread. The horizontal part of a step.

Trimmer. A beam in the frame of a well hole running parallel with the joists.

Wainscoting. Paneled wall lining for halls and stairways.

Wall Stringer. The stringer next to the wall of an open stairway.

Wedges. Tapering pieces of wood used to hold the treads and risers in place in a housed flight of stairs.

Well. The space occupied by a stair. The open space between flights of stairs. A well hole.

Well Hole. The opening cut into the floor for a stair.

Well Staircase. A stair having a well, as distinguished from one occupying all the space left for it.

Wreath. A haliacally curved hand rail.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Architectural Drawing

PART 17

By L. Perth

The attention of the students has been very frequently called to the fact that the subject of architectural drawing is based upon strictly mental processes. Thus, if the architect or engineer is engaged in the preparation of a drawing, his main purpose is to convey specific information to others pertaining to the construction of a machine or a part thereof, or the erection of a structure.

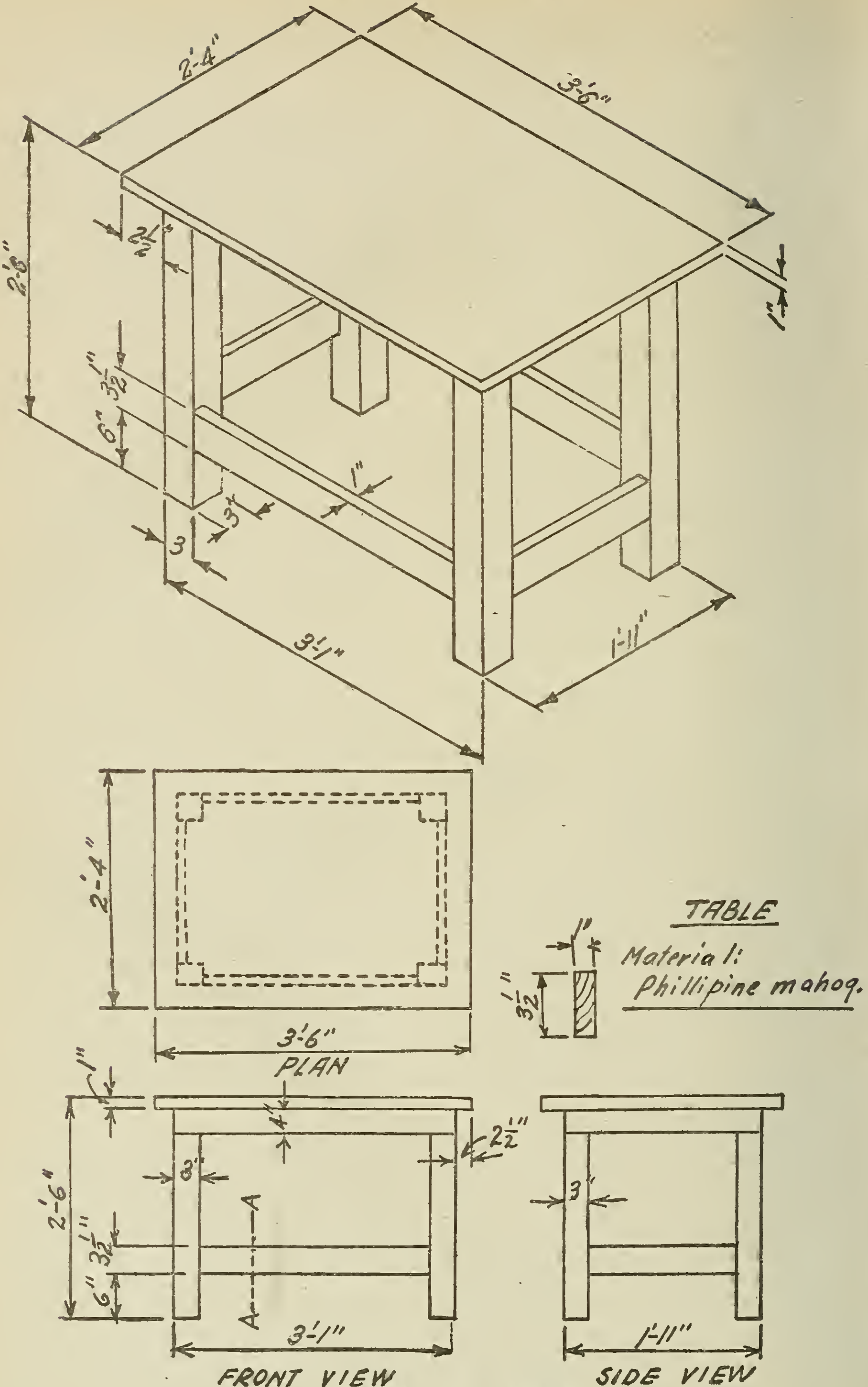
In order to convey information or instruction of any nature by means of graphical representation, there must be an idea which is to be expressed by means of a drawing. This idea exists in the mind of the individual as an image of the object when completed.

The general appearance as well as details are being very definitely visualized and placed on the drawing in a systematic way. This is what was meant by a mental process mentioned in the beginning of this article.

It is evident that an object made or already in existence would require no drawing. A house already erected does not require the services of an architect. However, a proposed structure can never be constructed unless complete drawings have been prepared.

The object to be made may originate independently in the mind of the architect or engineer, or its description may be related to them by some one else who is not versed in the graphic arts. Thus the party delegated to design the object to be built, whether it be a dwelling, bridge, automobile, airplane or steamship, creates in his mind the picture of the object, elaborates upon it and when it reaches the stage that it may be expressed on paper, drawings of it are being prepared.

The process of how drawings are being made, the instruments, appliances and materials used, was described at length in the beginning of this series. It was also emphasized that those who are studying architectural drawing must develop the habit of accuracy, neatness and punctuality in details, as well as a certain measure of artistry, so as to make their production appear as near perfect as will be made possible by their natural talents. Artistry, however, is


2'-4"
3'-6"
2'-6"
2½"
1"
3½"
6"
1"
3½"
3
3'-1"
1'-11"
2'-4"
3'-6"
PLAN
TABLE
Material:
Phillipine mahog.
1"
3½"
1"
4"
2½"
3"
A
A
2'-6
3½"
6"
3'-1"
FRONT VIEW
3"
1'-11"
SIDE VIEW

FREEHAND SKETCHING

not always essential to a well made architectural drawing so far as its adaptability for construction purposes is concerned.

In all our previous discussions no mention was made in regard to sketching, or rather freehand sketching, a subject not only very essential but indispensable for everyone who is engaged in the preparation of drawings.

Freehand sketching, as the name implies, is the ability to make a sketch without the use of drawing instruments, or freehand. The only requisites for a freehand sketch are a pencil, a piece of chalk or charcoal and a piece of paper, cardboard or any other surface upon which lines may be drawn. The appearance and workmanship are of no importance whatever. All that is necessary is to reproduce the shape of the object in mind as true in similarity as is possible. And anyone who is capable of drawing a line certainly has the capacity to make an outline of a simple object. As was already stated, the appearance and workmanship are not essential.

The importance of being able to make a freehand sketch cannot be overestimated. Sketching is the very first step in the process of making a drawing. The architect delegating his draftsman to prepare a drawing, gives him a rough sketch with all the additional information from which the latter produces a finished drawing. No one has ever attempted to produce a finished drawing without preliminary sketches, prepared either by the individual making the drawing, or by someone else.

Very frequently sketches are being used instead of drawings in the shop or on the construction job where the time element is very limited or there are no facilities to get in contact with the drafting force. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sketches, no matter how crude, should contain all the information and data a finished drawing is required to contain. The only difference between the rough sketch and the completed drawing is that the latter is drawn to scale with the use of drawing instruments and the draftsman has exercised care to make it look workmanlike and pleasing.

The accompanying drawing represents a vivid illustration of freehand sketching. The object is a table shown in isometric projection and dimensioned as well as this sort of graphical representation permits. This is a pictorial view of the object and consequently we assume that this is the picture, existing in the mind of the originator, which he wishes to make a reality.

With this picture in our mind, we proceed to make a freehand sketch in the shape of a working drawing which naturally contains three views: plan, front and side view. All the necessary dimensions naturally should accompany each view and such information which is essential for production purposes should be supplied with the sketch.

No attempt should be made to use any instruments whatever in the process of making a freehand sketch. Thus you will develop the ability to make free hand sketches whenever the occasion arises, and you will discover how helpful this ability will prove to be in your daily pursuits.

It is strongly suggested that students should grasp every opportunity to make sketches either from objects or drawings in use, or better still, try to express their own ideas, no matter how plain they may be. Practice makes perfect and there is no substitute.

Wants Information

A brother writes:

"I have seen some of your articles and think they are a great help. Could you explain to me how to install a window frame in an old house that is sided? Can this be done without removing the siding? Would you use single or double header? Should the new frame be set level, even though the house is out of level? Can the plastering be cut so the wall will not have to be patched?"

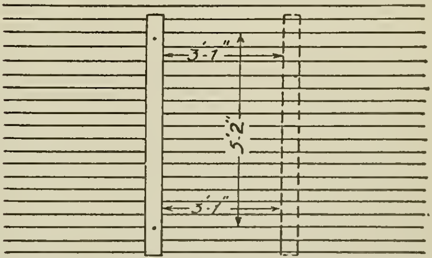


Fig. 1

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This brother's problem is a practical one, and I am answering it by means of the illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows the location of the new window. I am showing with figures the size of the frame, measuring from outside edge of the casing to outside edge, and from the bottom of the sill to the top of the head casing. At A, I am showing a straight-edge fastened to the siding as a guide for the saw in cutting the siding. At B, by dotted lines, is shown where the straight-edge is fastened to cut the siding on the other side. When the cutting is done, remove the siding where the window is to be installed. This done, allow enough for pocket room for the weights and enough head room so the frame will go in, and cut out the boxing and studding accordingly, which should bring the opening up to that shown in Fig. 2.

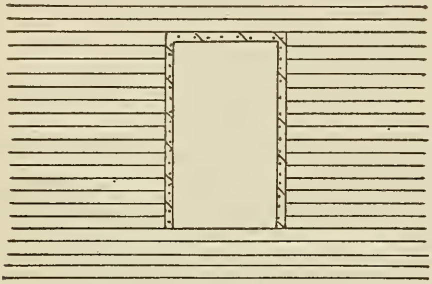

Fig. 2

Fig. 3 shows the frame installed, and Fig. 4 shows how the edge of the casings should be beveled back (just the reverse from the ordinary casing bevel) which is pointed out at A.

Ordinarily the boxing will support all the weight that is over the window, and in such cases a single header will answer the purpose, but if there is an extra load to be carried directly over the window, then the header should be governed by the amount of weight it must carry. A double header does not always answer the purpose. In many instances double 2x6s set on edge are necessary, and in cases of wide openings, often wider material should be used.

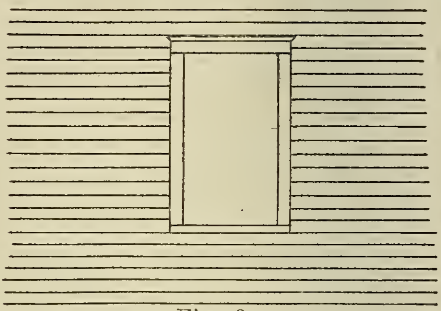

Fig. 3

For cutting the plastering, mark the opening on the wall, making it large enough to admit the frame without difficulties. Then with a chisel cut out a strip of plaster where the lath have to be cut, leaving the edge of the plastering, that stays on the wall, straight. Then cut the lath in line with the straight edge of the plastering. When the lath are cut, start at the top and remove them one by one, being careful to again leave the edge of the plastering, that says on straight, both at the top and at the bottom.

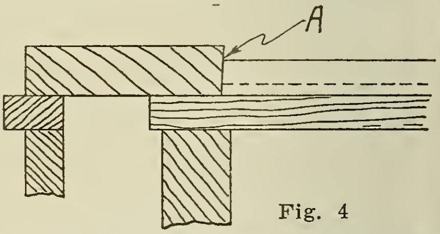

Fig. 4

If the building is much out of level and can not be leveled, then a sort of compromise should be made between the old and the new, but if the building is only slightly out of level, and it does not make it look bad, then I see no reason why the new frame should not be set level.—H. H. S.

◆

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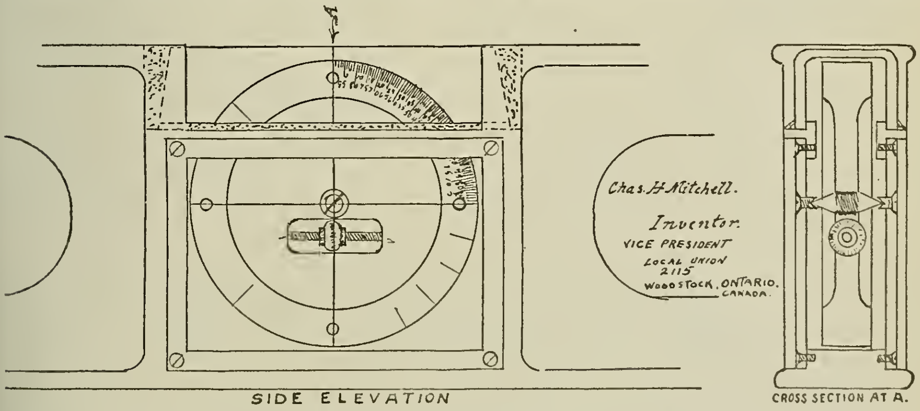

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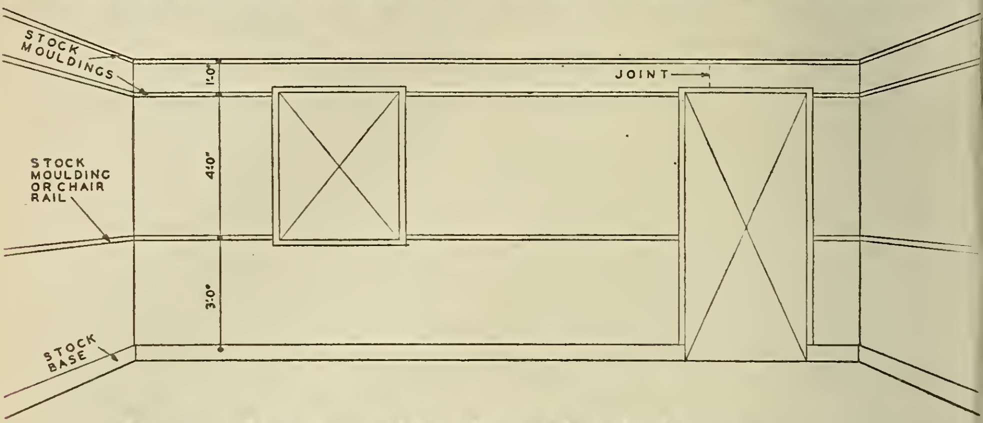

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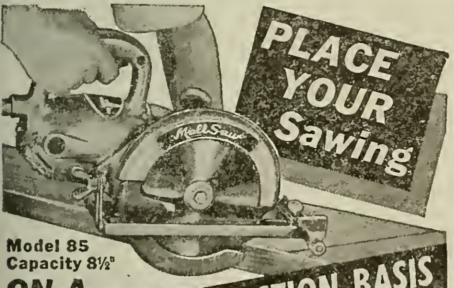

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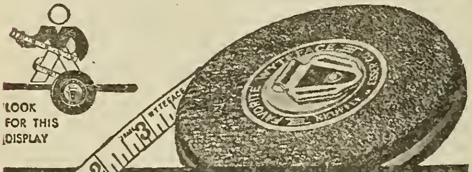

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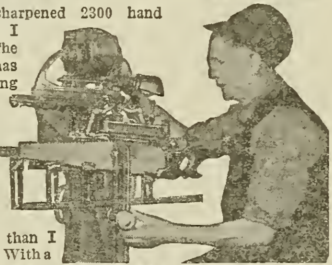

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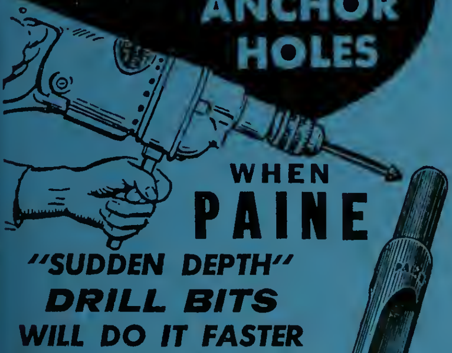

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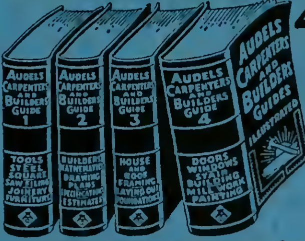
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The CARPENTER

MAY 1942

Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away.
Rose-red and blood-red
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam aright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag!
To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat
And fifers shrilly pipe!
Your flag and my flag—
A blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—
It never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!

Your flag and my flag!
And, oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed—
Red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glorified all else beside—the red and white and blue!

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881. REGISTERED 1903.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

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Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

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THE CARPENTER

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

Page

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 61
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal. 64
Empire Level Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 64
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 63
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. 63
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y. 64
Millers Falls Company, Greenfield, Mass. 3rd Cover
F. P. Maxson, Chicago, Ill. 62
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill. 63
Skilsaw, Inc., Chicago, Ill. 64
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

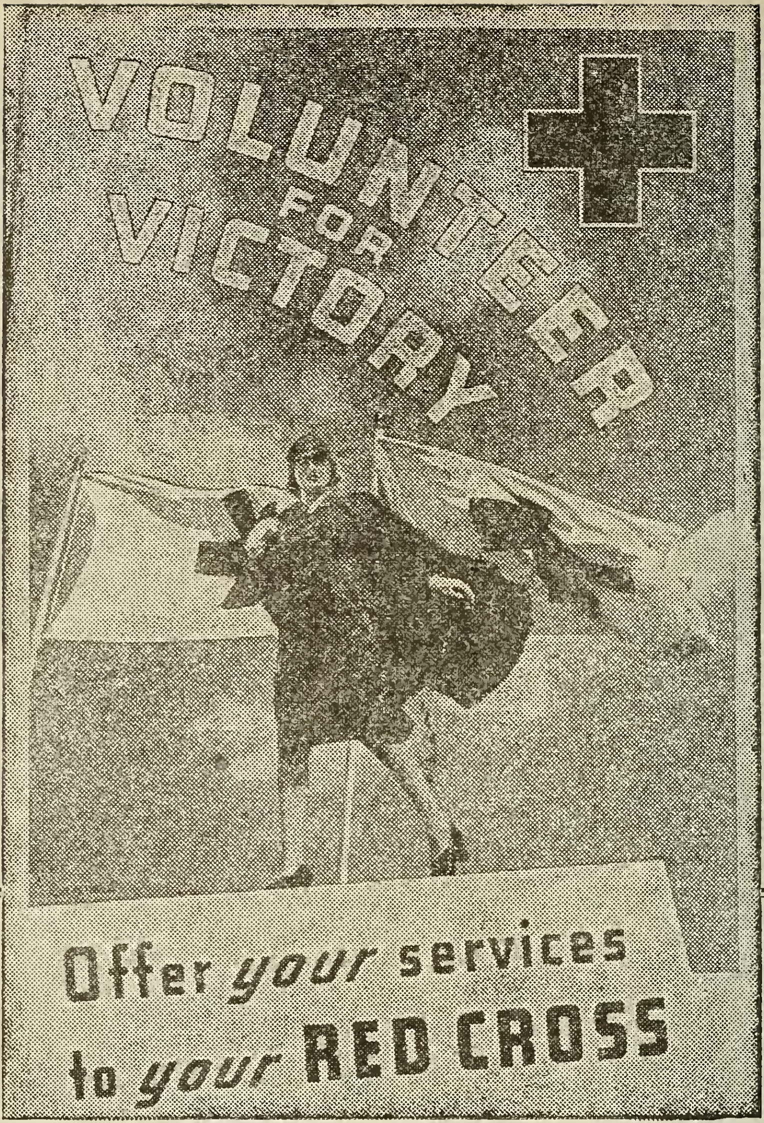
Calbar Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 64

Insurance

Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill. 4th Cover

Technical Courses and Books

American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. 63
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cover
D. L. Stoddard, Indianapolis, Ind. 62
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 64


VOLUNTEER
FOR
VICTORY
Offer your services
to your RED CROSS

The Volunteer Special Services of the American Red Cross are enrolling thousands of patriotic women to help in the vital Red Cross wartime program.

Services of the Red Cross for which volunteers are being sought include: nurse's aide corps, motor corps, canteen corps, production corps, hospital and recreation corps, home service corps and staff assistance corps.

Volunteers are asked to apply at the headquarters of the local chapter.

GENERAL MacARTHUR PRAISES LABOR

TORY Congressmen and newspaper publishers who have been trying to exploit the name of General Douglas MacArthur as a ground for slandering labor were given a thumping rebuke recently by the great military leader.

In a cablegram to President William Green of the A. F. of L., MacArthur made it plain he appreciated the splendid job being done by American workers to back up the soldiers at the front. He reiterated his praise of labor in a press conference at U. S. Army headquarters in Australia.

The soldier-hero, who is the idol of people of all nations now fighting the Axis, sent his message in reply to earlier cables by Labor leaders, who pledged that American labor will toil to the last ounce of energy to equip the nation's fighting men.

"We're behind you, General," Green wired. "Your fearlessness and skill in the face of overwhelming odds make every last one of us proud to be an American. * * * We pledge we will build for our armed forces the finest and best war weapons the world has ever produced."

Here is MacArthur's reply:

"Appreciate deeply your message which has just reached me. Labor has played a magnificent part in every great war our Republic has fought. That it will do so again and prove the indestructible backbone that will determine the present vital struggle is my firm conviction.

"I have complete trust in the mighty effort I feel sure you will put forth.

"Labor never has failed the Army or the Nation. May God bless you for your splendid patriotism."

The American public can judge whom to believe: General MacArthur or biased Congressmen and publishers.

◆

A million dollar food bill—that's what the army pays *every day* to keep our soldiers well-fed. Your dollars invested in Victory Bonds *every payday* will help foot the bill.

Radio Newscaster Hits Critics of Overtime

ELMER DAVIS, Columbia Broadcasting System's star news commentator, charged in a broadcast March 23 that the backers of the drive against the Wage-Hour Law had stirred up a war within a war to gain their ends.

"That," Davis told his nationwide radio audience, "is the war of certain businessmen's associations and groups and their friends in Congress against labor unions and against an administration which is friendly to labor.

"This is called a campaign against the 40-hour week, but that is not much more than a slogan . . . the slogan attempts to disguise as a campaign for more production what is really a campaign for lower wages."

Analyzing the "spontaneous" campaign against labor, Davis refuted almost point by point the issues raised by H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC commentator, in his demands for restrictive labor legislation.

Davis wasted no time in taking apart the arguments of the labor-baiters. He pointed out that the men who are backing the campaign have shifted their line time and again as one after another of their propaganda dodges has been exposed.

First, he said, the anti-labor campaign was hung on a charge that labor was working only 40 hours a week and that strikes were hamstringing war production. When those arguments were exploded by facts showing the work week is well above 40 hours and strikes at an all-time low, Davis said, the bosses shifted ground and argued that manufacturers couldn't pay overtime. Next came the cry that overtime pay would produce inflation with a diminishing quantity of consumers' goods on the market.

Furthermore, Davis said, the cat was let out of the bag by the suspicious unanimity of newspaper editorials against the Wage-Hour Law and certain industry spokesmen.

"The other day," he said, "a representative of the Associated Industries of Florida said to a Jacksonville civic club: 'We are fighting two men, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis.' If he said anything about fighting Hitler and Hirohito it seems to have escaped the notice of the reporters covering the meeting."

That attitude, Davis said, about sums up the position of those Roosevelt haters "who are perfectly willing to get on with the war against Hitler and Hirohito after they win their war against Roosevelt and the labor unions."

"You may not like Mr. Roosevelt," Davis added, "but if he loses the war we all lose it with him."

◆

Robert J. Kirby, warden of Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, reports that many inmates who earn only 5 cents a day by prison labor are spending 25 cents a week to buy Victory Savings Stamps. Since the attack on Pearl Harbor they have purchased $925 worth, he said, adding that this necessitates their giving up cigarettes and other small luxuries. The prison employes are now enrolled in a payroll deduction plan.

◆

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FIR BELT WAGE FACTS PRESENTED TO ARBITRATOR HOWARD

PRESENTATION of evidence in the Joint Wage Board fir belt case before Arbitrator Dean Howard in Denver, Colorado, was completed at noon, Tuesday, April 7. At that time both the committee for the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and the committee for the fir belt employers had finished their respective cases. Decision now rests in the hands of Dean Pendleton Howard of the University of Idaho Law School, who was appointed by the Nation War Labor Board to act as sole arbiter in settling the long-standing dispute. Dr. Howard's decision will be binding on both parties, and will set minimum wage scale for more than 12,000 Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the Douglas Fir belt of Oregon and Washington.

At 11:30 a.m., Pacific time (12:30 p.m., Mountain time) on Tuesday, Peter E. Terzick, managing editor of "The Union Register," communicated with his editorial offices in Seattle by long-distance telephone from Denver, stating that both the Union and the employers had just finished formal presentation of testimony. He said, however, that both committees would remain in Denver through Wednesday, to be available for answering further questions that might be asked by the arbiter. Terzick is a member of the Northwestern Council's negotiating committee, which presented LSW Union's evidence before Arbitrator Howard in Denver, as well as before special panel of the National War Board in Washington, D. C., two weeks before.

Arbitrator Howard assured both parties that decision would be rendered without unnecessary delay, but that a reasonable length of time would be taken to make careful examination of all evidence. Decision is not expected to be handed down until May 1. However, this is only a guess, as no indication was given as to the exact time that would be required for examination of evidence before rendering decision.

The case now rests in the hands of the arbitrator, since all official testimony has been presented. It is finished as far as the Union and the employers are concerned; and both parties have been given assurance that the final word will be spoken "as soon as possible."

Terzick said that the Northwestern Council committee, headed by International Representative Frank Chapman, presented its testimony convincingly, with the able assistance of an experienced statistician. Members of the Union delegation were reported in high spirits, as evidence presented by them was felt to be sufficiently strong to warrant favorable increase in pay for fir belt workers.

◆

A soil sterilizer is now being used in the Imperial Valley of California to fight bugs, moles, weeds and fungus diseases in the soil, Business Week reports. Electrical apparatus mounted on a tractor electrocutes insects and "sterilizes" weed seeds. The electrical equipment has an output up to 16,000 volts; 24 electrodes spaced every 3½ inches make electrical contact with the soil.

FEDERAL JUDGE WHACKS THURMAN ARNOLD

Thurman Arnold received another reversal recently when Justice T. Alan Goldsborough in the District Court at Washington, D. C., directed a verdict of acquittal in the Government's suit involving a charge of conspiracy to fix the price of bread.

Goldsborough said that in all his 44 years of experience as an attorney and jurist, he had never seen a case so devoid of evidence that would sustain a conviction.

Arnold attempted to utilize the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to prosecute unions despite the repeated declarations of Congress and the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court that the anti-trust acts can not be applied to trade unions.

Again and again Justice Goldsborough protested to Government counsel that no citizen in the United States was safe from indictment by the Department of Justice under the reasoning that counsel attempted to apply.

BIDDLE REPUDIATES ARNOLD

Attorney General Francis Biddle has publicly disavowed Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold's latest attack on organized labor.

Mr. Biddle, who heads the Department of Justice, declared flatly at a press conference that Mr. Arnold, who is his subordinate, was not speaking for that department, for the Government or for anyone other than himself when he issued such charges.

Attorney General Biddle was referring directly to Arnold's charge, made before a Congressional committee, that labor unions have preyed upon consumers, farmers and small business and that existing law is not adequate to regulate unions.

The daily newspapers plastered Arnold's charges all over page 1. They buried the repudiation by his chief, Attorney General Biddle, at the tail end of stories on another subject where it would be least likely to attract notice.

SPRING OFFENSIVE AGAINST LABOR

(From the American Federationist)

THE AMERICAN people were hard at work. Mechanics, laborers, engineers, all workers on war jobs, had their eyes, their hands and their thoughts on one thing and one thing alone—*their* war production.

We have got to win. We have got to work to win. Work more to win sooner. Got to.

To the accompaniment of a faster beat of machines, strong hands in work gloves gripped production levers. Stout backs bent lower over precision work. Casting, molding, welding, riveting, assembling, fitting and shaping.

Shaping howitzers, guns, automatic rifles.

Shaping ships, their power plants, instruments and armor plate.

Shaping wings, propellers, fuselages, bombsights and high-powered engines.

Shaping weapons.

Shaping warpower.

Shaping victory.

Shaping future.

Together. Production workers and supervisors. Mechanics and managers. Union men and company officials—checking, comparing, consulting. Measuring and figuring. And sometimes arguing. But arguing about only one thing—how to do the war job better and faster. How to do more in less time.

Together they were setting production records, quality records, speed records. They worked on tight schedules. And they were beating tight schedules every day. They set records and beat them. Set new records and beat them again.

A battleship slid down the ways nine months ahead of schedule. A cruiser, two destroyers, a tanker—seven months ahead of schedule. How much did this gain us? Thirty-seven ship-building months? Thirty million man-hours? Forty million man-hours? Nobody stopped to figure. But they all knew that it gained us a future naval battle. Perhaps the decisive battle of the war.

Tight work schedules set everywhere. Labels, stickers, routing slips, stencils on cartons and crates warned: URGENT, RUSH. WAR ORDER. PRIOR HANDLING. URGENT, RUSH.

And the cartons and crates moved on. Shoved, pushed, lifted, carted on wheelbarrows, swung by cranes, slid on planks . . . onto the flatcar, into the boxcar, unloaded and loaded again into the hold of a ship.

Up from the Mesaba Range, over the lakes to the blast furnace, kiln, plate mill, rolling mill. Ore into iron, iron into steel, steel into guns, armor plate, tanks. DESTINATION—BATTLEFRONT.

Hands on the truck wheel, hands on the throttle, hands on the pilot wheel, hands on the lifeline of supplies, moving and guiding and speeding on. DESTINATION—BATTLEFRONT.

Union workers are serving their country and serving it well—right alongside other Americans from all walks of life. They are proud of their work; they are proud of their record.

They stood together with gun crews in the murky dawn at Pearl Harbor, manning breech-blocks, handing up shells, pouring lead into enemy wings overhead.

Ten thousand union mechanics fought, helped fight and worked at their posts through death and destruction when the enemy attacked Pearl Harbor.

Eleven hundred of them fought heroically alongside our Marines at Wake and Guam.

Seven thousand union teamsters rode the Burma Road, braving the enemy sniper, the land mines, the strafings and bombs from the air. They are now transporting supplies to free China by other even more difficult routes.

One hundred thousand union workmen are in Alaska, out on the Aleutians, down in the Canal Zone, along the Atlantic outposts.

They are union men who gave up jobs at home and left their families to build fortresses and emplace guns along America's ramparts, to do their bit toward victory.

And on the home front, too, union workers were serving their country well. In shipyards, aircraft plants, tank plants, shell plants they were pushing victory to the hilt.

* * * * *

Who is that scrawny man with goggles, perched precariously on a huge piece of armor plate being swung into place in the shipyard? He is a union shipwright. Name Swanson. Fitted ships in the last war. His brother is a Marine sergeant in Bataan, fighting Jabs. His son is training at Pensacola.

Who is that big bruiser standing half-naked, his hand on the ladle working molten metal in the kiln, his hair matted, his face and arms and body streaming with sweat in the intense heat? He is a union steel worker. Name Strowski. His father came from Poland forty-eight years ago, became a puddler. He, too, went to work in a steel mill. Last October a report came through from the old country about his aunt and two cousins and his pretty niece. The aunt and cousins are dead. The niece was taken by the Nazis one night. No one knows where she is.

Who is that gripping a splintered board, bobbing up and down in the cold, slimy, oil-blotched swell off the Carolina coast? He is a union seaman. Name O'Brian. Had a tanker blown from under him ten hours earlier by an enemy sub. This is the second time. The ship's chief engineer, Joe Dalton, had drifted on the plank with him for several hours, but Joe's wound got him and he slipped under the water. O'Brian knew Joe from home, knew his kids. It will be tough on them. But then his own boy was a navigator on a bomber somewhere in the Pacific.

Across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, America's war workshop was humming. Two-fifths of it on continuous operation, twenty-four hours a day, 168 hours a week. Most of it on two or three shifts. In mines, mills, plants and factories men and women working hard on all-out production. Eight hours, ten hours, twelve hours a day. Forty-eight hours, fifty hours, sixty hours per week.

Union men, managers, business men, office workers, engineers—all of them stood shoulder to shoulder like soldiers on the production line.

America stood united. It was engaged in the grim business of war. Its people were at their job as one man.

* * * * *

That was how matters stood when Howard Smith decided to speak. He is a Congressman from Virginia. He spoke slanderous words against unions, against workers. He spoke against agreements between unions and management. He spoke against labor standards, safety standards, industrial standards. He spoke against freedom, against unity. Repeal the forty-hour week. Outlaw strikes. Make the union shop unlawful. There are millions of workers in America who have unions, act through unions, believe in unions. Smash their organizations. Knock them out. Send them reeling. Don't let workers contribute to victory willingly. Make it compulsory.

He called on Congress to repeal overtime standards. And prophesied that this Congressional action urged by him would plunge the Nation into a general strike.

H. V. Kaltenborn spoke, too. On the radio. He said that on Washington's Birthday, on the very day on which the President talked to the Nation about uninterrupted war production, "some 17,000 workmen remained away from their machines on the West Coast because they insisted on getting, and their employers insisted on refusing, double-time pay for holiday work." This was an untruth. There was no interruption of war work anywhere on the West Coast on Washington's Birthday.

Speaking of New Jersey, Kaltenborn said: "For more than half the time the New Jersey machines which turn out materials to build ships, planes, tanks and guns are idle. Why? Because the unions and employers are unable to agree on the payment of double-time for Sunday work and on the payment of overtime for every hour worked in excess of forty in any given week."

The people listened to Kaltenborn. They believed him. They got mad. They did not know that what they took to be the fact was not the fact. There were no strikes in New Jersey war production and no disputes about overtime. There was only a union study which urged manufacturers to convert all available plants and equipment to war production.

Thurman Arnold spoke. He is a college professor. He holds a high position in the Government. He is an assistant attorney-general. He said unions impeded the use of men and machines for war production and hampered the distribution of civilian necessities. He charged organized labor with injuring and destroying business men. He lashed at unions, lashed at labor, lashed at workers.

Carl Vinson spoke. He is a Congressman from Georgia. He is the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House. His, too, is a responsible job. He said organized labor was the chief cause of delay in war production. His own report belied this charge. But who reads pages of long statistical tables? People read the conclusions. The press reports the conclusions. The radio announces the conclusions. There was no warrant for the conclusions in Vinson's own report. But the people did not know.

The Scripps-Howard papers spoke. "Wake up, America!" they shrilled. You've got to fight. Fight the forty-hour week. Fight the union shop. Fight labor.

The United States Chamber of Commerce spoke. Sent a circular letter to all cities. To local chambers of commerce, business men, production men. Repeal the forty-hour week, said the letter. Outlaw strikes. Curb unions. Put labor in a straitjacket. Fight labor. Write to Congress. Start campaigns. Spend money. Not to fight the enemy. To fight labor.

Thomas J. Wallner went to fight. He went to fight American workers. He is the president of the Southern States Industrial Council, Inc. He has an office in Nashville, Tennessee. On March 14 he sent a letter. Addressed it "to all Southern employers." He said: "America is losing this war." He said there was only one reason for this—our own Government. He condemned Donald Nelson, in charge of war production. He criticized Attorney-General Biddle, who heads the Department of Justice. He damned James M. Landis, director of OCD. He assaulted justices of the Supreme Court and high war production officials. He called on local Chambers of Commerce, on local clubs and groups to hold town meetings, mass meetings, to vote for the repeal of the forty-hour week, for elimination of the union shop and union labor. He called on newspaper publishers to join with him in this fight against labor, against the President, against the Supreme Court, against administrative agencies of the Federal Government.

The letter went through the mails, down to the Gulf Coast, west of the Mississippi, east of the Alleghenies, all through the South. The letter was read by many people and the people began to doubt. They became afraid, they became suspicious, they became angry. They began to wonder whether they shouldn't join in the fight against labor, against Government officials and against the President.

E. K. Gaylord went to fight. He is a publisher of two newspapers in Oklahoma City. He does a lot of other things. He runs an investment company, an express company, three radio stations, a paper mill. He controls a lot of Oklahoma. He said, "Repeal the forty-hour week. Outlaw strikes."

There was no forty-hour week to repeal in war industries because most war industries were employing workers longer hours. There has not been a single strike involving a single worker in Oklahoma war industries since December 7, 1941. But Mr. Gaylord's ***Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times*** went right on pleading, urging, beseeching, imploring people to do something quickly about these vicious things which did not exist, to act now before it was too late.

A mass meeting was carefully arranged in a city park in Oklahoma City. It was organized, scheduled and prepared well in advance. In announcing the meeting the ***Oklahoma City Times*** said "the meeting idea rose spontaneously Wednesday morning." It was "spontaneously" set for Thursday at 5:15 P.M. It was "spontaneously" wired for sound with loudspeakers installed throughout the park. "Spontaneous" arrangements were made for a brass band. There were speakers there who "put the blame for losing the war squarely on Washington."

The people in the Oklahoma City park listened and wondered. They did not know that the same "spontaneous" words were repeated, parrot-like, at that very moment in Nashville, Tennessee; in Marion, South Carolina; elsewhere in Oklahoma, in Texas, throughout the South.

The Oklahoma campaign, too, was directed against labor, against unions, against workers. "Repeal the forty-hour week" and "outlaw strikes" were the chief slogans. "Punish labor, restrict it, enslave it," was the campaign's chief theme.

The campaign spread quickly. Every available propaganda channel was used. First came the newspapers. The front page, the editorial page, the feature column. Then came the radio. Spot news, general news and commentators. The telegraph, the letter and the postcard followed behind.

One morning the Postal Telegraph Company sents its messengers out to distribute printed forms to every office, shop, bank, restaurant and department store in Oklahoma City. The blanks bore several prepared messages, just like the canned birthday greetings familiar to all the Nation. The sender was given a choice of several statements. All he had to do was to put a cross or check in one of the printed squares. Whatever the choice, his message would say: "Stop strikes. Repeal the forty-hour week." The telegrams were addressed to Congress.

At the Jackson School in Oklahoma City, eighth-grade schoolchildren were told to surrender lunch money to send wires to Washington. They did not know about the forty-hour week, or about strikes, or about the organization of war production. But they were told to do this and they went without lunch and sent telegrams to Washington. At the Roosevelt Junior High School in Oklahoma City, the orders came from Charles Evans, the principal. He directed the teachers to have their pupils write letters to Congress. Some 1300 letters were sent by the children in that school alone. They were dictated letters, letters against labor, against unions, against the Commander-in-Chief.

There were postcards, too. Printed by the thousands. Many of them with postage already paid. They were all against labor. It costs a penny to send a postcard and maybe a penny to print it. It costs three cents to mail a letter. It costs 99 cents to send a canned ten-word telegram. It takes money to hire halls, to rent sound equipment, to put up posters, to take page ads in newspapers.

And there were plenty of page ads with the same appeals, same words, same messages. Some of them were labeled "Why We Are Losing." All of them smeared labor, smeared unions and union workers.

All this took a lot of money. Five hundred thousand dollars? A million dollars? Five million dollars? Nobody knows exactly how much, but anybody can tell it was a lot. Certainly enough to build and send a bomber, maybe ten bombers to fight the Japs in the Pacific.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor testified before a Senate committee in Washington. "Who are the men behind this drive?" he asked. "Who is paying for it? Where do the thousands of dollars that are being spent in conducting it come from? What is the connection between the current Oklahoma campaign and the antiwar rallies and mass meetings organized in Oklahoma shortly before Pearl Harbor?" He asked Congress to find the answers.

President Green stamped the Oklahoma campaign as subversive to our war morale and our war effort.

"An organized attempt has been made," he said, "to confuse and mislead the American people in the midst of a war effort, to undermine their confidence in the war administration, and to create disunity and strife in the ranks of workers and employers who have joined hands in a unified war-production effort.

"This has been the result of a costly, well-financed and deliberately planned campaign in the State of Oklahoma.

"Men have been recruited by the dozen in Oklahoma to put the torch to the operation of war industries and spread a 'prairie fire' which threatens not only to envelop the production operations of war industries but, fed by the constantly pumped fuel of prejudice, ignorance and misinformation, threatens also to destroy the established structure of war-production administration.

"The Spring offensive to stall the victory production drive has been launched in our midst and millions of man-hours are devoted to the widespread and costly propaganda campaign against organized labor and the Nation's war administration."

President Green told the committee the facts about the forty-hour week. About overtime. About strikes. He placed evidence on the public record. Evidence of union labor's help to win the war, help given all the way down the line. Evidence of work, not words. Evidence of tangible, real, measurable achievement.

He was not alone in refuting the slanders. He was not alone in cutting through the artificial fog to the plain truth about war production.

Undersecretary of War Patterson spoke for the War Department. He flatly refuted the myths about labor fabricated by Howard Smith and his cohorts and by the Sixth Column. Patterson said the Smith bill would retard war production, not increase it. He said suspension of labor standards and labor's rights would have "a disruptive effect on labor relations and labor morale."

Donald Nelson, the War Production chief, exploded the anti-labor myths also. He cited facts. He said the work week in war industry approaches "the maximum level at which best performance can be obtained." He said overtime pay for hours worked over forty was necessary and valuable to war production. It was payment for added output, for excessive work, for fatiguing work. It helped bring about rapid transfer of labor from non-essential to essential industries. "If we suddenly should abolish that extra earning we would create confusion and disrupt our present wage structure," he said.

Lieutenant General William S. Knudsen, director of war production of the War Department, testified. "I think that time and a half during the war is right," he said.

Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, said strikes were not serious in shipping and shipbuilding either quantatively or qualitively. He said the problem of the hours of work "should be solved by areas and zones, between labor and industry, by collective bargaining agreements—both sides being told definitely that the ultimate result desired is the maximum of production." He saw "no necessity for putting anti-strike legislation on the statute books."

Land was followed by many high Government officials responsible for war production. They all agreed with Nelson and Patterson. They all agreed with the President.

* * * * *

What is the truth about the forty-hour week?

The facts laid before the Nation by President Roosevelt, by President Green and by ranking war production officials are:

No Federal law or union contract limits working hours in any one day or week.

Existing laws and union standards merely require payment of overtime rates of time and a half for all hours worked in excess of forty.

In most war industries workers work more than forty hours per week.

The Secretary of Labor testified that 70 per cent of the wage-earners in the plants surveyed in January, 1942, worked on shifts of forty-eight hours or more.

In the machine tool industry the average employe worked fifty-four hours per week. In some instances workers were regularly scheduled for seven days of seventy hours a week.

The average work week in shipbuilding was forty-eight hours per week. In aircraft manufacturing, forty-nine hours per week. In the manufacture of engines and turbines, forty-nine hours per week, with many plants maintaining fifty-five-hour shifts.

Excessive hours will yield less production.

The worker does *not* turn out in sixty hours sixty times as much production as in one hour. Experience of industrial management everywhere has proven that excessively *long hours* of work yield *less production* per hour, and that shortening of work hours increases production. Long hours bring fatigue. Tired workers slow down production.

British experience proves that overtime pay and limitation on work hours increase war production.

On July 18, 1940, the British Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, said excessively long hours in war factories were "retarding rather than increasing prouction." Work schedules that had been greatly lengthened after Dunkirk were promptly reduced by an order issued August 1, 1940.

The work schedule of sixty, seventy and eighty hours per week introduced in Nazi factories three and one-half years ago served to destroy efficiency instead of improving it. After three months' experience, work beyond ten hours per day was forbidden, save in exceptional cases where a twelve-hour schedule "includes and considerable periods of waiting for work." As General Fleming put it, "The Nazis could shoot the lagging workers, but they could not stand outraged Mother Nature up against the wall. Fatigue is still fatigue in any language."

Payment of overtime does not restrict war production. Out of 650 employers polled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 648 replied overtime pay did not restrict production. They blamed shortages of materials and other unrelated causes for delays.

Payment of overtime does not increase the cost of war production.

Increased production and reduced overhead made possible by longer hours of production are more than enough to offset the 10 per cent increase in labor cost. The corporations which paid overtime have made larger profits than those which didn't.

Elimination of overtime now would mean a pay cut for workers.

More than half of all American workers have not received pay increases commensurate with higher living costs and must count on overtime pay to make up the difference.

Does the forty-hour week have anything to do with hours at which industry is operating?

No. Nearly half of our war plants are operating their equipment for 160 hours or more out of the possible 168 hours. Three-fourths of our war production plants are carrying on the major part of their work for 120 hours or more a week. Only 10 per cent of war plants are operating on seventy-hour schedules.

Are strikes interfering with war production?

There are no strikes worth worrying about in American war industries today. That is because the workers of America, through their trade unions, gave President Roosevelt their solemn pledge right after Pearl Harbor that they would not quit work for any reason as long as the war lasts.

Labor is living up to this pledge.

What is the Government's official record? Time lost by strikes last January was 4/1000 of one per cent of time worked.

The British strike record—and we share their pride in it—shows that time lost by strikes since Dunkirk amounts to one day per man in fifteen years of work.

But we've got something here in America that's really worth cheering about! Our record in America since Pearl Harbor has been only one day lost per man in thirty years of work. That's twice as good as the British record.

Of course, we wish our record be 100 per cent perfect. But human beings are not made that way. And no law can make them perfect.

Don't let anyone get the idea that organized labor is willing to condone or excuse the few scattered wildcat strikes that have occurred. Organized labor, its national organizations, its state and city central unions and its local unions disavow them, disown them and condemn them.

The overwhelming majority of American workers are keeping the faith. Even though sometimes that is difficult. Because in some instances shortsighted and unscrupulous employers have taken advantage of labor's surrender of its only economic weapon and have subjected individual workers and groups of workers to intolerable conditions.

But the vast majority of American workers and American employers are keeping the faith in full, without reservation. They are standing squarely behind their Commander-in-Chief. They refuse to listen to the Sixth Columnists.

And as the enemy launches its Spring offensives against our men fighting on the farflung battlefronts, the workers on the home front are bringing production to a still faster pace.

They are tightening their grip on production levers. They are putting more punch into their jobs.

They are straining to the limit to speed America's triumph.

◆

In the Athens of America

A little girl presented herself for enrollment the first day of school. She looked very much like a true daughter of Italy.

"You are an Italian?" asked the teacher.

"No'm," was the reply.

"But wasn't your father born in Italy?"

"Yes'm."

"And wasn't your mother born in Italy?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, you must be Italian."

"No'm, I'm Irish," she insisted. "I was born in Boston."

◆

JOIN THE PAYROLL OF HONOR: PURCHASE SAVINGS BONDS EVERY PAYDAY.

Senator Murray Blasts Slanderers of Labor

By the **HONORABLE JAMES E. MURRAY,**

United States Senator from Montana

(The following statement by Senator Murray was broadcast over the Mutual System during the American Forum of the Air Program.)

A GREAT poisonous cloud has been spread across the United States; propaganda designed to create disunion and defeatism among our people. This is a dangerous situation and we must get to the right or wrong of it without rancor or delay.

Within 48 hours the newspapers of America could bring about complete understanding and unity; but instead a large section of the press is consciously or unconsciously supporting those enemies of democracy who know that this war can be lost if public opinion becomes irresolute and divided. This is the technique which accomplished the ruin of Europe.

The so-called issue of the 40-hour week has all the earmarks of a studied plan to place profits above patriotic interest. We are being diverted from fighting the Japs and set to fighting each other. Editorial half-truths and deliberate untruths have given our people the impression that our labor laws restrict production for war. They would lead us to believe that by strikes and wage disputes the American worker is retarding the war program. Let me tell you as an indisputable fact supported by indisputable figures that out of approximately 8,000,000 people now employed in war industries less than 100 are on strike.

The Senate subcommittee studying war production has just reported that slow-down in production is not due to labor or labor laws but failure of supplies and material, preventing maximum production. Just read that report, supported by Republican and Democratic Senators alike, giving the lie to this libel against labor.

All this talk of repeal comes from men who are chiefly interested in destroying our laws intended to improve the economic and social welfare of the people. They point to the heroes of Bataan who are going through hell for $21 a month. "Why," they ask, "should anyone object to working overtime for the same wage as a soldier?" The fact is the soldier gave up his share of the family income and duty of support when he entered the service. The American soldier will not be overjoyed to learn now that his family's income is proposed to be still further cut and his service to our country used as the excuse. And all this in the face of the fact that industry is making scandalous profits.

What is it that we want here? Why, maximum production. How are we to get it—by cracking heads? Absolutely not. We will get maximum production only in one way—by voluntary cooperation of free American labor and free American industry. The very labor standards we fought so many years to gain are now helping to make possible a united people and total war production. Destroy that and you will block production. Repeal will not benefit our country but only increase war profits and create resentment. It will bring only one certain result: confusion and discord at a time when national unity is a matter of life and death. Those who would thus wreck our national unity are as guilty of sabotage as those alien enemies who would wreck our industrial plants and military effort.

Wake up, America! Let your opposition to this scheme be neither too little nor too late.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

The Appeasers and Their Press

(From "The New York Herald-Tribune")

ONE of the curious aspects of the current scene is the way in which the ex-isolationists, appeasers, "America-never-will-be-attacked" statesmen and other vocal gentlemen who have been most spectacularly wrong about everything are going right ahead—now firmly wrapped in the flag, of course—spreading their views on war and policy just as if they were still worthy of attention. But what is a good deal stranger is the odd way in which these views, however divergent among themselves, invariably come down in one way or another to embarrassing policy or strategy, spreading suspicion or division among the United Nations or making some kind of trouble for the war effort.

These gentlemen come in all sorts of packages, Democratic or Republican, as Congressmen or newspaper publishers, radio commentators or columnists. Thus, the most violent advocate of kicking out the Naval and War Secretaries and hanging the high command for Pearl Harbor turned out to be none other than Senator Tobey, the yellow-umbrella statesman from New Hampshire, who had sought in season and out to lull the Nation into isolationist somnolence. Similarly, Senator Bennett C. Clark, the even more inveterate pillar of the ostrich policy, is now clamoring for transfer of the Office of Civilian Defense to the Army and a merger of War and Navy Departments— about the only practical effect of which would be further to confuse and wreck a war effort too far behind already because of Senator Clark's earlier contributions to our policy.

Senator Hiram Johnson, the isolationist bitterender, of course went all out for the war after Pearl Harbor, but his method of doing so was to shout for yanking all our forces back to protect the Pacific Coast, which would effectively have ruined any possible strategy in the Pacific. In somewhat similar, though less extreme vein, Captain Joseph M. Patterson, whose mass-circulation "Daily News" spread isolationism and appeaserism right up to the end, seems to want to yank our forces halfway back, to Hawaii. He is, at any rate, dividing his efforts between emphasizing the need of reinforcing Hawaii and creating suspicion of our Dutch and British allies. It is hardly helpful, under the circumstances.

Colonel Robert R. McCormick's "Chicago Daily Tribune," up to Pearl Harbor the mightiest American voice of appeaseolationism, has naturally enlisted for the duration, like everyone else; yet it continues to blanket great areas of the Middle West with every sort of suspicion of the Government, to sow doubt of and animosity toward the British and hostility toward the Russians, and to continue propagating the notion that our soldiers are dying not because the Axis sprang its treacherous attack upon this country but because of the machinations of American "warmongers"! This isn't very helpful, either.

Nor are Mr. Hearst's efforts. Mr. Hearst in recent years was not an isolationist—it would be difficult to say just what he was—but he is now dividing his talents between ceaseless insinuations against the British and a fantastic clamor to "send help" to Bataan, which, if anybody paid attention to it, would make a final hash of whatever was left of our Pacific strategy after Mr. Patterson and Senator Johnson had got through.

One could continue at some length with all the others who were completely and abysmally wrong about the war danger before Pearl Harbor but who are highly vocal and excessively unhelpful about the war effort now. Today, to be sure, they are all, like Senator Wheeler, in favor of winning the war; but one wonders why that fact should make them—or anybody else—imagine that they are any safer or more reliable guides to policy than they proved to be in the past, when most of them were consistently opposing everything that might have buttressed our allies, awakened this country or got the wheels of preparedness going in time.

(Editor's Note: And, we might add, if those newspapers mentioned, and some of the Senators, were so wrong on defense policies, they were doubly wrong on Labor policies. The anti-Labor press was 200% wrong: 100% wrong against Labor and 100% wrong in misleading their readers.)

Wage-Hour Chief Says Nazis Dupe U. S. Press

THE charge that Nazi propaganda was "behind this whole movement to do away with wage and hour standards" was made by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour division of the United States Department of Labor.

Asserting that most of the complaints he had received against the present Wage and Hour Law had come not from war industries but from marginal industries and those who always had been against that law, Mr. Walling said that newspapers had been "taken in" by the propaganda. He said he believed most editorial writers who have called for suspension of some wage and hour provisions were sincere but that "their reasoning is in crying need of overhauling."

Speaking before the National Consumers League, Mr. Walling said those who sought to revise downward the standards of the Wage and Hour Law, or to suspend it, had "spread a fallacy" by comparing the 40-hour week here with the 40-hour week which had been part of the law in France. The French 40-hour week, he said, prevented utilization of plants for more than 40 hours a week, while under the law here an employer could operate his plant 168 hours a week by paying time and a half to individual workers after they had put in 40 hours.

"There has been too much confusion about that," he said. "I don't want to sound too sensational, but we know our enemies abroad are skillful and ingenious in propaganda and they know their men. They know our weaknesses and know the technique of dividing us.

"The Nazi propaganda machine is behind this whole movement to do away with wage and hour standards, although I cannot cite chapter and verse, and the newspapers have been taken in."

Mr. Walling said the relation between wages and prices was built upon the time-and-a-half overtime and that elimination of the extra pay for overtime would be, in effect, a general wage cut.

"We might as well admit that labor is not going to take what amounts to a wage cut," he said, "I believe the reason the big-league employers are not pushing to kill the overtime pay scale is that they know it would produce a great surge by labor to revise the hourly basis upward to make up for the difference in loss of overtime money. That might create a serious upheaval in production for the war."

"Reviewing all the facts," he said, "I can only conclude that it isn't the Wage and Hour Law which must be adjusted to the war emergency. It is the reasoning of editorial writers, some of them not too far from where we are meeting, and of non-defense employers that is in crying need of overhauling."

How a Great Newspaper Has Fallen!

Editor's Note: Next time you read your newspaper, we suggest you compare anti-Labor stories (there's bound to be some) with stories elsewhere in the paper that may paint an entirely different picture.

IN THE news pages and in the editorial columns you read biased, word-twisting diatribes against Labor, while buried back in the paper where few read it is the truth. For example:

The New York Times said in an editorial March 21:

"The statistics of the National Industrial Conference Board show that the average actual hours per week per wage earner in January in 25 manufacturing industries were 42.4."

But Business Editor C. H. Hughes wrote on March 22:

"Authoritative figures show that war industries are operating on weekly schedules up to 55 hours, as in machine tools. The airplane plants were operating 48.7 and shipbuilding at 48.2 hours in January."

The New York Times said in an editorial March 13:

"The very purpose of the hours provisions of the Wage-Hour Law was to make it all but prohibitively costly for employers to maintain a working week of more than 40 hours."

But Mr. Hughes wrote in the same paper March 22:

"If that schedule (57-hour week) were adopted here there would be an increase over the 40-hour basis of 42 per cent in hours and a still greater increase in actual production. The increase in pay over the basic rate would be 15 per cent. Reduction in overhead and other fixed charges might offset this almost entirely. And it is to be remembered that corporation profits last year were 24 per cent above 1940 in spite of tax increases, sudden wage raises and output interruptions of one kind or another."

The Times said in an editorial March 8:

"The recent action of the House of Representatives in refusing to suspend the 40-hour week for the period of the war was profoundly discouraging."

But Mr. Hughes had this to say in the same paper:

"These labor proposals (such as abolishing the 40-hour week and overtime), it is to be feared, stem from suspect sources. Perhaps the whole matter would be dropped if producers were required to submit figures on how much time-and-a-half they have included in the $40,000,000,000 in war contracts which they have received."

Finally, the Times said in an editorial on March 14 that wages rose 20 per cent last year while the cost of living went up only half as much. But on page 11 of the same issue of the same paper appeared a news story headed "Family Food Bill Up 25 Per Cent Since War."

The newspaper game, a noble profession can stand adversity; its long honorable record shows that.

Today working furtively deep in the forests of Poland, are newspapermen getting out more than 100 illegal journals for freedom. Some of them have actually been landed by parachute, to do this job.

When men such as these gain their freedom we will have more Greeleys, Danas, Pulitzers. Men now with our armed forces and men sweating to build the arms with which they fight will read the papers edited by these men.

A Sermon for Anti-Labor Congressmen

“WE ARE CONVINCED . . . that industrial democracy is fundamental to successful political democracy, and we therefore recommend that labor be given an increasing responsibility for and participation in industrial management.”

Thus reads the set of recommendations recently adopted by 374 distinguished Protestant Church leaders representing more than 30 denominations assembled for a three-day National Study Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace, at Delaware, Ohio.

The conference was convened by the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, which represents one phase of the war-time service being carried out by the Federal Council of Churches. The conference was under the chairmanship of John Foster Dulles, a prominent international lawyer of New York, who served as counsel to the American delegation at the Paris Peace Conference after the last war. Recommendations adopted by the delegates were referred back to the organizations represented for further study and use.

The economic section of the recommendations says further:

“That principle of democracy in economic relations should be accorded wider expression by the development of stronger voluntary producers associations, farm organizations, labor organizations, professional groups, and consumers organizations, and their integration into some form of national economic council, for planning in cooperation with Government for maximum production and consumption and the abolition of unemployment. In each industry also, industrial councils should be developed, representative of management, labor and consumers, for democratic direction of industries towards these same ends. The effect of maximum production and consumption in each country would be to decrease the pressure of competition for world markets and thus to mitigate one of the major economic causes of war.

“As Christians we must be vitally concerned for the preservation of human values in any and every system . . . Any economic program which allows the quest for private gain to disregard human welfare . . . is manifestly wrong . . .

“The building of a just and peaceful world involves the building of national and local communities on the basis of justice, freedom and cooperation for the common good . . . We believe that a new ordering of economic life is both imminent and imperative, and that it will come either through voluntary cooperation within the framework of democracy or through explosive political revolution.”

Politeness is to do and say
The kindest thing in the kindest way.

“How much for this dog?” asked Brown.
“Five dollars,” replied the dealer.
“For this smaller one?”
“Ten dollars.”
“For this tiny one?”
“Fifteen dollars.”
“How much will it cost if I don’t buy a dog at all?”

Demand the Union Label

Why Didn't the Newspaper Print This?

ONE of the staunchest defenses of the retention of the forty-hour work week was made by Rep. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico in the House during the hot debate of the new Smith amendment.

What Representative Anderson said was not printed in most of the newspapers of this Nation, but the public can read it in the Congressional Record.

Four charges were enumerated by Representative Anderson on the floor of the House. They were:

1—That the labor crackdown furor was a carefully planned scheme initiated by certain business elements.

2—That its purpose was to divert public attention and anger from the discourses of huge war profiteering, refusal to convert plants to war production, and the undercover operations of key-placed dollar-a-year men to protect the private interests of industries from which they are drawing big salaries.

3—That Arthur Bunker, head of the WPB Division of Aluminum and Magnesium, is receiving $60,000 a year from a New York banking firm and that he has prevented the construction of low-cost magnesium plant while vigorously aiding a high-cost owned by the giant Dow Chemical Company.

4—That much of the uproar against labor was instigated by secret, organized activity. Editorials were "planted" and Congress was deluged with inspired lettters demanding drastic measures.

Representative Anderson stated further that the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Nation are being harried into special meetings to damn labor for not working 24 hours a day.

"But what is labor to produce?" he asked. "War goods? Oh, no. To produce enough radios, refrigerators and rayon hose to stock stores throughout the war, from factories that have not yet been converted to military purposes.

> *"Do our people know that today, three and a half months after Pearl Harbor, and for a month and a half yet to come, there are hundreds of vital plants that will not make desperately needed war supplies?" Representative Anderson queried.*

Carpenters Congratulated by "Old Style"

Tribute is paid to the carpenters of the Nation for their part in the war effort in a current advertising campaign in some 225 periodicals and over the radio of the Middle West, placed by the G. Heilman Brewing Company, brewers of Old Style Lager. The advertisement is built around the theme "Pitch Hard All Day" for victory.

One portion of the periodical advertisement is given over to an illustration showing carpenters at work on army cantonments and under it is the line "Salute To The Carpenters of America! They Are In There Pitching For Victory!" Considerable time is given on the radio program to commendation of the craftsmen.

The idea for the tribute to the carpenters came to Albert J. Bates, President of the Company, when he saw a large number of carpenters busily engaged at an army camp.

It is estimated that the periodical and radio station lists reach an audience of some 20,000,000.

The Senator and The Carpenter

THERE was some entertainment in the United States Senate the other day when a Senator caused to be placed in the Congressional Record the copy of a letter sent him by a nonunion carpenter who stated that he would have to pay $65 as an initiation fee to join the carpenters' union before he could work on a certain defense project. According to news reports, the Senator was considerably worked up about the situation and in accordance with the trend of the day, the carpenters' union was lambasted for having such requirements. The carpenter in question, reportedly stated that he had been working at the trade for about 25 years.

Well, let us try to find out what all the trouble was about and whether or not the nonunion carpenter should have been required to pay such an initiation fee or if he should have paid anything? Had the union ever done anything for this man prior to this time and would it do anything for him if he joined it?

Now, the carpenter had worked at the trade for 25 years apparently before he suddenly decided he wanted to help his fellow workmen maintain decent working conditions, or perhaps it was that he merely wanted to buy a job. Anyway let us see what he had previously gained through many other carpenters maintaining a labor organization. Union wages for carpenters are usually two or three dollars per day more than those received by the nonunion fellow, but let us also point out that through the years, as the union scales advanced, the nonunion wages also increased. This is all very simple because of the fact the nonunion employer had to make increases to keep his workmen from joining the union and demanding actual union rates of pay. Thus, if union carpenters in a locality, raised their scale from eight dollars per day to nine, the non-union fellow usually received a dollar increase above what the employer had seen fit to give him. The nonunion carpenter had at least benefitted to the extent of a dollar per day all through the 25 years he had worked at his trade, not to mention the shorter work day of eight hours, for which the United Brotherhood of Carpenters led the fight under the banner of the A. F. of L. over a period of many years. It took blood and sweat and tears, during its 60 years of existence, for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to accomplish these improvements. It took the payment of years of union dues to make this progress, but the nonunion carpenter who wrote to the Senator had paid no dues, although he had for 25 years received a free ride. Placing the working year at only 200 days, this nonunion carpenter, figuring at the ridiculously low amount of a dollar a day, had benefitted to the extent of $5,000 in 25 years.

Then the benefits he would receive if he joined: Well, just as an example, right here in Salt Lake City, during recent months, the top wage for the nonunion carpenters who recently joined our union was about six dollars per day with no overtime rates. Upon joining our organization they received the current union rate of ten dollars per day and time and one-half for overtime. Because of the rush of work they received under union conditions, forty and fifty dollars per week over and above what they had ever received under nonunion conditions and on top of that they may retain their union membership, not for a certain job, but for so long as they desire to abide by the rules which they themselves take part in making and sustaining.

But the nonunion fellow who had let his feet drag while getting a free ride at the expense of the union carpenters for 25 years, wrote his

Senator and complained because he was required to pay a $65 union initiation fee and the worthy Senator had no better sense than to get up on his hind legs and rave about injustice. Perhaps the Senator should be excused because he merely wanted to take part in the current labor-baiting policy and the nonunion carpenter, well, perhaps he only wanted to buy a job, and unions are not looking for that type of members.

Editor's Note: The foregoing article was announced over Station KSL, Salt Lake City, February 21, 1942, according to "The Labor Broadcast."

Family Group Life Insurance Offered

The Interstate Life Insurance Company, of Chicago is now issuing a family group life insurance policy that insures the entire family from the baby to grandparents for as long as they may live at one low cost.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company had made this offer because they feel that the average American Family needs Life Insurance, but has never before been able to secure a policy that will insure the whole family, and let the premium only be about 3 cents per day.

The Company is offering this insurance without any special application fee; there is no medical examination required. The Insurance Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to $3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other policies which the applicant or his family might have.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company has in force and effect over three millions of business, and handles this special policy direct by mail from the Home Office. This Company also has on deposit, with the Illinois Department of Insurance, $100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on back page of this issue.

Hitler Phones for Reservation

Hitler called up the Devil on the telephone one day.
The girl at central listened to all they had to say.
"Hello, ('twas Hitler speaking) "is old man Satan home?
Just tell him it's the Dictator who wants him on the phone."
The Devil said, "Howdy, Dolf" and Hitler said, "How are you?
I'm running hell-on-earth, so tell me what to do."
"What can I do," the Devil said, "dear old pal-o-mine?
You don't need any help from me—you're doing mighty fine."
"Yes, I was doing fairly well, until some time ago,
When a man called Uncle Sam told me to go slow."
He said to me: "Dear Hitler, we don't want to be unkind,
But you've raised hell enough, so you'd better change your mind."
I thought his lease-lend plan was bluff; he'd never get it through.
But soon he put me on the spot, when he told me what to do.
So that's why I called you Satan—I need advice from you;
For I know that you can tell me exactly what to do."
Satan said, "Dear partner, there is not much left to tell;
For Uncle Sam will make it hotter than I can here in Hell.
I have been a real old Devil, but not half as mean as you,
So the minute you get down here, the job is yours to do.
I'll be ready for your coming and I'll keep the fires all bright;
And I'll get your room all ready, as soon as Sam begins to fight.
For I know your days are numbered, and there's nothing left to tell,
Hang up your phone—put on your hat—and come on down to hell."

—V. R., in Omaha Unionist.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

"Labor Has Undertaken the Offensive," Says General Somervell

"ON THIS ARMY Day in the year 1942, I can report proudly and with full confidence that American industry and American labor have undertaken the offensive," declared Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the Army's Services of Supply, in an Army Day broadcast.

"We have done it swiftly but cautiously, bravely and well. We have swept aside obstacles that seemed truly insurmountable with a minimum of delay. We have required sacrifice and hardship, heartbreak and discomfort, but the men and women of America have cheerfully accepted all this and a great deal more.

"Today America is moving to a total war footing. The workers of American labor and industry have solmenly pledged their hearts and their strong right arms to see this war through to a victorious end. And they are keeping their pledge.

"In the western Pacific, the Japanese since December 7 have spread themselves with reckless force. They have indeed spread themselves, but they have spread themselves thinly.

"America has no intention of permitting them either to hold what they have won or to win more. We shall, in our own good time and with the aid of our allies, drive the Japanese plague back to the islands from which it came.

"I know this will happen because I know the valor of the American soldier and I know what has happened in American industry.

"We, too, have spread ourselves, but neither thinly nor recklessly. We are turning out planes and tanks and cannon faster than we had ever thought possible. Our guns and ammunition are coming off the production lines on schedule, and in many cases ahead of schedule. Our losses of ships and their precious cargoes have been great. We have a serious transportation problem but we will lick it in the way we are now licking production.

"Perhaps I have made this sound too cheerful. I will realize that the picture is not cheerful in the least. Like all of you, I see ahead of us a grim and terrifying struggle. But it is a job we can and will do. We know that by Army Day next year the Japanese and the Nazis will have begun to understand the language of free American labor and free American industry."

Women with a scientific or engineering education, or with mechanical aptitude, will be employed in the Navy Yard in Washington, D. C., because the supply of men available for such positions is rapidly becoming exhausted.

* * * * *

The city government of Providence has made its "ham" radio operators full-fledged but unpaid members of the police department in setting up an emergency communications system for air raid work. The amateur operators have been sworn into the Providence Police Mobile Radio Patrol, making them eligible to operate the police radio equipment as well as their own during an air raid, should telephone communications be bombed out or otherwise damaged.

A STUDY IN PROFITS

or

"The Laborer Is Worthy of His Hire"

THE National City Bank of New York in its bulletin for March, 1942, tabulates the net income after all taxes and other charges and reserves of 825 manufacturing corporations. This tabulation shows an increase of 23.7 per cent in net income. This same tabulation shows the per cent return on net worth earned by these 825 manufacturing companies. In 1940, this per cent return on net worth was 9.9 per cent. It rose to 11.9 per cent in 1941.

Reports for 135 railroad companies according to the Association of American railroads showed that net profits increased between 1940 and 1941 from 191 million dollars to over 500 million dollars or an increase of 162 per cent.

A great many of the corporations whose profits are listed below have set aside in various types of special funds part of the gross profits. These deductions reduce the amount of reported net profits. For example, the United States Steel Corporation set aside 25 million dollars in a special contingency reserve fund, thus reducing their profits from $141 million dollars to a reported 116 million dollars.

Bethlehem Steel reported net profits of 34½ million dollars but actually they set aside in various types of special reserves some 25 million dollars which reduced their profits from 59½ million to 34½ million. These two examples indicate the accounting practices used by a great many corporations to conceal net profits.

The following is a tabulation of the profits of individual companies for the year 1941 compared with the year 1940. There is also shown in the tabulation the percentage increases in profits between 1940 and 1941 for each of the individual companies.

Company	*1941*	*1940*	*41-40 % of Increase*
Acme Steel	$3,166,346	$2,110,432	48.6
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	5,062,709	3,722,107	36.0
Allied Mills	1,953,259	1,362,637	43.3
American Radiator and Standard Sanitary	7,613,790	7,349,011	3.6
American Metals	3,135,495	3,689,957	—15.0
American Brake Shoe & Foundry	3,194,873	2,968,497	7.6
American Can	18,845,831	17,440,906	8.0
American Woolen	6,943,886	3,154,464	120.0
American Rolling Mill	11,228,475	7,642,714	46.9
Arlington Mills (Year to Nov. 30, 1941)	1,369,711	439,630	212.0
Armstrong Cork	4,241,258	4,154,066	2.1
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad	11,132,472	1,823,537	510.0
Atlantic Refining	14,348,000	6,219,000	131.0
Atlas Powder	1,904,601	1,784,429	6.8
Aviation Corporation (Year ending Nov. 30, 1941)	2,454,142	88,350	2690.0
Babcock-Wilcox	4,252,100	3,588,188	18.5
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	21,091,883	5,549,497	280.0
Baldwin Locomotive	3,975,499	1,944,073	105.5

Company	*1941*	*1940*	*41-40 % of Increase*
Bethlehem Steel	34,457,796	48,677,524	—29.1
Bell Aircraft	1,970,645	284,745	591.0
Bendix Aviation	13,545,995	9,310,074	45.5
Blaw-Knox Steel	1,668,311	1,360,747	22.5
Byers, A. M.	1,447,481	652,689	121.5
Consolidated Aircraft	8,024,882	1,400,645	472.0
Climax Molybdenum	8,954,204	6,039,372	48.4
Caterpillar Tractor	7,784,482	7,839,116	—.7
Chrysler	40,114,419	37,802,279	6.1
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1,485,614	158,362	840.0
Continental Steel	1,225,674	778,738	57.5
Crucible Steel	7,439,480	6,083,257	22.3
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad	28,181,975	13,845,644	103.5
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R.	10,419,142	4,392,864	137.0
Deere & Company	14,269,420	12,171,778	17.2
(Year to Oct. 31, 1941)			
DuPont	90,401,470	86,945,173	4.0
Douglas Aircraft	18,176,690	10,831,971	67.7
Electric Storage Battery	3,312,415	2,167,592	52.7
Eaton Manufacturing	4,364,696	2,994,657	45.8
Endicott Johnson	2,351,110	1,664,316	41.3
General Shoe	1,172,370	722,884	62.4
(Year to Jan. 31, 1942)			
General Electric	57,197,000	56,241,000	1.7
Goodrich	8,608,324	6,121,357	40.6
General Steel Castings	3,266,429	1,106,196	195.0
Goodyear	12,831,397	10,309,788	24.4
General Cable	3,937,921	2,455,362	60.5
Hercules Powder	6,098,712	5,807,769	5.0
International Harvester	30,634,588	23,161,110	32.3
Industrial Rayon	2,311,711	2,392,477	—3.5
Interlake Iron	2,406,486	829,450	190.0
Inland Steel	14,824,053	14,450,385	2.6
Jones and Laughlin Steel	16,274,983	10,277,029	58.5
Johns-Manville	5,967,145	5,882,071	1.4
Kennecott Copper	49,251,857	43,837,329	12.4
Libbey-Owen-Ford	8,821,437	9,992,776	—11.7
Lima Locomotive	1,270,144	87,007	1360.0
Lehigh Valley Coal	1,761,350	756,955	13.2
Mesta Machine	3,607,738	3,083,032	17.0
Mathieson Alkali	1,743,628	1,587,812	10.0
Mohawk Carpet	1,962,372	1,579,204	24.3
Monarch Machine Tool	1,500,424	1,183,102	26.8
Munsanto Chemical	6,817,159	5,519,289	23.5
National Steel	17,102,350	15,066,340	13.5
Nash-Kelvinator	885,153	87,130	917.0
New Jersey Zinc	9,592,871	8,236,815	16.5
Newport News Shipbuilding	5,291,373	4,383,176	20.7
New York Central R. R.	26,375,356	11,265,084	134.0
New York Shipbuilding	3,074,533	2,334,261	31.8
New York Air Brake	1,309,770	1,046,656	25.1
National Supply	5,722,269	1,630,297	251.0
Owen-Illinois Glass	9,040,148	7,223,034	25.2
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt	1,737,718	863,617	101.0
Pennsylvania R. R.	52,383,958	40,775,830	28.5
Phelps-Dodge	14,206,745	12,603,980	12.7
Pittsburgh Coal	2,435,627	1,255,893	94.3
Pure Oil	15,285,255	8,718,057	75.4
Republic Steel	24,038,340	21,113,507	13.9

Company	*1941*	*1940*	*41-40 % of Increase*
Remington Rand (9 mos. to Dec. 31, 1941)	4,563,926	2,026,372	125.0
Radio Corporation of America	10,192,716	9,113,156	11.9
Rustless Iron & Steel	2,334,627	1,275,993	83.0
Ruberoid	1,563,099	802,100	95.0
Remington Arms	3,058,839	1,945,563	57.3
Sharon Steel	1,633,364	1,336,822	22.2
Savage Arms	3,426,629	1,028,401	233.0
Stewart-Warner	1,656,680	1,470,804	12.6
Studebaker	2,486,397	2,124,628	17.0
Sun Oil	16,532,540	7,969,068	107.0
Texas Corp.	51,874,681	31,547,662	64.5
Union Oil of California	6,239,232	4,606,790	35.5
Union Tank Car	2,239,955	2,446,316	—9.1
U. S. Gypsum	7,033,629	7,052,974	—.3
U. S. Playing Card	1,117,648	1,008,687	11.0
U. S. Pipe and Foundry	2,614,586	2,403,804	8.8
U. S. Steel	116,019,518	102,181,321	13.5
U. S. Rubber	13,662,658	11,425,241	19.5
Union Twist Drill	2,364,488	1,256,623	87.7
Vultee Aircraft (Year to Nov. 30, 1941)	3,100,735	374,457	730.0
Warner & Swasey	4,929,859	3,371,283	46.1
Western Union	7,366,240	3,621,581	103.0
Westinghouse Air Brake	6,058,635	5,591,606	8.4
Westinghouse Electric	23,117,510	18,985,428	21.8
Wheeling Steel	8,506,304	5,685,848	49.6
Walworth	2,003,137	1,123,156	78.4
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	16,124,401	10,815,468	49.0

Intolerance

Today the world is faced with dangers which threaten civilization itself. In a great part of the world force has usurped the place of reason, might is triumphant over right. Dictators demand that men obey them blindly and deny the right of men to follow the dictates of their conscience. Moral values, they say, exist only through the fiat of the State, itself ruled by a dictator. It is our good fortune in this country that freedom of thought and conscience is safe-guarded by our fundamental law, and what is perhaps even more important, by the character and spirit of the people. And it is becoming every day more clearly evident that for the solution of the great problems which face mankind, mankind needs freedom of thought and conscience, needs moral values and spiritual ideals.

To the problems of economic distress and war there has been added a third—intolerance, hatreds and repression. Fundamental human rights and liberties which we have thought were inalienable are now completely destroyed in many lands. Even in this country they are now being challenged.

Division between our people must not be allowed to exist if democracy is to be preserved. Hate begets hate. Intolerance begets intolerance. Oppression of the individual or of groups inevitably leads to the oppression of other individuals and groups. Wherever racial or religious discrimination has raised its ugly head, the death knell of human liberties has been sounded.

REMEMBER WAKE ISLAND!

The New Housing Set-Up

To end the conflict and consequent delays in building due to some 16 Federal agencies having a hand in the work, President Roosevelt by Executive Order has set up one central body to direct all building.

Here is the set-up:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY
John B. Blandford, Jr.,
Administrator

Includes present functions of:
Coordinator of Defense Housing
Fed. Loan Administrator—Fed. Works Administrator

Federal Housing Administration	**Federal Home Loan Bank Administration**	**Federal Public Housing Authority**
Abner Ferguson, Commissioner	John H. Fahey, Commissioner	Leon Keyserling, Acting Commissioner
Includes present functions of:	Includes present functions of:	Includes present functions of:
Federal Housing Administration.	Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Federal Home Loan Bank System. Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation. Home Owners Loan Corporation. U. S. Housing Corporation (for liquidation).	United States Housing Authority. Defense Homes Corporation. Non-Farm Security Administration. Defense Public Housing (except on Army and Navy Reservations).

It provides for a National Housing Agency with a single administrator. In this agency and under this administrator there will be consolidated the war and other housing actiivities which have heretofore been carried on by the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the United States Housing Corporation, the United States Housing Authority, the Defense Homes Corporation, the Non-farm Public Housing of the Farm Security Administration, and the Federal Works Agency, the Public Buildings Administration, the Division of Defense Housing and the Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division in the Federal Works Agency, the War and Navy Departments (except for buildings on military reservations), the defense housing of the Farm Security Administration, and the Division of Defense Housing Coordination.

Part of the agencies transferred by the order are now in the Federal Works Agency and the rest are now in the Federal Loan Agency. They are being taken from those respective agencies and consolidated together into the new National Housing Agency.

WPB Defines Curb on Construction

IN ORDER to clarify misunderstanding which may have been caused by its recent ban on non-defense construction, the War Production Board has authorized the following questions and answers:

Q. Does the order apply only to private construction?

A. No, it affects projects of Federal, State and Local governments as well.

Q. Does it suspend construction already under way pending Government approval?

A. Nothing in the order halts construction already begun, but WPB warned that such uncompleted construction might be stopped later, if the materials to be used are needed for war purposes.

Q. Does the order give any assistance in finishing such partly completed jobs?

A. No.

Q. How can a builder get materials to finish a partly constructed house, then?

A. Any building materials dealer may supply them if he is satisfied that the project was actually started prior to the effective date of the order, April 9.

Q. Can a contractor take materials out of his own stockpile to start a new construction job?

A. No.

Q. Under the provisions for unrestricted residential building up to $500, could a home owner install a $500 bathroom in May and a $500 porch in October?

A. Not without permission. No more than $500 can be spent in any 12-month period, dating from the start of the construction. However, a $300 bathroom in May and a $200 porch in October would be all right.

Q. If a dwelling needed replacement of its foundation work or a new roof, costing $700, would special permission be required?

A. No. There is no restriction on any repair or maintenance work actually needed to "return a structure to sound working condition without a change of design."

Q. The order permits agricultural construction up to $1,000, without permission. Does that mean that a farmer can put a $1,000 addition on his home?

A. No. Agricultural construction as defined by the order means any building "used in the production of agricultural products"—that is a barn, milk shed, henhouse, silo or other productively useful structure—and residential construction is specifically excluded.

Q. Does the order prevent continued residential construction in the defense housing "critical areas" already designated by the Government?

A. No. Presumably, the procedure for public and private construction in such designated areas will continue as in the past, with the existing $6,000 sales price limit on such homes continued in effect to insure that they will be within the means of war plant workers and the families of enlisted military personnel.

Rent Control Rules in Defense Areas

HERE is an explanation of the basic rent-control provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, in question-and-answer form by Price Administrator Leon Henderson that our members in defense areas will find helpful.

Mr. Henderson has designated 20 groups of communities in 13 States as "defense-rental areas" and recommended that housing rents in each area be lowered by State or local action within the next 60 days. If the Administrator's recommendations, which also relate to evictions and machinery to maintain rents at proper levels, are not carried out, Federal regulation of housing rents will follow. More than 100 additional defense areas will be the subject of similar action in the near future.

The questions and answers follow:

1. Q. Does the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 mean that all rents for dwellings in the United States are going to be brought under Federal control?

A. There is nothing in the law that automatically pegs or reduces rents. There are two important points to remember. First, the Price Control Act permits the Administrator to reduce or stabilize rents only in those areas which he determines to be "defense-rental areas," and second, the law requires the Administrator to take specific steps before imposing Federal regulations.

2. Q. What is a "defense-rental area"?

A. According to the law, the Administrator can declare any part of the United States or its territories to be a "defense-rental area" whenever, in his judgment, "defense activities have resulted or threatened to result in an increase in rents for housing accommodations inconsistent with the purposes of this (Emergency Price Control) Act."

3. Q. What kind of increases are "inconsistent with the purposes" of the Act?

A. Generally speaking, increases which have led or may lead to inflation, profiteering, speculation or dissipation of defense appropriations, or which may work hardship on persons of fixed or limited incomes or promote a post-emergency collapse of values.

4. Q. What is a "housing accommodation" in the meaning of the law?

A. Virtually every form of property that is rented for dwelling purposes, including houses, apartments, hotel rooms, boarding and rooming houses, tourist camps and even trailers.

5. Q. Who decides when rent increases are "inconsistent with the purposes" of the Act?

A. The Administrator.

6. Q. When the Administrator decides that rents in, let us say, City X and its suburbs have gone too high, or are threatening to go too high, because of defense or war activity, what does he do to set the law in motion?

A. He designates the area as a "defense-rental area" and at the same time or later, issues a "rent declaration" setting forth the reasons why rent control is needed in the area and making recommendations for the setting of maximum rents.

7. Q. And what happens then?

A. State and local authorities have 60 days from the "declaration" date to act on the Administrator's recommendations. If within that 60-

day period rents have not been reduced and stabilized in accordance with the recommendations, the Administrator may step in and impose a "ceiling" in the form of maximum rents for all housing accommodations in that particular area.

8. Q. What are "maximum rents"?

A. They are the maximum lawful rents established by the Administrator for housing accommodations within any "defense-rental area." In the 20 rent declarations which the Administrator issued on March 2, he recommended that the maximum rents should be the rents on a certain prior date. In most of those 20 rent declarations the date chosen was April 1, 1941, and in the others it was either January 1, 1941, or July 1, 1941.

9. Q. Do increases in property taxes and other costs enter into the Administrator's establishment of maximum rents?

A. Yes. The law provides that the Administrator shall "make adjustment for such relevant factors as he may determine and deem to be of general applicability in respect to such accommodations, including increases or decreases in property taxes and other costs."

10. Q. How will I as a tenant know when my rent has been pegged and at what figure?

A. Tenants and landlords in defense-rental areas will be told by official announcements, through the press and by other means what the maximum rent date is for the area. Unless the Administrator makes adjustments for certain cases, no landlord may receive and no tenant need pay any more than the rent thus established. Once rent regulations have been issued, they are expected to be largely automatic in operation.

11. Q. What about teeth in the law?

A. There are plenty of teeth:

(1) The Administrator has the right to inspect any housing accommodations, to require anyone who rents or offers for rent, or who acts as a broker or agent for the rental of housing accommodations, to furnish information under oath, to make reports, to make and keep records which shall be open to the inspection of the Administrator.

(2) Violations of administrative orders issued under the Act may be punished by maximum fines of $5,000, or one year's imprisonment, or both.

(3) No landlord can evict a tenant, or refuse to renew his lease, because that tenant is exercising his rights under the Act.

12. Q. In designating "defense-rental areas" and in establishing maximum rents, will the Administrator consider recommendations from State and local officials?

A. Yes. As far as practicable, recommendations made by State and local officials concerned with housing and rental conditions will be considered. The cooperation of local officials will simplify the Administrator's job.

13. Q. Does the law provide for protests against administrative regulations and orders?

A. Yes. The Acts sets up machinery by which any person subject to the provisions of any maximum rent regulation issued by the Administrator may protest such regulation, and requires the Administrator to grant or deny the protest. The Act also creates an Emergency Court of Appeals which will hear complaints of persons whose protests have been denied.

A Challenging Address

By DANIEL W. TRACY
Assistant Secretary of Labor

(Following are excerpts from a notable address by Mr. Tracy before the Louisiana Federation of Labor Convention)

ORGANIZED workers of America have pledged themselves to all-out war effort. They are keeping and will keep that pledge. Their hand of friendly cooperation has been extended to management and has been grasped in friendly sincerity by a large portion of management's fraternity.

Unfortunately, labor's unanimity in this effort has not been matched by some industrialists. Neither has it been matched by some politicians. Those enemies of labor have recently concentrated their attacks on the Fair Labor Standards Act. They have labeled it as the "40-hour" and have suceeded by vile methods in establishing a widespread impression that American workers are refusing to work any longer than 40 hours to provide the vital implements so sorely needed by our armed forces.

Now you and I know how utterly unsound such an impression is, how absolutely false the position of labor's enemies is in this matter.

It is not a pretty picture. It is a picture, however, that must be highly pleasing to Hitler, his stooge Mussolini and his tool Hirohito.

Well may we question their motives. Looking at it from this platform today we can see their objective is the destruction of labor standards which have been established only by the efforts of labor organizations over a long period of time together with the sympathy and understanding of our Nation's present Commander-in-Chief under whose able leadership the United States has weathered the most destructive economic tornado ever to be visited upon mankind and who is now prepared to lead us to victory against the Nazi curse that has threatened us.

The problem, however, will not be solved by name calling or hard looks. Here we have a situation in which labor rights and privileges are being attacked. I have the honor of serving the Nation as a labor adviser in Government. To carry out that duty I must necessarily deal in facts. Here they are.

American workers, members of your organizations, a comparative handful against overwhelming odds, dropped their tools to snatch up rifles and bayonets and to battle shoulder to shoulder with our United States Marines to stem the Japanese tide on Guam and Wake Island in the far Pacific. They did stem that tide but only at enormous cost in blood and sweat. Today more than 1,100 of those trade-union mechanics, after writing labor's most glorious page in history and borne down only by vastly superior numbers, chafe in a Japanese concentration camp.

Does that sound like workers refusing to work more than 40 hours?

Listen to Under Secretary of War Patterson's report to the Nation:

"Three and one-half billion dollars' worth of construction completed in 300 days. That represents 50 major troop towns, 30 reception centers, 20 replacement centers, 50 harbor defense projects, over 70 air fields, 100 defense housing projects, 9 general hospitals, 50 munition plants."

That includes the negotiating of contracts and the meeting with specifications by more than half a million people to finish the job ahead of time.

In shipbuilding the same story can be told of ships, both of war and commerce, sliding down the ways months in advance of the contract date.

In the manufacturing and fabrication industries our people are exceeding all expectations in their strenuous efforts to supply all of the tens of thousands of units which go into the guns, planes and tanks that are needed and will be needed in mountainous quantities to keep our flag flying on sea, land and in the air.

One important company with plants scattered from the East to the West Coast reports being as much as 18 months ahead of schedule on important fabrication parts with other departments beating the schedule from 120 per cent to 163 per cent. The workers' great part in these achievements is testified to by the receipt of almost 40,000 suggestions within a period of little more than 3 months, from a labor force of 20,000, all devoted to improving methods of production in order to speed the output to our fighters.

Those are merely highlights in today's labor history, signposts that point the way of labor's travels. There are many others all pointing in one direction—victory for the United States and ultimate freedom for the countries now enslaved under the dictators' yokes.

But labor's detractors pass it all off with a sneer and shrug and accuse labor of distortion. Then look at the figures developed by the United States Bureau of Labor Stastics. The record shows conclusively that the plants where men are making the guns, tanks, planes and ships and other war equipment, are working many more than 40 hours per week. A recent survey of war industries by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reveals that 80.3 per cent of our air craft plants are working 120 hours or more a week; 64.2 per cent are working 140 hours or more a week; 37.4 per cent are working 160 hours or more a week.

In the aluminum industry 85 per cent are working 80 hours or more; 55 per cent, 120 hours or more; and 30 per cent, 160 hours or more.

On blast furnaces, 99.5 per cent are working 80 hours or more each week; 97 per cent, 120 hours or more; and 80.3 per cent, 160 hours or more a week.

In chemicals, 100 per cent are working 120 hours or more a week, and 85.1 per cent, 160 hours or more.

In shipbuilding, 92.1 per cent of the yards are working 80 hours or more; 72.5 per cent, 120 hours or more; and 33.3 per cent, 160 hours or more.

Other war industry plants surveyed show the same high percentages of plants working 3- and 4-shift operations of 40 hours each, every week.

A compilation of data showing the proportion of workers employed overtime and the average amount of overtime worked by these workers in 16 important war industries in January, 1942, showed that 96 per cent of the workers in the machine-tool-accessory industry were working about 56 hours a week; 91.2 per cent in the shipbuilding industry were working an average of 12.3 hours of overtime each week; 92.2 per cent in the locomotive industry were working an average of 12.8 hours' overtime every week; and in the engine industry, 65.5 per cent of the workers worked an average of 14.3 hours of overtime a week.

That is the answer to those who would have us believe that patriotic American workers are holding war production down to a 40-hour week.

The so-called 40-hour week does not and never has restricted the hours of work a man may put in. The law simply provides for a wage minimum of 30 cents an hour and that time and a half be paid for the hours he worked over 40 each week. It has been a life-saver for a large under-paid group of workers. Without its protection—and I am quoting from an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of March 8th—"the unorganized workers in textile mills and the Southern lumber industry, for instance, would soon sink back into their former misery and poverty."

With those facts certain interests have made it their business to mislead the American people as to the workings of the law. They have also misled the American people as to the cost to industry of the overtime provisions of the Act.

The record shows how far certain enemies of labor have gone in their campaign to mislead the American people. The record as to industrial disputes also shows there has been the same sort of a campaign of rabid misrepresentation against labor. The pity of it is that this well-financed and widely-spread campaign has apparently taken hold, for many letters are being written by sincere, well-meaning, but misinformed men and women, indicating widespread belief that strikes are seriously impairing the war production effort and that legislation is needed to prevent strikes in the interest of the all-out war effort.

This time we can view the true picture through the eyes of ranking officials of the War Production Board, the War Department and the Navy Department.

Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board, has testified before a Congressional Committee that such legislation is not necessary. Lieutenant General William H. Knudsen, of the War Production Board, testified he found no need for such legislative restriction. Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson expressed the same views. Assistant Secretary of Navy Ralph Bard testified to the same effect before the Committee.

These gentlemen, all patriotic, all capable, all honest and all truthful are the men on whose shoulders rest responsibility for our total war effort. They have testified out of their accurate knowledge of the situation that there is no need for anti-strike legislation; that industrial quarrels are not interfering with war production.

And now let me refer again to the record in connection with strikes. It shows that for the months of January and February 1942, the man-days lost by work stoppage in war plants was equal to about 3/100 of 1 per cent of the time worked. Not a single one of these strikes was authorized by the national officers of the unions involved. They were all of short duration and the lost time did not average over 2 days.

To put it another way, American workers were on the job, giving of their toil and sweat to provide the weapons and materials needed by our soldiers and sailors, 99 and 97/100 per cent. That is the true picture of labor's cooperation in the total war effort and labor's determination that that effort shall not fail. But Americans don't read much or hear much about that accurate figure.

It is the duty of every American, no matter what his trade, his business or his profession, to do everything possible to increase war production and labor has been doing and will continue to do its utmost to that end for American labor is intensely patriotic. The sons of American working men and women make up the bulk of our fighting forces and those who labor in factory, on farm, in mine, or shop, or office, will back them to the limit of full devotion.

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Glycerin, once obtained only from animal and vegetable matter, now can be made from oil refinery gases.

Four Ways To Lose the War

By SPENCER MILLER, Jr.
Director of the Workers Education Bureau of America

THE winning or the losing of a modern war by the armed forces of a nation depends more than ever before on the civilian population. To supply one soldier at the front requires 18 workers in defense industries at home. But that does not define completely the ratio or the relationship of the home front to the battle front. The assumptions, actions, or inactions of the people at home will ultimately determine the outcome of the battle.

Today America is awakening to the terrible reality that this war can be lost and with it the "last best hope of earth." There are four ways we can lose this war. And there are four ways in which we can win it. Let us face first the road to disaster.

(1) We can lose this war by continuing to fight a *defensive* struggle. Defense is the strategy of isolationism and inaction; it is the tactics of the moat and castle. It assumes war is static, not dynamic; it ignores the technological revolution of the airplane. Defensive war for America would be a continental war—a war of a beleaguered fortress. It would involve us in progressive strangulation and ultimate disaster.

A war of movement is a war of offense—of the initiative, of advance planning and risks. Indeed, the only real defense worth making is an offense boldly conceived and courageously executed. In a global war only world-wide strategy in a world-wide conflict will suffice.

Let's have done with any talk or action of defensive war, if we are to win the fight for liberty, decency, and justice in the world.

(2) We can lose this war by assuming that victory is inevitable for American arms. Nothing is inevitable in human relations—much less in war. Because America has never lost a war in the past is no guarantee for the future. We can no more live on borrowed time than on past performance. What our ancestors have won at so great a sacrifice we cannot hold at less a price. "Only the brave can storm the glistening heights."

Wars are won by toil and sweat and blood and tears. In modern wars, when technological weapons have so greatly equalized fighting forces, it is the will to victory, not a reliance on the collapse of one's enemy, that is necessary.

Let's have done with any talk of the inevitable victory if we are to win this fight for freedom, decency, and justice in the world.

(3) We can lose the war by assuming that vast congressional appropriations are enough. A fifty-billion-dollar budget will be no more effective than a one-hundred-billion-dollar appropriation in winning this struggle. This is not a war of gold treasure but the treasure of our productive labors.

Work—creative work, sustained work, purposeful work, work applied to the task of production, delivery, and utilization of war materials—is the indispensable requirement of the hour. The alchemy of changing gold into iron, steel, and aluminum—into ships, planes, and tanks—is the only use to which money can be put.

It is important to buy bonds and aid the war efforts. But bonds won't win the war—nor the savings of all the people, though they be piled sky-high. The Have Not nations have proved that labor, not gold, is the more important. Labor is the basic problem in the whole world. A nation may be poor in finances and yet mighty in battle if it works and produces the goods. For war has proved that the limits of finance are not the determinants of war effort but only the needs to be served and the will to work.

Let's have done with any illusions that congressional appropriations will win the war, if we are to win the fight for freedom, decency, and justice in the world.

(4) We can lose this war by permitting division at home to paralyze our efforts. A nation at war is no stronger than its weakest civilian link. That truth every fifth columnist knows. That is the vulnerable spot of every democracy, which recognizes the right of majorities to discuss and of minorities to dissent. America cannot suffer today the divisiveness of religious or racial intolerance, the disintegration of partisan political strife, the demoralization of industrial unrest or the divitalization of disunity in labor—and win.

We cannot fight at home among ourselves and present a united front to the enemy without. America cannot become a member of the United Nations unless she is a united nation. The price of division at home in war is too high—it is defeat.

Let's put an end to all division at home—political, religious, racial, industrial, and jurisdictional—if we are going to win this fight for freedom, decency, and justice in the world.

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Colorado is now collecting its States sales tax in red fibre tokens instead of aluminum discs, the Federation of Tax Administrators of Chicago reports. The tokens are cut, dyed, embossed and packaged at the State penitentiary, and cost approximately $1.25 a thousand to manufacture, or about $12,500 for the ten million the State requires.

* * * * *

Establishment of a school for gas defense to train experts in the field of poisonous gases is announced by the University of Buffalo. The course was requested by the Erie County Defense Council.

* * * * *

Safety programs must begin with employers, it is agreed by those concerned with preventionn of industrial accidents, says the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. "There is no doubt," the society adds, "that workmen's compensation laws and the costs they impose on industry have been the most potent influence for accident prevention."

◆

The Loser Lost

Nuwedd looked dazed and weary. His neighbor inquired the reason.

"My wife!" said Nuwedd. "She told me to take our old tomcat and lose it. So I put it in a basket and tramped in the country for about six miles." He paused for breath.

"Well," put in the neighbor, "did you lose it."

"Lose it!" gasped Nuwedd, "if I had not followed it I should never have found my way home."

◆

A census taker, on asking a woman how old she was, received the following answer: "Do you know how old the Hill girls are next door?"

"Sure," he replied.

"Well, I'm as old as they are."

The census taker wrote down, "As old as the Hills."

Brother Fogarty Is On the Job

IT IS nice to have friends of labor in Congress.

This was demonstrated in the bitter fight on the so-called Smith Amendment to a measure extending the President's war powers in the House last month when Brother John E. Fogarty, speaking as President Emeritus of Subordinate Union No. 1, Rhode Island, helped swing the tide that the previous day threatened to suspend for the duration of the war 17 labor laws including the Bacon-Davis Wages and Hour Acts.

Mr. Fogarty said:

"Mr. Chairman, I speak to you today not only as Member of Congress but as one of those whom this bill is aimed at, namely, a labor man or labor leader.

"In the State of Rhode Island we have, I believe, by far the outstanding labor leaders in the Nation. We have our share of defense work and we have had no trouble with strikes on defense work. The gentleman from Georgia yesterday referrring to this bill included all labor leaders as racketeers. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia by that remark also referred to me because I am still considered a labor leader in Rhode Island.

"I hold office in my local union in Providence as president emeritus of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Subordinate Union of Providence, R. I. I am still interested in them, their problems are mine and as long as I am a Member of Congress I will do everything within my power to defend them against such unwarranted attacks as we are listening to today, and I want to inform the gentleman from Georgia that I am just as patriotic as he is and that he is no more patriotic than all the labor leaders in Rhode Island or any person in the State of Rhode Island who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, regardless of whether he or she is a member of a union or not.

"The gentleman from Georgia said yesterday let us be real, let us be men, let us be Americans rather than the representatives of some organized group. I say to the gentleman from Georgia if he wants to be real, wants to be a real American, would he vote for the repeal of the anti-lynching law, would he vote to repeal the poll-tax which keeps the poor whites and the colored from voting in the district he represents? Will he or the rest of you who are supporting this amendment and who represent an agricultural district speak and vote against the agricultural bill which has just passed the Senate which will cost the consumers at least $1,000,000,000?

"The supporters of this amendment proclaim that this is just a suspension of the laws for the duration; well, I fail to agree. I maintain that this is just the beginning of a drive that is being carried out all over the country, conceived and sponsored by the manufacturers, the industrialists, the press, and those of you in and out of Congress who hate and fear labor, the ultimate purpose being to shackle labor, to take away from them everything they have gained during the past 50 years, to drive them back to the sweatshop days, back to the cutthroat conditions, back to the days of starvation wages and unlimited hours; yes, back to the days of slavery.

"When the gentleman from Virginia or the gentleman from Georgia or the gentleman from Mississippi gets up on the floor of this House and claims that in the interest of national unity they are sponsoring a bill that has to do with labor, I question their sincerity.

"Mr. Chairman, the very men who are seeking to have this amendment adopted under the guise of national unity opposed this very same labor legislation when it was being enacted.

"Why does not the sponsor of this amendment explain to the House both sides of the story that he told yesterday in regards to the walk-out at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Los Angeles, which is that when the Bethlehem ordered two 10-hour shifts instead of three eight-hour schedules they defied the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission, and the War Production Board? The company took the position that it was ahead of schedule on ship construction and that it should not be bothered by the Government. They also claimed that a night shift is not efficient, but all other shipbuilders have found out otherwise. The union at the plant tried by negotiation to have the company rescind its new policy but to no avail.

"This story was also carried by the press of the country in such a way as to discredit the union and their leaders, which is nothing new for the press to do. The newspapers do not seem to be interested in constructive labor news; on the contrary, everything they can dig up that will be detrimental to organized labor is what they delight in giving the front page. On several occasions yesterday during debate I listened to members quoting from the headlines of various newspapers misleading stories in regard to the labor situation of today.

"Mr. Chairman, those of us who know labor pay no attention to these stories; we know that the allegedly free newspapers owe their loyalty to the moneybags who control their publications; we know they speak the policy of big business; we know they hate and fear labor; we know they seize upon every opportunity to smear labor; and those in this House who hate and fear labor take a great deal of pleasure in reading into the *Record* these biased distorted, viciously ridiculous, misguided, and silly stories in regard to organized labor.

"Why do they not go back to the days when this program was started, when the manufacturers held up this defense program for six months in order to get the terms that they wanted from the Government? Did they get them? They did get them. They claim on the floor of this House that this is not an anti-labor bill. Do any of those gentlemen think I am silly enough or dumb enough to know that it is not an anti-labor bill? Do you think I am silly enough or dumb enough to think it is for the benefit of labor?

"These men who are working in the defense plants today are not only producing the arms and ammunition for our boys, but they are also producing in another way. They are not practicing birth control like the idle rich, the 400, the leaders of society. It is the working men and women of this country who raise the families and have to support them. They are the ones who are fighting our wars today.

"Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is defeated in order that this country may be the country in the future that you and I and our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters, were privileged to have lived in during our lifetime. Let us go forward as real Americans and defeat this amendment so that we will not create disturbance, disorder, discord, dissatisfaction, but create unity and get the planes off the paper and into the air."

The amendment which on the previous day seemed certain of passing was defeated 162 to 83.—*(From the Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer.)*

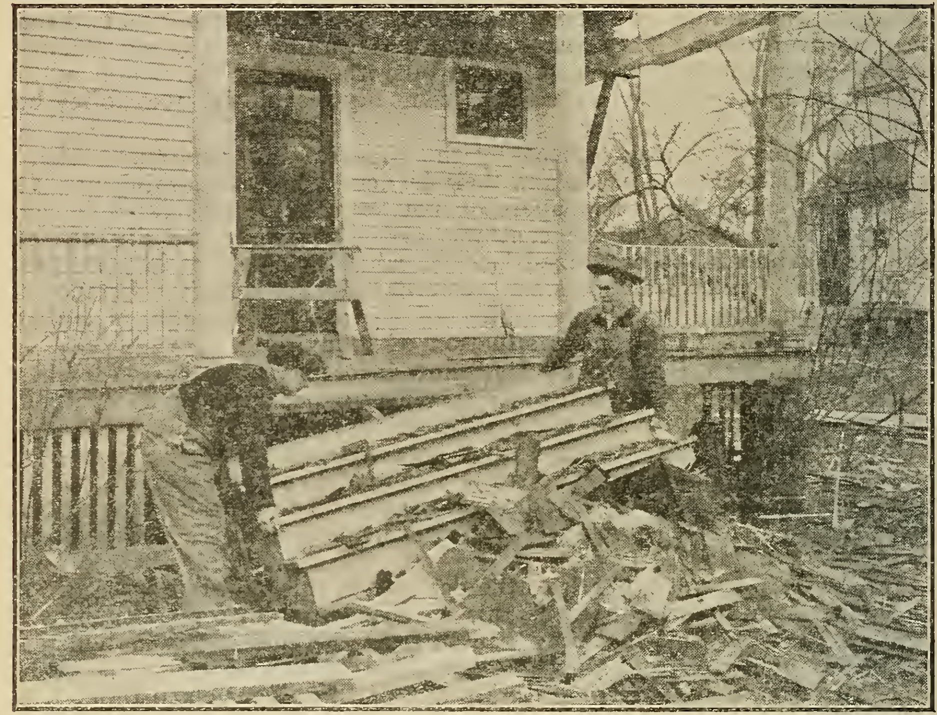
◆

PRESERVE YOUR UNION. BUY SAVINGS BONDS FOR VICTORY

USG Remodel Research House

Many types of remodeling jobs are practical with materials that are not on the critical list, and actually can help with the war effort. These facts are being clearly demonstrated at the USG Remodel Research House at Park Ridge, Illinois, a project of the United States Gypsum Company.

The house selected for this project, like thousands of houses today had reached a condition that demanded repair. The family living in the house had built a new home, and this property threatened to become vacant and useless. Thus, the repairs that have been carried out are actually making available a new dwelling unit.

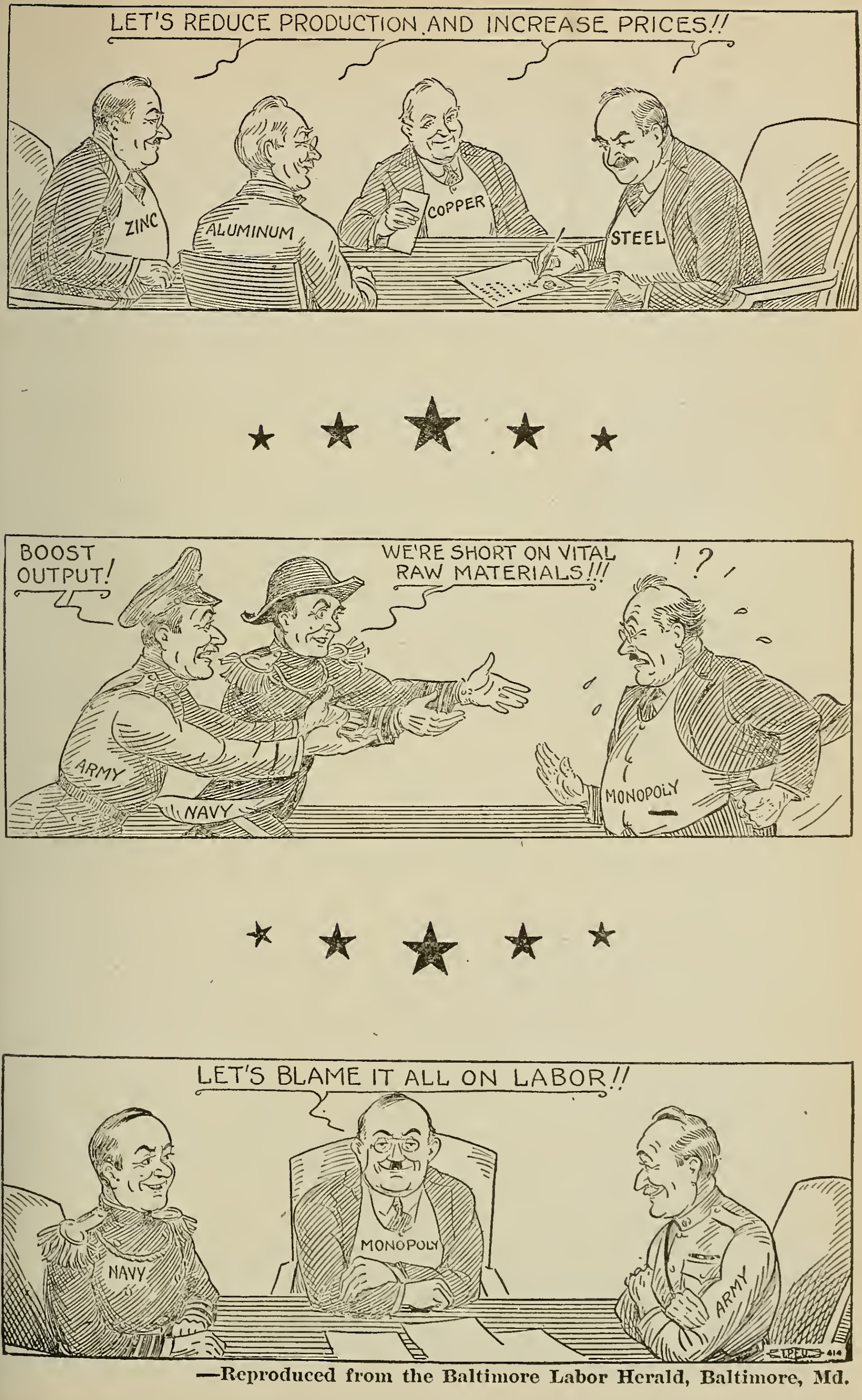


However, because of the urgent need for additional housing, floor plans were revised to increase the capacity of the house, as well as to put it in good, serviceable condition. The "extra" room that is being provided may be rented, or makes available the additional room required by a growing or increasing family. This problem, and its solution, will be examined thoroughly in the report of the project, and ideas that can be used by many who are interested in this possibility will be explained when the project has been completed.

Union standards and union protection will be essential for women war workers, says the American Federation of Labor monthly survey, Washington, D. C. "The rate of pay for the job," says the survey, "should be maintained whether held by a man or a woman. This will protect the woman holding the job and the man who wants to return to it after the war."

* * * * *

The distance from New York to Suez is 5,193 miles.


LET'S REDUCE PRODUCTION AND INCREASE PRICES!!
ZINC
ALUMINUM
COPPER
STEEL
BOOST OUTPUT!
WE'RE SHORT ON VITAL RAW MATERIALS!!!
! ?
ARMY
NAVY
MONOPOLY
LET'S BLAME IT ALL ON LABOR!!
NAVY
MONOPOLY
ARMY

—Reproduced from the Baltimore Labor Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Handling the Subversives

DETERMINED to weed out subversives from all work, with a minimum of hardship upon persons possibly innocent, the War and Navy Departments, in conjunction with all of these: the American Federation of Labor, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Metal Trades Department, the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have worked out a program for the disposition of border line cases where there may be lack of proof to warrant arrest or the offense not serious enough for prosecution.

The program is outlined in a "joint memorandum on removal of subversives from National Defense projects of importance to Army or Navy procurement." It reads:

1. For the purpose of this Joint Memorandum "subversive activity" is defined as sabotage, espionage or any other wilful activity intended to disrupt the National Defense Program.

2. When adequate investigation has revealed that there is good cause to suspect an employe of subversive activity on a National Defense Project of importance to Army or Navy Procurement, the vital success of the projects as well as the security of the loyal employes may require that the Army or Navy, without revealing the nature or source of its evidence, request the immediate removal of such individual from the Project. To this end the cooperation of the organizations representative of organized labor is solicited for the following program:

(a) When adequate investigation reveals that there is good cause to suspect such an employe of subversive activity, Army or Navy Representatives have authority to request the immediate removal of the individual from the project.

(b) Prior to requiring a removal under this authority, the Army or Navy representatives will advise project representatives for management and for employes of the requested removal. In every instance it is hoped that their approval will be obtained. It is anticipated that all representatives will join in offering suggestions to minimize any possible injustice. For example, it may be possible to arrange for other employment in non-defense work.

(c) Where there is no good reason for the contrary and if the project representatives of employes so desire, they shall be given the option of handling the removal of any such individual from the project.

(d) In cases where such an individual wishes to contest the removal, within thirty (30) days after the removal, such individual or a project representative of management or of employes, with the individual's written consent, must serve a written request for review upon the Army or Navy representatives who requested the removal. Unless such written request for review is served as provided, the removal shall not be subject to review. If such request for a review is served as provided, the removal shall be subject to such review as shall be provided by the Under Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of Navy, depending upon which service requested the dismissal.

(e) In the event that a review should disclose that the removal of a particular employe was without sufficient cause, the individual shall be reimbursed for actual loss from unemployment and the loss shall be charged against the Government contract for the project.

RALPH A. BARD,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

THE New England, Middle Atlantic, Central, and Lake States have well over half the population of the United States and are, say, 80 per cent dependent on the West and South for forest products.

Half the current supply comes from the 200 million acres of forest land in the South. Practically all the old growth timber in that region has been cut, but the area is big and tree growth is fast. It can be made very productive, but for the most part, progress in forest management is slow. For instance, five-eighths of the forest land is not protected from fire.

The country gets about one-third its lumber supply from the Douglas-fir belt. Manufacturing lumber is one of the best things we do here, and we rather prefer to keep the makings of a good substantial industry so that we can make a living.

Back in 1933 the stand west of the Cascades in Washington and Oregon was estimated at 546 billion feet, Oregon 16 or 18 billion; 104 billion feet of hemlock, mostly in Washington. For pulp wood, the score was Washington 30 billion feet, Oregon 16 or 18 billion. At that time six billion feet were in withdrawals or watersheds, recreation, and so on. Perhaps 50 or 60 billion feet have been cut since then. Withdrawals and losses from fire and bugs probably account for 10 or 15 billion feet more. That leaves, say, 470 billion feet. Douglas-fir is probably down to less than 300 billion feet, two-thirds of it in Oregon where it will not help the Puget Sound cities very much.

Those are fine large volumes, and the boys got interested in figuring out whether or not they could be taken at their face value. The way they went at it was to mark off the timber that could be logged at a profit with wages and markets the same as they were from 1925 to 1929; the second zone was for timber that could be logged under those same conditions without losing more than $5.00 per M on the deal; the third zone was for all the rest. Truck and tractor logging made some changes in that setup. Logging at a profit now is going on in zone 2, in spite of the classification. At that, it still costs around ten cents per M feet per mile to haul logs, and the longer the haul the more it comes to.

The Puget Sound district is the biggest and most important of the manufacturing areas. Starting with Lewis County, it covers nine entire counties and the east end of Jefferson County that are tributary to the mills on that body of water. Forest land area is about 7,600,000 acres; the volume something like 105 billion feet. The 250 mills turn out about 3.6 billion feet per year cut from 56,000 acres.

The stand on the part of zone 1 that is in private ownership is about 40 billion feet, and most of the logging is on this land. Shortly after 1950, if our arithmetic is right, this accessible private land should be pretty much cutover, and operators will have moved on to the national forests and into zone 2 private land. Logging costs will be higher than they are now; there will be more hemlock and less fir. Stumpage owners to a great extent will have liquidated their holdings. There will not be the same rush to realize on timber. Anyone who wants to log Government timber will pay the appraised price, and presumably will have to stay inside the sustained yield limits. That may put the mills on the Sound at a disadvantage in competing with those on the Columbia which can get their logs from the whole Willamette Valley.

The Puget Sound log market makes an especial condition. Water transportation for logs is cheap. Of the 50 sawmills with a capacity of more than 80 M per day, 38 are on tide water. Seven or eight of these have reserves of timber: in most cases less than a 10-year period supply. The others are largely dependent on the market. Much of the timber is in ownership that has no mills and much of the logging is done by operators who have neither mills nor more than their immediate supply of timber.

This makes a fluid log supply. Rafts may be separated and graded. The owner may sell the pulp logs and peelers and buy some more number 2's or whatever he needs to fill his orders. When unassigned logs roll off the dump, they may be taken by anyone who will pay current prices plus towage to his lift.

It also tends to keep all the mills going. There are lots of logs out in the chuck for anybody who will bid for them, while they last. It makes a sudden and violent dislocation of industry more likely than if everybody owned his own, and quit when he was all cut. At that, the mills keep dropping out for one reason or another. Liquidation Sale! Mill with 300 M Capacity! or 175 M, or whatever it happens to be, and not many big ones are being built to replace them.

What is probably as good a guess as any puts the cut in the coming decade at 2. 7 billion feet, and one after that at 1.5 billion feet. There is room and material for some more pulp mills and something can be gained by picking up the hemlock and white fir closer. Peelers are already being shipped from Springfield, Oregon, to Olympia, Washington. The opportunity for more plywood mills is not so bright.

The Puget Sound territory is hardly in shape to be brought back into its peak production. It is cutting more than it can be expected to grow. The yield might, in time, be brought up to 2.2 billion feet but that will take time and good close management.

In view of the mounting manpower requirements for the Nation's war production goals, the Federal Security Administrator has called on all State Governors to give every consideration to the vocational rehabilitation and employment of physically handicapped persons, including all discharged, wounded, or injured members of the armed forces.

* * * * *

Rose Sullivan, one of the ablest and best beloved workers in the American Federation of Labor movement, died in Boston, Mass., after a long illness. Miss Sullivan's whole life was devoted to the cause of the downtrodden and underprivileged. Possessed of boundless energy, a persuasive personality and unusual ability, she was regarded for many years as the top-notch woman organizer on the AFL staff.

Too Risky

The preacher was having a serious chat with one of his flock about her son.

"Tom needs educating, Mr. Jones," he said; "it is very important. I had to pinch like anything to send me sons to college, but it was worth it."

"Maybe," replied Mrs. Jones; "but my husband's too afraid of the law to do anything like that."

Union Exiles Carry On in London

THE Nazi-dominated countries now have trade unions in Great Britain carrying on with the cooperation of the British Trades Union Congress and numbering in their membership ten of thousands of workers.

It all began in the Summer of 1940, reports *Bulletins From Britain,* when a plump, bespectacled young man jumped on his bicycle and pedaled almost across France, always narrowly ahead of advancing Nazi tanks.

The fugitive was M. G. Stolz, a Czech and assistant secretary of the International Federations of Trade Unions. Until the Summer of 1940 he had headquarters in Paris. When France fell he and his colleagues realized they had better move out.

Stolz went to Les Sables d'Olonne, on the west coast, while the general secretary, Walter Schevenels, and the staff went to Limoges in central France. Schevenels, incidentally, addressed last year's American Federation of Labor convention.

They thought then that a new defensive position would be formed along the line of the Loire, and Stolz was to find new offices for the I. F. T. U. He found the offices all right, but by this time he could not communicate with other leaders. Letters arrived weeks late if at all and telephone and telegrams were useless. The Germans roared into Nantes, scarcely fifty miles away.

Stolz realized there was nothing for it but to leave France. A British boat, loaded with Polish and Czech troops, was just leaving St. Jean de Luz. Stolz sailed with it. He arrived in England without a passport, but won release after three days. Then he went to see Sir Walter Citrine and immediately found every kind of help put at his disposal.

He was given an office in Transport House, London, the headquarters of the British trade union movement, and set to work to reestablish the I. F. T. U. and to build trade union organizations among the refugee workers who were flooding into Britain from half a dozen European states.

Several months later Stolz was joined by Schevenels, who had made his escape by a much more roundabout route.

The first refugee workers to be organized in Britain were the Belgians, immediately followed by the French. Groups have now been formed among the Belgians, French, Poles, Germans, Austrians and Czechs, while a Spanish group is in process of organization.

The British trade unions, without exception, agreed readily that these refugees from the Continent should work side by side with them and that, despite the existence of their own trade unions, they should also be admitted to the British unions. Every able pair of hands is needed in the war effort.

The foreign workers pay separate contributions, one to the British unions, for purely trade union purposes and one to their respective national groups.

Everything possible is done to maintain contact with the workers in the occupied countries and to prepare for the rebuilding of the trade union movement in those nations as soon as the war is over.

HELP THE BOYS LICK THE JAPS, INVEST REGULARLY IN VICTORY BONDS.

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

General MacArthur Speaks!

Elsewhere in this issue is printed a message, laudatory of Labor's contribution to the war effort, from America's No. 1 military hero, General Douglas MacArthur.

How puny, how childish, how futile the droolings and bleatings of anti-Labor Congressmen and columnists sound, compared to the sincere, warm words of appreciation from a fighting man, a soldier who has risked and is daily risking his life for us!

We urge readers of The Carpenter to study General MacArthur's message. Digest it and read it over and over again. It will make a craftsman proud to realize that his labors to provide our fighting men with the materials they need for victory are appreciated by those fighting men and by their incomparable leader, despite the petty carping and fault-finding of those who hate Labor and seek to destroy it.

We suggest that our Brothers cut out this message and carry it with them, and that the next time any anti-Labor editor in your locality "pops off," bring out General MacArthur's message and make the editor eat it.

◆

The Shame of the Press

Truly, the once mighty Fourth Estate, the once free, untrammeled press of the country, has sunk to disgraceful depths!

Where once we had fearless editors, like Greeley and Ochs and Pulitzer, we now have spineless snipers who shout against Labor out of one side of their mouths, but who send their advertising agents, crawling almost on their bellies, with palms extended, begging shamelessly for paid advertisements which Labor has to buy in order to present its cause to the reading public because most newspapers will not print true news about Labor unless the publishers are paid in cash for it.

The pay-off, as the boys say, came recently in Washington, D. C., where the American Federation of Labor, unable to get the press associations and most of the publishers to print the truth about Labor's side in the controversy raging in Congress, contracted for a page "ad" and paid for it. Did the newspapers refuse to publish the paid advertisement? Oh, NO! They not only published it, but FOR CASH they swallowed a slap in their shameless faces. FOR CASH, they swallowed this insult to themselves: (We reprint herewith the last paragraph of the paid "ad")

> **"THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PAID FOR BY THE FIVE MILLION MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. THEY ARE FORCED TO GO TO THIS EXPENSE TO BRING THE TRUTH**

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BECAUSE A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA DO NOT PRINT THE TRUTH ABOUT LABOR IN THEIR NEWS AND EDITORIAL COLUMNS."

The next time anyone tries to tell you about the great, free American press, you can laugh in his face, but LOUD!

Look Who's Talking! ! !

In his column of April 8, Westbrook Pegler outdid himself. Yessir, Ol' Peg just naturally sat down and wrote himself a piece that outpeggled Pegler. And, Brother, that's a lot of outpeggling!

It seems that a day or so before Peg had written another piece in which he had advised Secretary Ickes to get himself a gun and kill the editor of a Connecticut paper who had, in the course of some editorial repartee with the Secretary of the Interior, written something derogatory to the character of Mrs. Ickes.

So Ol' Peg, being the chivalrous sort of journalistic Don Quixote that he is, hauled off in his wrath and told Ickes to get a gun and kill the ink-stained Yankee wretch.

Then, next day, the Law spoke to Peg and pointed out that it was bad for writers to go around advocating shooting folks without due process, habeas corpus and non pluribus unum, and Peg, he just sat down and took it all back. He realized that he had been guilty of editorially inciting to violence, so he retracted what he had written and admitted he shouldn't have done it in the first place, BUT, he just naturally couldn't go whole hog in his retraction. Not Ol' Peg. He said, in effect, "I didn't mean it, Brother, when I told you to kill that man, but if you had done it, I'm sure no jury in the world would ever have convicted you."

(Peg forgot to add whether, in case Ickes had killed the editor and a jury had convicted him, Don Quixote Pegler would have offered to "take the rap" instead of the man whom he had spurred to murder by his writings.)

But that isn't the half of it. Here comes the real laugh. In the column in which he made the so-called retraction, Pegler went on to state that people who have columns or newspapers in which to express news and views should ever be mindful of their responsibility. (Sic!)

Here's the way Pegler ended his sermon on the obligation of the press to its readers:

"THE INSTANCES OF false statement harmful or at least humiliating to individuals who have a decent right not to be so abused by newspaper publishers are countless and the majority of them come from the tawdry, raucous slums known as Broadway whose journalism is notoriously unreliable and contaminated with base motives, including blackmail and malice.

"The day has passed when it was necessary and customary for the editor to keep a Colt revolver in an open drawer of his desk, but may return to those editors who do not realize that this immunity from fatal personal reprisal is accompanied by a personal and professional obligation to shun certain types of personal items and reject informants whose work, by fair test, has proved to be habitually inaccurate or dishonest, whether from motives of blackmail or personal revenge."

Now, isn't that touching! Especially when written by a columnist who has violated the very principles he lays down for others to observe. Pegler has been guilty of "false statements harmful or at least humiliating to individuals who have a decent right not to be so abused by newspaper publishers."

He set out to try to smear Labor and all Labor leaders because of the faults of a few. He did not condemn all bankers because a few went crooked, nor all doctors because a few of them violate the law, nor all columnists because a few dip their pens in vitriol instead of ink.

And yet he presumes to lecture the Fourth Estate on editorial ethics. Haw! haw! haw!

P. S. (Also, ho, hum!)

FULFILLMENT

By Frederick W. Branch

The man who built this house of mine
A hundred years ago,
With Christian doors of smooth, clear pine
And chestnut timbers row on row,
Whose oxen hauled the bricks and lime,
Who squared the hearth's broad stone,
Could not foresee that Fate and Time
Would someday make it all my own.

Of course he knew that it would stay
Here, on its sturdy sills,
Long after his last Spring should lay
Her fragrant mornings on the hills.
So even if he did not know
Just who its owners were to be,
I'll still maintain that, years ago,
He planned and built this house for me.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, WM. J. KELLY
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Members Using Clearance Cards

When you deposit your Clearance Card in a Local Union you *cannot go back to your old Local Union unless you have secured another Clearance Card.* This Office is finding that members clear out of a Local as for instance in April, pay April dues, clear into another Local Union in April, pay no dues in the Local into which they clear and several months later go back to the first Local and pay back dues.

This condition shows the member as belonging to *two Local Unions* and causes a needless expense on the Local accepting the Clearance Card until 3 months have elapsed when the member is shown as in *arrears.*

Financial Secretaries are urged to *examine the last dated Clearance stub* before taking dues from a member who has not properly cleared back into the Local Union. This error is caused by Secretaries *not notifying the Local Unions of acceptance of Clearance* and the thoughtlessness of members in *not properly securing new Clearance Card.*

We respectfully urge all members to take note of the above and help to remedy this situation.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2352	Corinth, Miss.
3033	Susanville, Calif.
3031	Champlain, N. Y.
3032	Battle Creek, Mich.
2353	Dubuque, Ia.
2354	Sylacauga, Ala.
2355	Daytona Beach, Fla.
2356	Ludington, Mich.
2357	Sebring, Fla.
3034	San Francisco, Calif.
2358	Westerly, R. I.
2359	Omaha, Neb.
3035	Susanville, Calif.
3036	San Francisco, Calif.
2360	Searcy, Ark.
2362	Wrangell, Alaska
2363	La Porte, Ind.
2364	Norfolk, Neb.
2365	Wonewoc, Wis.
2366	Apalachicola, Fla.
3037	Bishop, Calif.
2367	Shreveport, La.
2368	Walpole, Mass.
2369	Bennettsville, S. C.
2370	Dalhart, Tex.

Fix Up Your Tool Box!

Now is the time for all of our members to look over their tool boxes, discard those tools that are worn, and put in an extra hammer or chisel against the time when they may need them.

Tools can be gotten now. Six or eight months hence it may be another story, for the stocks in dealers hands are fairly ample and manufacturers can fill orders without difficulty.

They are, however, certain to be rationed on metals, which will make the getting of new tools difficult if ot impossible.

During the long depression tools deteriorated. No one bought new ones. Since the renewal of work money has been needed for other things and where not absolutely necessary replenishment has been put off "until some other day."

That other day is now here, and with generous employment there is no reason why it cannot be done now and every good reason why it should.

The wise member will do something more than just replace those tools that should be replaced. He will buy an extra bit of equipment against the time when he may break a tool, and be plumb out of luck unless he has something in reserve.

So we again say:

Look over the old tool box, replace those tools that are worn and which probably would have been replaced long ago were it not for the dull times and the need of money for other things when work became plentiful, and as a matter of insurance against trouble buy an extra bit of equipment. And don't forget to buy your tools from firms which advertise in "The Carpenter."

Do not put this off until next pay day or next month.

Do it now.

The Reason

An Eastern potentate, who wanted to know how many men were afraid of their wives, sent for all his married male subjects and commanded those who always obeyed their wives to stand to one side.

Seeing, to his surprise, that a very small man was the only one who did not do so, he asked him why such a puny individual as himself had a mind of his own.

"When I left home, Your Majesty," explained the man, "I promised my wife I would not go in any crowd."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother John Andersiak, Local 643, Chicago, Ill.

Brother Ulysses G. Davis, Local 848, San Bruno, Calif.

Brother Harry Dibble, Local 656, Holyoke, Mass.

Brother M. R. Flanders, Local 256, Savannah, Ga.

Brother O. P. George, Local 1380, Bedford, Ind.

Brother J. H. Gray, Local 256, Savannah, Ga.

Brother R. W. Harn, Local 256, Savannah, Ga.

Brother R. R. McGregor, Local 857, Tucson, Ariz.

Brother Ira Sheriff, Local 1596, St. Louis, Mo.

Brother L. C. Simpson, Local 1371, Gadsden, Ala.

Brother Sven E. Smith, Local 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother Benjamin Snyder, Local 37, Shamokin, Pa.

Brother William Staggs, Local 2825, Nashville, Tenn.

Brother Charles A. Swank, Local 132, Washington, D. C.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 608, New York City, Holds Annual Banquet

Editor, The Carpenter:

On November 8, 1941, members of Local Union 608, held their Annual Banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Riverside Plaza. The hall was packed to capacity and at nine p.m. the proceedings opened with the singing of our National Anthem.

As in past years many representatives of our organization throughout the country were our guests on this occasion. Chicago held the spotlight with a deputation of thirty-five, headed by the one and only "Mike" Sexton, their President. Philadelphia was there with John Cregan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Metropolitan District; Eddie Kane, Senior Business Agent, and O. William Blaier, General Representative. Also Con Mulcahy Business Agent from Providence, Rhode Island; Al Beck from Hudson County, New Jersey; James J. McCarthy, from Burlington, New Jersey; William J. Sullivan, General Representative from Connecticut; John McMahon, from Buffalo, New York, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters, and John Sinclair, President of the Westchester, New York, District Council.

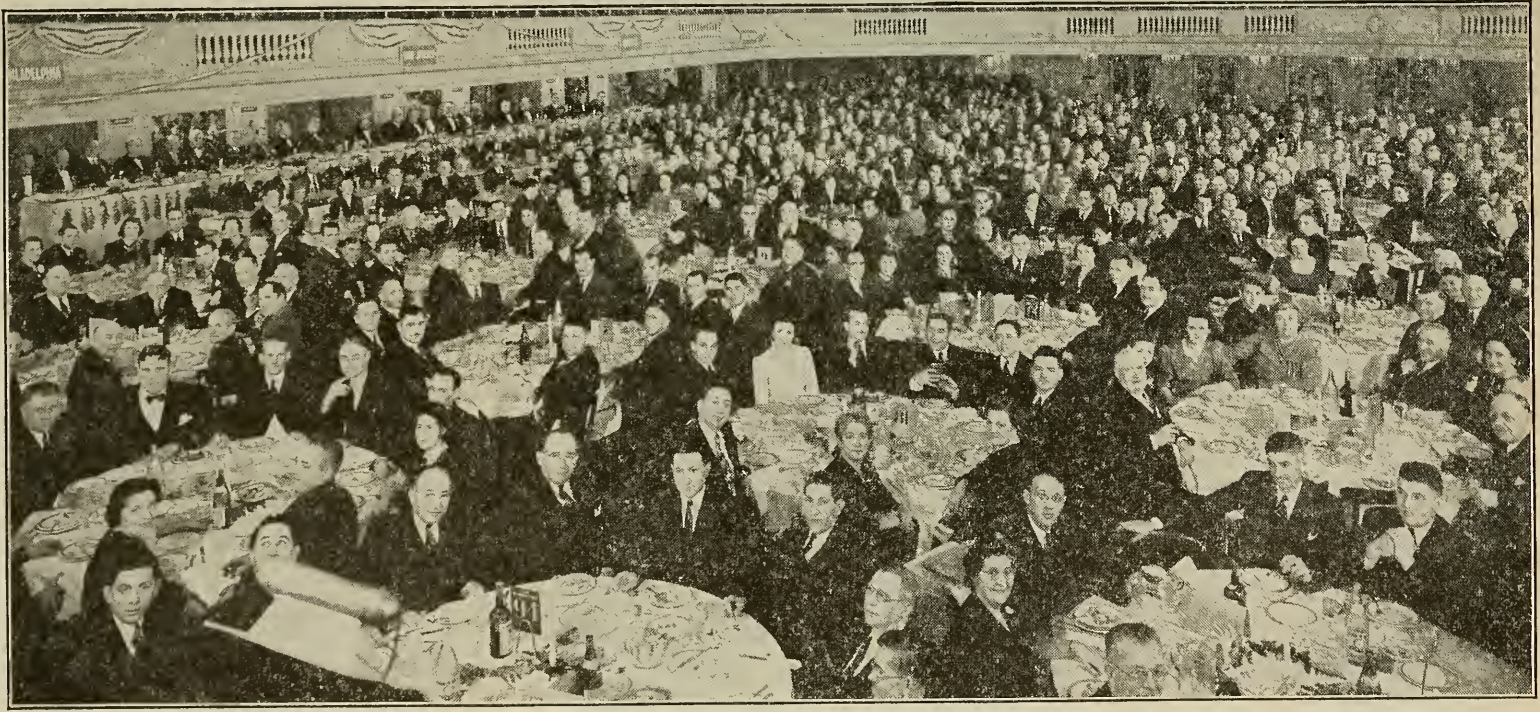
New York District Council was represented by Charles W. Hanson, President; Dan Quigley, Vice-President; and Sidney J. Pearse, Secretary-Treasurer.

New York City Local Unions were, represented by Ray Cozzens, of Local Union 20; Joseph Siegelaub and Hirsh Linn, of 135; James Cunningham, of 246; Martin Porges and Charlie Olson, of 257; E. Evanglista and Joe Mella of 385; Charles Johnson, Jr. and Eddie Olson, of 1456; Dave Bennett and Bob Johnson, of 1536; Al Lasky, of 1663; Jack Haig, of 1657; Ed Rank, of 2070; Tom Murphy and John Abrams, of 2236; Louis Dergans, of 2725; Charles Nobis and John Duignan, of 366; Fred Johnson and Harry Eilert, of 488. Harry paid us the honor of using this night for a family reunion occupying three tables with thirty of his immediate family, including his sons now serving in Uncle Sam's Army. Local Union 740 was represented by George Welch, Business Agent; while Hans Nielson and George Peterson, of 791; Al Zimmer and Frank Hoffman, of 808; John Swetko, of 1164; George Mulholland, of 2305, and Eddie Kuehn, of 298 were also present.

We also had District Attorney O'Dwyer of Brooklyn, the man who wiped out Murder Inc.

Other guests were Joseph McLoughlin, Chief Clerk of the State Court of Appeals; Joseph B. Diamond, of the United States Navy; Mike Connors, Tom Moran and Frank Daly, of Local 30 of the Engineers', and, of course, our own Jack Flynn, General Representative, and many others too numerous to mention.

John O'Donnell, Business, was a very capable Master of Ceremonies. After speeches by District Attorney O'Dwyer, Charles W. Hanson and



PANORAMA PHOTO OF THE GUESTS AT LOCAL 608's ANNUAL BANQUET IN NEW YORK CITY

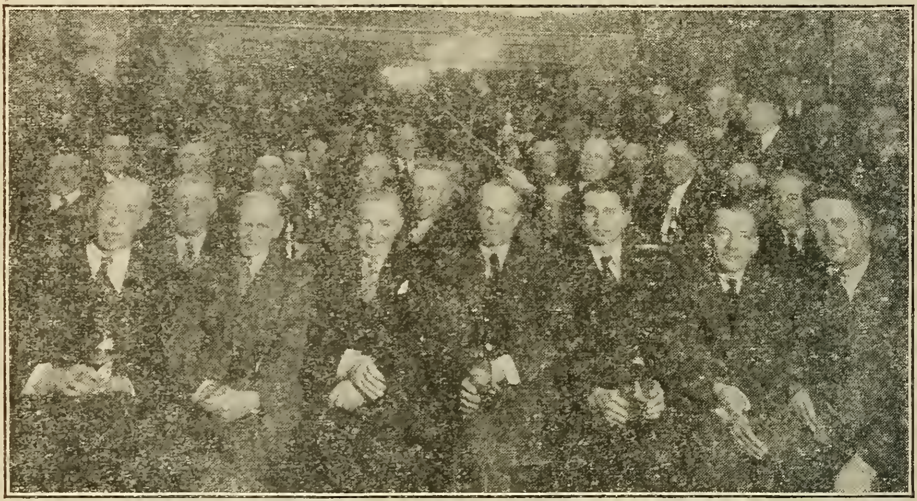
Dave Scanlan, a beautiful floor show was staged by the redoubtable Sid Hall. The floor was then cleared for dancing and all enjoyed themselves to the wee hours of the morning when the band played "Home Sweet Home."

Fraternally,
David Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer.

Local No. 1782, Newark, N. J., Holds 35th Jubilee

Local Union No. 1782, of Newark, N. J., celebrated its 35th Anniversary February 21 at the Continental Ballroom in Newark.

President Benjamin Bloom was Chairman of the Arrangements Committee; Brother Louis Hershbain was secretary and Brother Hyman Menk, treasurer.



Brother members of Kingston, Ontario, Canada, get together for an evening of good fellowship.

Local 957, Stillwater, Minn., 40 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local No .957 of Stillwater celebrated its 40th anniversary with a banquet for the members and their friends at Eagles' Hall, March 12th.

The program opened with the singing of "America," then Grace was said, after which the banquet was served to about 100.

Dr. R. G. Brodun, Mayor of Stillwater, was master of ceremonies and in behalf of Local No. 957 presented Brother Herman Kutz, the only remaining charter member, with a solid gold watch charm.

The speakers were Geo. W. Lawson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and County Attorney Milton Lindbloom. Then followed songs by Conrad Danielson and Miss Margaret Carlson.

The assembled guests also enjoyed two reels of motion pictures, followed by dancing till early morning and a good time was had by all.

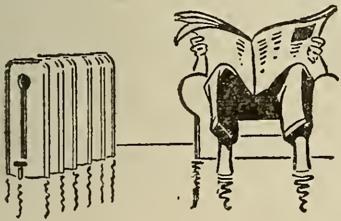
Fraternally yours,
Axel Brosell, Secretary.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Penny Wise
says...

"Sense provides Dollars for Defense!"

A LEAKY radiator is often blissfully ignored. To have it repaired costs little. But repair on the ceiling below, damaged by dripping water, comes high.



Spend pennies to repair the leak. Save the dollars to buy DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS. Every household budget—every salary check—should go in part for Defense Savings to help defeat the enemies of freedom.

Woman Labor Supply

Nearly 6,000,000 women can be recruited this year for work in war industries and other essential services.

Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, believes that one-third of this number can be drawn from the 16,500,000 women in the 18-44 age group, who are now engaged in own home housework, without drawing into the labor market mothers from families with children under ten.

Before this group is considered, she said, factory women from converted or curtailed consumer goods industries and approximately 1,000,000 women unemployed and registered with public employment agencies in December, 1941, should be absorbed in the war program.

In addition, seven hundred thousand women up to 24 years of age now attending school will be available for entrance into the labor market this year.

It was pointed out that 500,000 women were already in the total war labor force in January 1942, and that such total is expected to increase from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 by 1943.

The Public Contracts Act prohibits employment of girls under 18 in manufacture of goods for the Government when the contract is in excess of $10,000. The Fair Standards Act prohibits the employment of children under 16 in manufacturing for interstate commerce, and restricts the employment of children 16 to 18 years in occupations determined to be hazardous.

The importance to home and community of hiring women whose homes would not be upset, or additional responsibilities placed on the community by their employment, was stressed.

It should be borne in mind, however, that many women now in the labor force or seeking work have dependents, and they should be given priority employment.

Auxiliary No. 4, Des Moines, Ia., Is Busy

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 4. Since writing you we have been very busy. February 14 eve we had a Valentine Party. We found our supper partners by matching comic valentines which had been cut in halves. The evening was spent playing games and cards.

On February 28th we served 350 children suppers to all carpenters and their families and the public. We held a bazaar on the same evening, clearing $123.00.

Our Auxiliary had its 30th anniversary supper, March 14, for our members and their families. There were four charter members present. The young ladies prepared and served a very nice ham supper. The chairman presented a program of readings, singing and dancing which was enjoyed by all.

Last meeting night we sent our check for one hundred and fifty dollars to the Administrator of Des Moines General Hospital to furnish one room. Still busy quilting, we have several more quilts on hand to finish before hot weather. Fraternally,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 98, Spokane, Wash., 14 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

To all Sister Auxiliaries, Greetings:

Ladies' Auxiliary to Local 98 of Spokane, Washington, celebrated its fourteenth anniversary April 3, with a short program of readings and music under the direction of Sister Sheeks, the first president. Refreshments were served at beautifully decorated tables to members and their husbands. Sister Perry of the Organization Committee supervised this. During the serving Mr. Orsie, a local jeweler, whose hobby is collecting old music boxes, entertained with a phonograph more than fifty years old. It used steel records which made a sweet tinkling sound.

Under the leadership of Sister Boulac, president, the membership has nearly doubled and prosperity rules. The Ladies gave their treasury two "War Bonds" as a birthday present.

Most of the usual activities have been dropped for war work except the monthly social time after meetings, when the husbands join in, and the quarterly "pot-luck" dinners, attended by the entire family.

Any members from other cities who are in Spokane are warmly invited to visit the meetings. Fraternally,

(Mrs. J. G.) Stella Beebe, Reporter.

Auxiliary 152, Minneapolis, Minn., 16 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 152 at Minneapolis has moved to a new hall. Our membership has increased so that the old hall was too small.

We had our birthday party at the new hall, located at 808 E. Franklin Ave. on March 24, when we were 16 years old. We had a big birthday cake and a lovely lunch.

Three high school girls, daughters of some of the members served. Our organization is steadily growing. We hope more ladies will join.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Nellie Christianson, Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 164

Having seen in the last lesson how to determine the length of the well hole in order to obtain the right amount of head room, when the rise and the run of the steps are given, we will now give some rules for determining the rise and the run of steps when no figures are given, or when the carpenter must do his own designing. The first consideration in step designing, must be for an easy, comfortable step. A number of years ago we stopped over night at a home of a friend. We were taken to an upstairs bed room, and on going up we discovered that we were stumbling over the steps as we went. It was an awkward stairs. As nearly as we can remember the risers were about 11 inches and the treads were perhaps a little wider. Going up this stairs constituted a little chore before going to bed. Evidently it was designed by a carpenter who had never completed his apprenticeship.

There are many rules employed by different carpenters and architects, and in our judgment, none is absolutely reliable without making some variations one way or the other. The rule we like to use is the one that reads like this: The sum of the rise and run, in inches, should equal from 16½ to 17 inches, for steps with risers running from 6 to 8 inches. On steps with risers less than 6 inches or more than 8 inches the rule should not be applied, excepting as a sort of test.

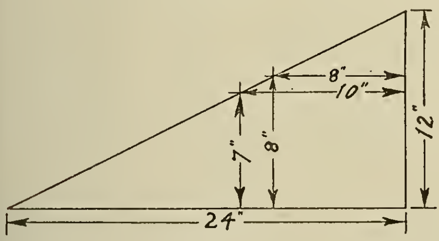


Fig. 1

Let us apply this rule, for example, to Fig. 4 of the last lesson; where the total rise is 105 inches. The first thing to do is to make a trial division—a 6-inch rise is too low, while an 8-inch rise is too high—so we will take 7 as our first trial divisor. 105 divided by 7 gives us 15, or the number of 7-inch rises in the total rise. Having determined the rise, the run is obtained by deducting 7 from 17, which gives us 10, or the run in inches. The next thing to consider is the material available; 8-inch material will make the riser of this step, but for the tread we will have to figure 10 inches plus the nosing of the step plus the tongue that joins the back of the step to the riser, which would require all of 12½ inches. To this we would have to add an allowance for jointing, say ¼-inch. Our tread material now would have to be 10 inches plus 1½ inches, plus ¼ inch, or 11¾ inches wide. Most of the 12-inch material actually only measures 11½ inches or even less. Now then, in order to be safe, we will establish the run of our step at 9¾ inches, making the total of the rise and the run equal 16¾ inches, which will make a comfortable step. There are even other variations that might have to be taken into consideration. Let us suppose, when we made our trial division, we would have had a total rise of only 101¼ inches—a 7-inch rise would prove to be too high—we would try 6¾ inches, which would be right. Now the sum of the rise and the run would only be 16½ inches, unless we found that our tread would permit us to use 10 inches for the run.

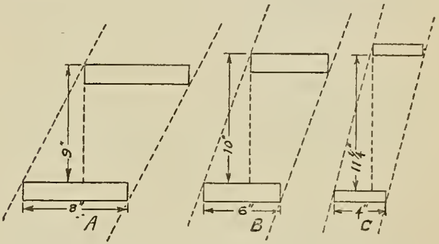


Fig. 2.

In order to give the student a chance to choose his own rule, we are giving other rules, which, of course, we will not explain in detail.

1. The product of the rise and run in inches, should equal from 66 to 70 inches. (Some put it from 70 to 75). Example: 7 times 10 equals 70.

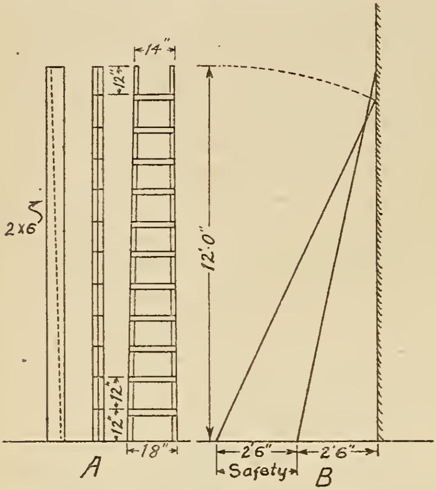


Fig. 3

2. Subtract the established rise, in inches, from 12 and multiply the difference by 2, the product gives the run in inches. Example: 12 less 7 times 2 equals 10, or the run in inches.

3. Twice the rise in inches, plus the run in inches, should equal 24. (Some put it, 24 or 25). Example: 7 plus 7 plus 10 equals 24.

4. Fig. 4 is a diagram showing another way to determine the rise and the run for steps. Draw the triangle as shown—if you want to know the rise, you will find it at the point where the run intersects the inclined line. On the other hand, if you want to know the run, you can find it where the rise intersects the inclined line. Study the drawing.

None of the rules should be taken as hard-and-fast.

Fig. 2 shows three diagrams of steps with risers above 8 inches. At A, we have a step with a rise of 9 inches, which strikes the step below just a little back of the center, as indicated by the perpendicular dotted line. For such a step an 8-inch tread is suitable. At B, we have a 10-inch riser striking the step below a little back of the center. Here the pitch of the stair is still steeper than the one shown at A. At C, we have the ordinary step-ladder step, speaking of job-made step-ladders. Here the rise is 11¼ inches with a 4-inch tread. A study of these diagrams will reveal the fact that as the pitch of the stair increases, the sum of the rise and the run in inches, decreases.

Fig. 3 shows at A, to the left, how a 2x6 should be ripped for uprights to be used in making a ladder. At the center the uprights are placed side by side and are marked for the rungs. To the right we show the completed ladder. It should be noted that the top of the ladder is 14 inches wide, while the bottom is 18 inches wide. This is a good proportion to use, and as the length increases, the bottom should be made wider proportionately. At B, we are showing a sort of diagram giving the safety zone for resting a leaning ladder. A 12-foot ladder placed against a building should rest on the ground not closer than 2 feet 6 inches, and not farther away from the building than 5 feet, giving a safety zone of 2 feet 6 inches.

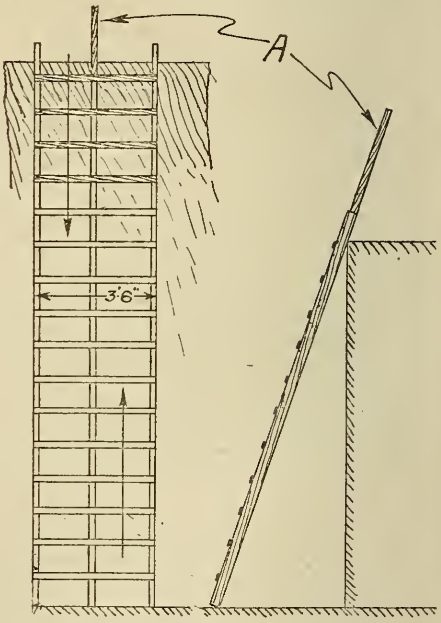


Fig. 4

Fig. 4 shows to the left a double ladder. Such a ladder is suitable for occasions where there is a great deal of traffic both ways practically at the same time. We are showing the width as 3 feet 6 inches, but the width should be governed more nearly by the conditions.

If the traffic is accompanied with bulky matter, it is necessary to make the ladder wide, but if it is to be used exclusively by men going up and down, it can be much narrower. The arrows show how the traffic should be directed in order to prevent jay-climbing. The spacing of the rungs is not shown here, but it is the same as shown in Fig. 3. We worked on a rather large job once, where for some strange reason, the longer the ladder, the wider the spaces for the rungs were made. Evidently the designer (if there was a designer) thought that wide spaces for the rungs would facilitate ascending or descending; whereas, the fact of the matter was that it only made it more difficult, and required more time than if the standard space of 12 inches had been used.

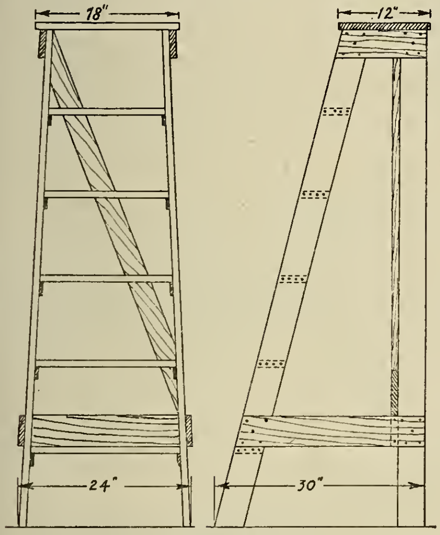


Fig. 5

The arrows at A point to the handles that should be provided for ladders that are constantly used. These handles not only insure greater safety, but they mark the place where the ladder is stationed. Such handles can either be nailed to the uprights, as shown to the right, or else one of the uprights can be extended enough to make a handle, as shown to the left, only in part.

The two views shown in Fig. 5 give all the information to make a light job-made step-ladder. Such ladders should be made so they can be moved about easily so they will pass through doors without difficulty.

Cabinetwork

By L. Perth

In the prepartion of the general estimate the contractor must segregate the various branches of construction into what is known in the parlance of the builder as a "Breakdown."

He begins with the excavation and proceeds in the same order as the building operations are being carried on, with concrete work, carpentry, roofing, plastering, painting and decorating, heating, electric wiring, sheet metal work, sanitation, cabinet work, landscaping and various other items which the plans and specifications call for.

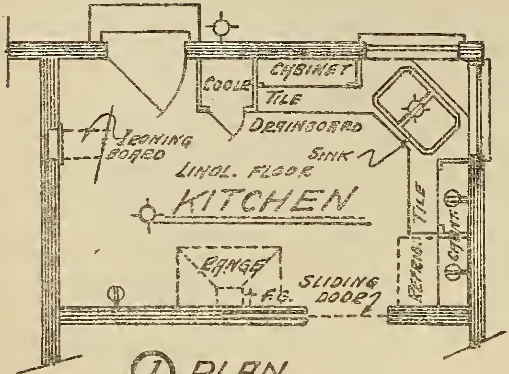
For the beginners in "Estimating" it is very essential that they create a few very useful habits, in fact, indispensable habits, upon which the success or failure of the job will depend.

The first and most essential habits is thoroughness. Many a student when given a set of Plans is inclined to glance them over in a rather superficial manner and this superficiality is carried through in the matter of perusing details.

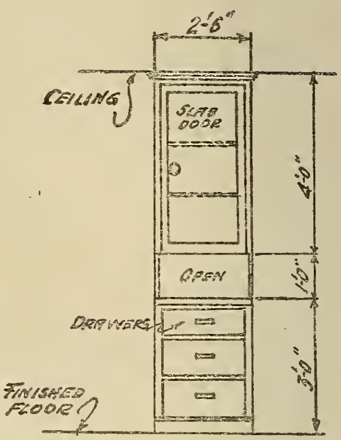
Not realizing the paramount importance of extreme attention to everything constituting the plans, they skip some very important features, the result being a job only half done.

It should be borne in mind that the architect in the preparation of Plans is expressing his ideas in a graphical manner. His drawings contain everything essential to the successful performance of the work, and there is nothing on the drawings which could be regarded as not essential. Whatever appears on the Plans belongs there and the individual who is connected with the erection of the structure, whether it be the superintendent, foreman, estimator or building material dealer, must see to it that he is completely conversant with the general construction as well as details of the work if it is to be successfully done and completed to the satisfaction of all concerned. Therefore, by all means, cultivate the habit of thoroughness and dismiss the destructive temptation of "good enough."

The second very essential habit is being systematic in everything you do. Have a plan. Do not begin at the end or the middle of the job. When starting one thing prosecute it to the finish before you tackle the next item. You will save time, energy, labor and money if you do things systematically. There is always to be found one and one only best, easiest and quickest way of doing things, whether it be milking a cow or building a bridge.

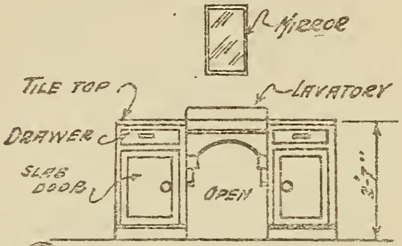

CABINET
COOLER
TILE
DRAINBOARD
IRONING BOARD
SINK
LINOL. FLOOR
KITCHEN
TILE
CABINT.
REFRIG.
RANGE
F.C.
SLIDING DOOR

① PLAN

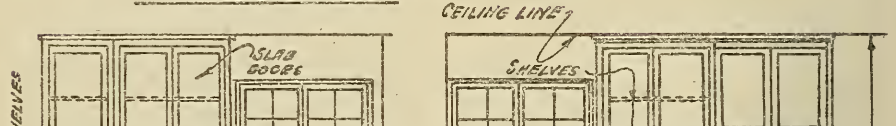

2'-6"
CEILING
SLAB DOOR
4'-0"
OPEN
1'-0"
DRAWERS
3'-0"
FINISHED FLOOR

③ LINEN CLOSET

SCALE-$\frac{3}{8}$"=1'-0"


MIRROR
TILE TOP
LAVATORY
DRAWER
SLAB DOOR
OPEN
2'-7"

② DETAIL OF CABINETS IN BATHROOM


SHELVES
SLAB DOORS
CEILING LINE
SHELVES
TILE SPLASH AND DRAINBRD
1'-4"
COOLER
SLAB DOOR
DRAWERS
TOE SPACE
2'-11"
FIN. FLR.
SOAP DISH
PERFORATD METAL
REFRIG. SPACE
8'-0"

④ DETAILS OF KITCHEN CABINETS

SCALE: $\frac{3}{8}$"=1'-0"

In studying a set of Plans, begin with "first things first." Study the Plot plan. Familiarize yourself with the characteristics of the building site, the nature of soil, its topography, the location and proximity of utilities, sewer lines, public mains, gas and electric, power lines, facilities for the transportation of workmen and materials of construction, the availability or absence of water and power necessary for the prosecution of building operations. Negligence in the investigation of one or more of the above items may result in considerable losses to the party awarded the contract.

This holds good for every other branch entering in the construction of the job. Cabinetwork is one of these branches and requires a separate estimate.

Details of cabinetwork are to be found in every complete set of Architects Plans. They may not be found on one sheet but a careful study of the Plans will disclose all details, even though they may be scattered on several drawings.

It must be realized that the whole matter of preparation of Plans represents an item of considerable expense. Architectural services, materials and equipment used in the preparation of drawings are very costly. Space on drawings, therefore, is very valuable. Consequently, architects and draftsmen are utilizing every available area if it is sufficiently big to accommodate one or more details of construction. Thus, details of some cabinetwork may be found on the same sheet where the Foundation plan is shown, even though masonry and cabinets are two branches of work which have no relation whatever to each other.

Very frequently some of these details will be found on the same sheet with the Plot Plan or any other drawing where space may be utilized. Therefore, it would be unreasonable to expect to find all these details on one sheet.

The first step in the procedure of preparing an estimate of cabinetwork is to study the floor plans. A careful perusal will establish the location of the cabinetwork in all rooms where cabinets of any sort are to be built. Under "cabinetwork" should be understood everything which is to be supplied, built and installed by the cabinetmaker: kitchen cabinets, bathroom cabinets, china closets in dining room, bookcases in living room, and utility cabinets.

This type of work is being handled in several ways. Either the general contractor purchases all material and accessories and has the cabinetwork built on the job by competent artisans, or he sublets the entire job to a sub-contractor who specializes in cabinet work only, or the various units may be purchased from a factory fabricating this sort of equipment and all the contractor has to do is to install these units in their respective locations.

Whatever the case may be, it is the job of the general contractor or his estimator to determine the entire cost of the work and, in order to arrive at this in a satisfactory manner, one must make a complete study of the Plans and refer to the Specifications whenever necessary.

The accompanying drawing is an excerpt from a complete set of architect's plans for a five-room residence and we would suggest that the student make a complete and comprehensive perusal of these details and prepare an estimate of the entire job for the two most typical types of installation, one—assuming the cabinets are to be built on the job and the other, where the whole job is to be sublet to the subcontractor.

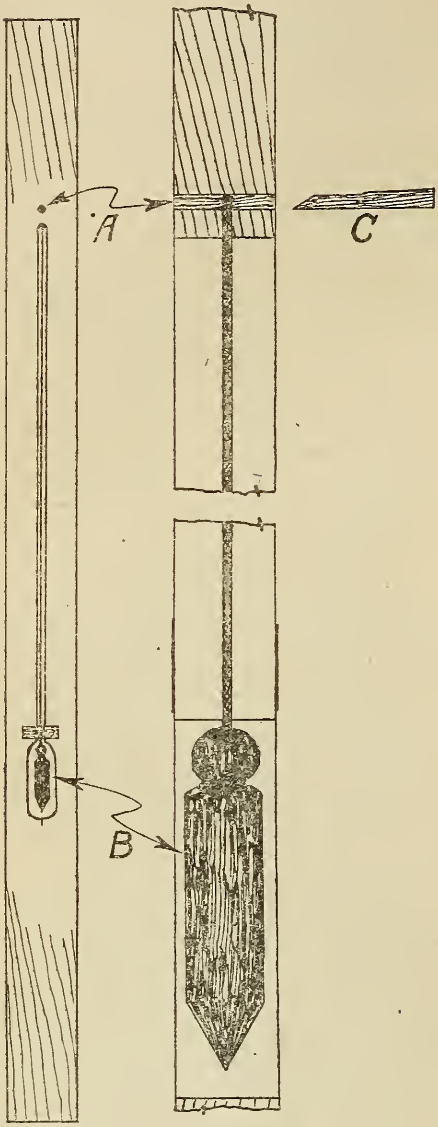
From the Plan of the Kitchen it will be seen where the cabinets are to be built and elsewhere on the same drawing the details are prepresented. It will also be noted that in addition to the kitchen cabinets there are also the Linen Closet and Bathroom cabinets shown.

It is quite helpful in the course of preparation of this estimate to make rough sketches of the various parts entering in the construction of these units. This may greatly simplify and facilitate the work and besides it provides you with that invaluable training of the so-called "pencil talk" habit which is so important to all those who are called upon to handle and interpret drawings, no matter what their capacity may be.

Straightedge-Plumb-Bob

For accuracy in plumbing, there isn't anything that will equal the plumb-bob. While the plumb-bob and straightedge, as we are showing them in this article, are rarely used, it is a good thing for the carpenter to know how to combine these two important tools into one, should he be caught sometime without his level.

In the illustration, to the left, we are showing a side view of a straightedge with a plumb-bob fastened into it. To the right, in part, we are showing a large-scale edgeview detail of the important parts. The arrows at A point out the means of fastening the cord at the top. At B the arrows point out the bob, and at C is shown a peg that is used to fasten the cord to the straightedge. The slot through which the cord runs is about one-half inch wide down to the plumb-bob, where it is enlarged enough to give the bob the necessary play. Just above the bob, on either side of the straightedge, there is fastened a metal strip to keep the bob from swinging out of the slot when the straightedge is handled.

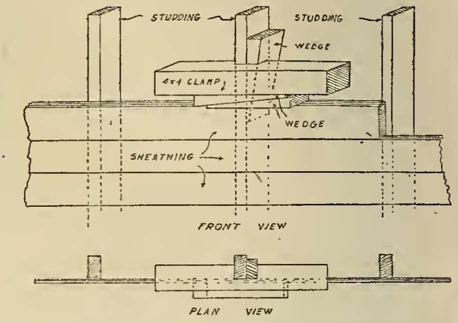


Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

New Clamp Illustrated

Editor, The Carpenter:

Presuming it would be of interest to our members reading the craft problems, I am submitting a drawing displaying a clamp for tightenting sheathing, which saves labor and time. It consist of four pieces, one 4 x 4", 16" long, and three wedges of hard wood. The bevel cut on the clamp should be according to the degree of the upper wedge. The lower two wedges are for tightening shiplap, and can be easily dismounted.



Joseph G. Zental, Inventor,
5517 North Central Ave., Chicago, Ill., Member L. U. No. 54.

Cuts For Hood

A Brother writes:

"I enclose a pencil sketch and would like to know how to get the cuts for the joints, marked X and H, with the steel square; also, how to get the length of the brace by stepping it off."

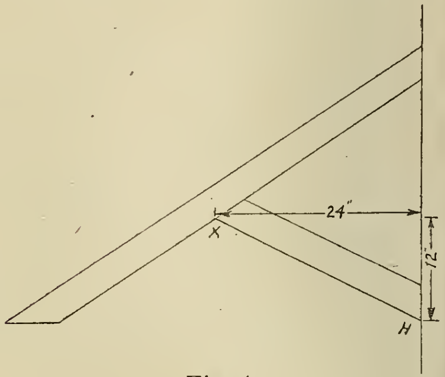
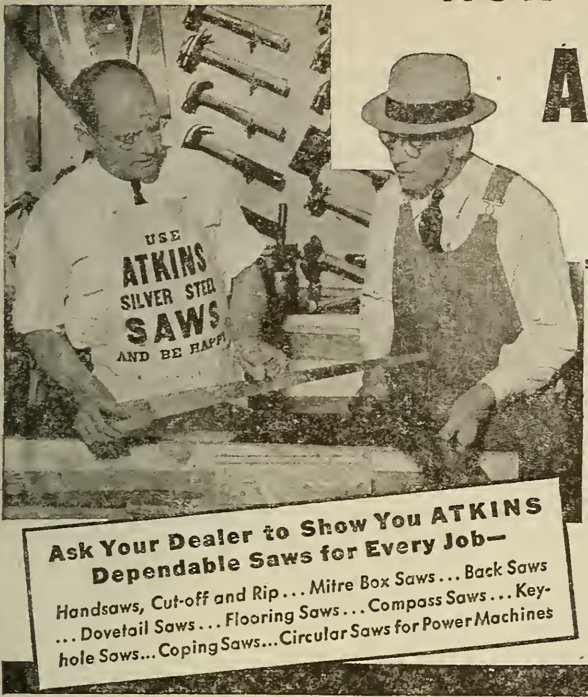


Fig. 1



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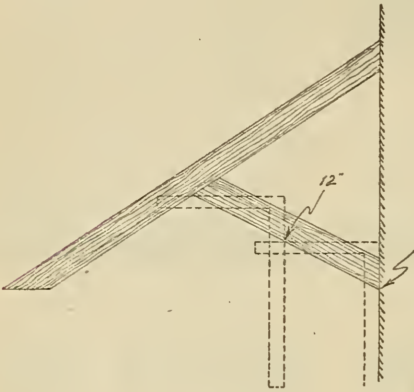

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1 is a revision of the pencil sketch representing a hood over a door. From the wall to point is 24 inches, or the run of the brace, while the rise is 12 inches. With these figures it becomes an easy matter to step off the brace to get the length, as we are showing by the two dotted outlines of a square in Fig. 2. The figures on the square to be used are 12 and 6, which also give the cut of the joint at H, as can be seen. These figures were obtained by reducing the run and the rise to a basis of one foot run and the rise for one foot run.

Fig. 3 shows how to get the cut at X. Here square No. 1 is shown applied to the brace in a double-step position, using 24 on the body of the square and 12 on the tongue. The dotted outline of a square No. 2 shows how to get the cut by using 12 and 8, the figures used for framing the rafter, which has a third pitch.

The principles presented here will work for any pitch, when the figures used on the square conform with the pitch of the rafter and the angle of the brace, respectively.—H. H. Siegele.

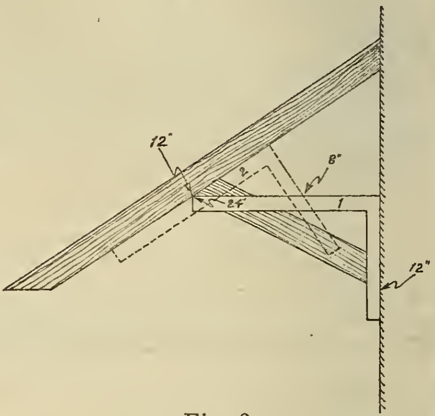

Fig. 3

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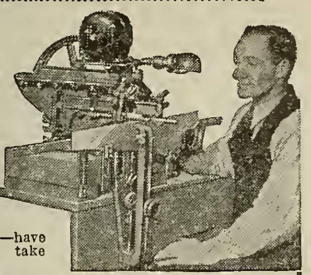

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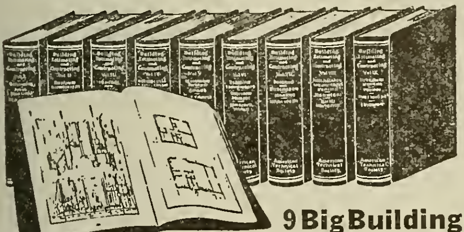

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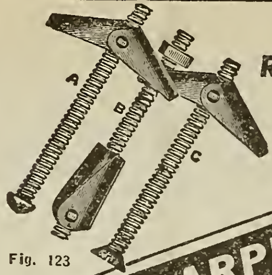

Fig. 123

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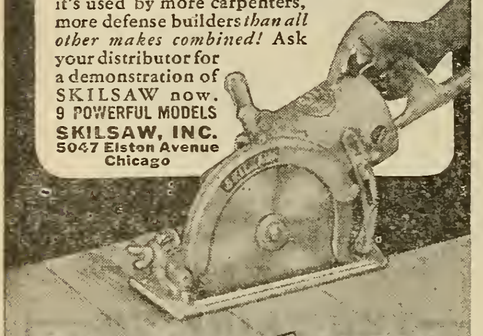

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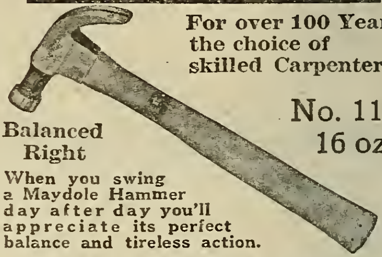

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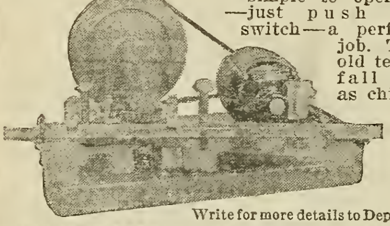

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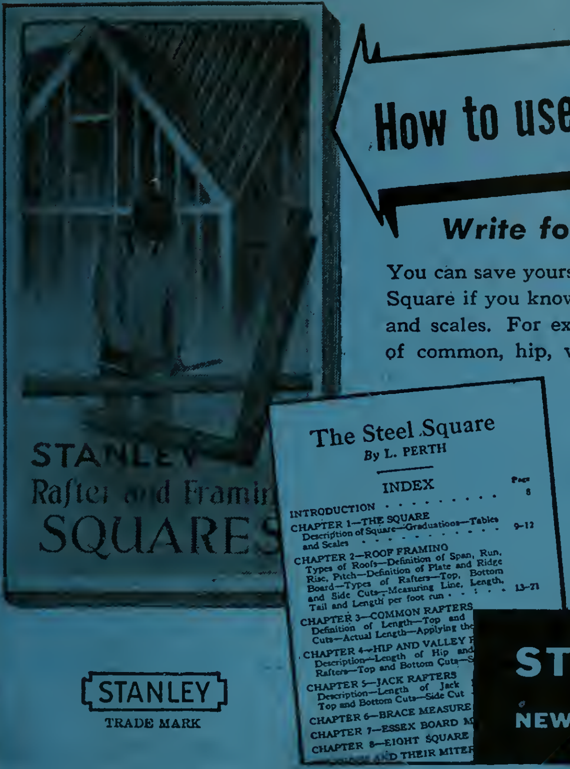
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INDEX

Page
INTRODUCTION 8
CHAPTER 1—THE SQUARE
Description of Square—Graduations—Tables and Scales 9-12
CHAPTER 2—ROOF FRAMING
Types of Roofs—Definition of Span, Run, Rise, Pitch—Definition of Plate and Ridge Board—Types of Rafters—Top, Bottom and Side Cuts—Measuring Line, Length, Tail and Length per foot run 13-21
CHAPTER 3—COMMON RAFTERS
Definition of Length—Top and Cuts—Actual Length—Applying the
CHAPTER 4—HIP AND VALLEY
Description—Length of Hip and Rafters—Top and Bottom Cuts—S
CHAPTER 5—JACK RAFTERS
Description—Length of Jack Top and Bottom Cuts—Side Cut
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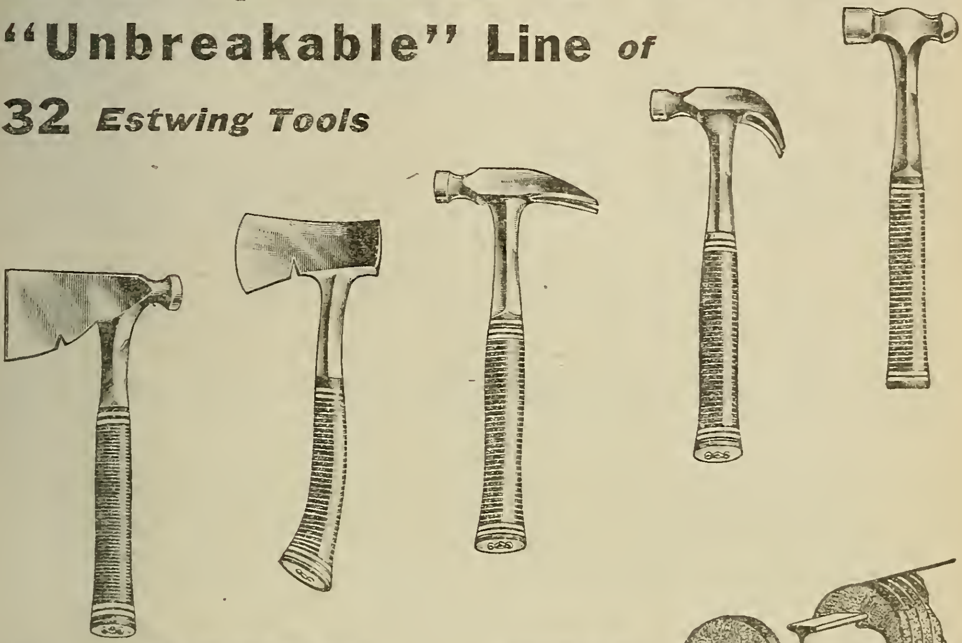

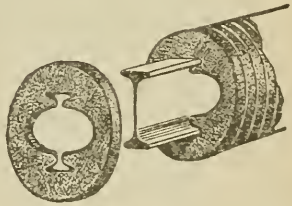

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	1
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	64
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J.	64
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.	3rd Cover
Mason & Parrish, Engineers, Kalamazoo, Mich.	63
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y.	63
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill.	64
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

Calbar Paint and Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	63
Celotex Corp., Chicago, Ill.	2
Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y.	63

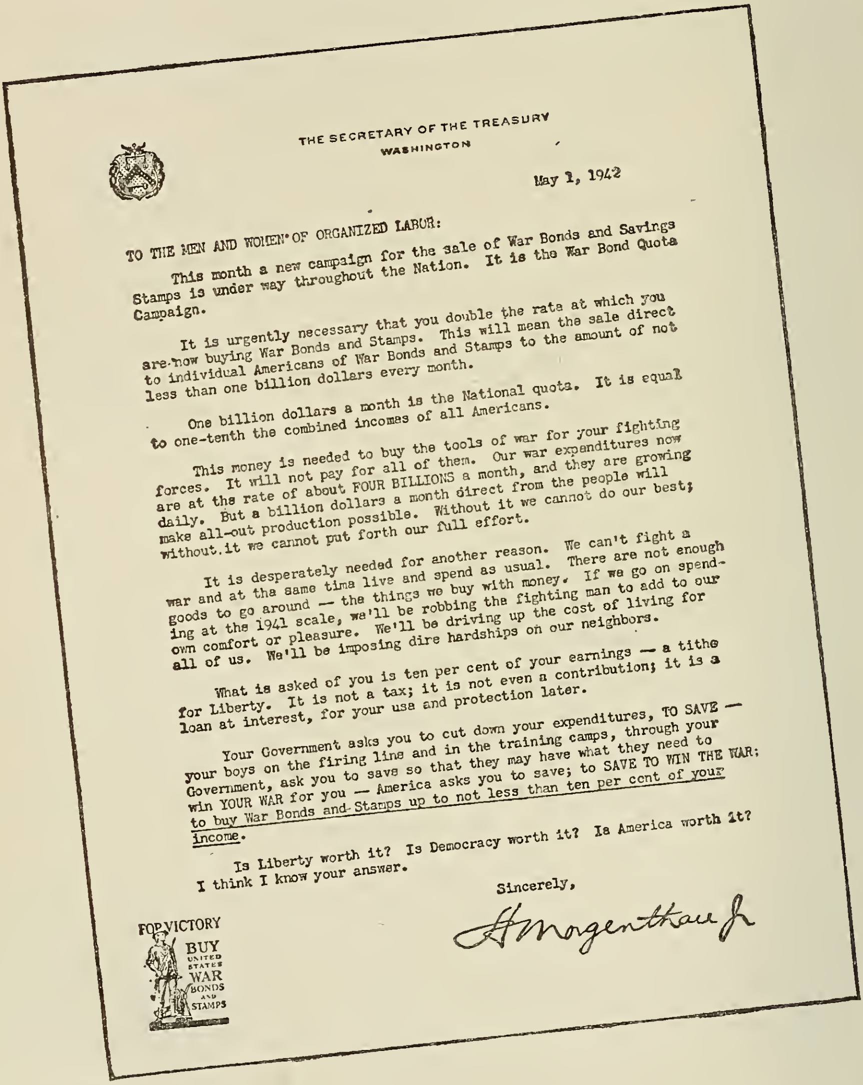
Doors

Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind.	4th Cover

Technical Courses and Books

American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.	64
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	63

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1942

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF ORGANIZED LABOR:

This month a new campaign for the sale of War Bonds and Savings Stamps is under way throughout the Nation. It is the War Bond Quota Campaign.

It is urgently necessary that you double the rate at which you are now buying War Bonds and Stamps. This will mean the sale direct to individual Americans of War Bonds and Stamps to the amount of not less than one billion dollars every month.

One billion dollars a month is the National quota. It is equal to one-tenth the combined incomes of all Americans.

This money is needed to buy the tools of war for your fighting forces. It will not pay for all of them. Our war expenditures now are at the rate of about FOUR BILLIONS a month, and they are growing daily. But a billion dollars a month direct from the people will make all-out production possible. Without it we cannot do our best; without it we cannot put forth our full effort.

It is desperately needed for another reason. We can't fight a war and at the same time live and spend as usual. There are not enough goods to go around — the things we buy with money. If we go on spending at the 1941 scale, we'll be robbing the fighting man to add to our own comfort or pleasure. We'll be driving up the cost of living for all of us. We'll be imposing dire hardships on our neighbors.

What is asked of you is ten per cent of your earnings — a tithe for Liberty. It is not a tax; it is not even a contribution; it is a loan at interest, for your use and protection later.

Your Government asks you to cut down your expenditures, TO SAVE — your boys on the firing line and in the training camps, through your Government, ask you to save so that they may have what they need to win YOUR WAR for you — America asks you to save; to SAVE TO WIN THE WAR; to buy War Bonds and Stamps up to not less than ten per cent of your income.

Is Liberty worth it? Is Democracy worth it? Is America worth it? I think I know your answer.

Sincerely,

H Morgenthau Jr

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

The above letter was sent to The Carpenter by Secretary Morgenthau in Washington. We publish it in the interest of the War Bond Quota Campaign and earnestly recommend that all our readers do their share in the tremendous job ahead of financing the War effort.

BUILDING TRADES STABILIZE WAGES

IN CONFORMITY with the spirit of an understanding reached with various Governmental Departments, the Building Trades Unions of the American Federation of Labor with 1,500,000 members have unanimously agreed to stabilize wages for the duration as an action to implement the President's appeal to prevent inflation. Their representatives, meeting with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, declared they took action because they recognized "the danger of drastic inflation due to rapid and uncontrolled increases in prices of commodities and to assist in effectuating the seven points outlined by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress."

The action was formalized in the following memorandum of agreement between the War and Navy Departments, Federal Works Administration, National Housing Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Maritime Commission, the Government agencies in charge of war building and construction work and the unions:

> "It is agreed between the contracting agencies of the United States Government and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that, on all war construction work done for or financed by the United States (except non-Federal construction where State laws govern wage rates) in the continental United States, the wage rates paid under collective bargaining agreements as of July 1, 1942, shall remain in full force and effect for a period of at least one year after that date and, subject to annual renewal of this agreement for the duration of the war. Except as hereafter provided, all renewals of collective bargaining agreements will contain the rates paid as of July 1, 1942.
>
> "The rates paid under collective bargaining agreements on July 1, 1942 will be subject to revision in cases where those rates are inadequate because:
>
> (a) *they were fixed at a time so long before July 1, 1942, as to be out of line with the general wages prevailing;*
>
> (b) *they were applicable in a locality where changing conditions in the building construction industry require a revision of wage rates; or*
>
> (c) *they do not sufficiently take into account any abnormal change in conditions.*
>
> "A Wage Adjustment Board will be created to determine whether a wage adjustment should be made under this paragraph and to fix the amount of any adjustment which is made. In its determination it shall give consideration to existing collective bargaining agreements."

An administrative order, setting up the Wage Adjustment Board, was immediately signed by Secretary Perkins with the approval of President Roosevelt.

It follows:

"To accomplish the purpose of the Act of March 3, 1931, as amended by the Act of August 30, 1935, and of section 1 (a) of the Act of January 30, 1942 (Pub. No. 421, 77th Cong.), and to provide machinery for the stabilization agreement of the International and National labor organizations in the building construction industry, it is hereby ordered:

"1. The Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Construction Industry, hereafter called the Board, is established in the United States Department of Labor. The Board shall consist of a chairman, to be appointed from the Department of Labor, and of three representatives of the contracting agencies of the United States and of three representatives of the labor organizations in the building construction industry, to be named by me from time to time. A majority of members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

"2. The Board shall have power to investigate and to recommend an adjustment of wage rates under the above agreement of the labor organizations in the building construction industry. It shall consider requests for wage adjustments presented by local labor organizations with the approval of the international or national labor organization, and, when submitted through and approved by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. It shall have power to make the necessary rules of procedure. The Board's recommendation with respect to a request for wage adjustment shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Labor, to the Building Trades Department, and to any interested contracting agency of the United States.

"3. Upon request of the Board, the Solicitor of the Department of Labor shall conduct an investigation, hold any necessary hearings, and make a report to the Board as to the prevailing rates of wages for any or all classes of laborers and mechanics in the building construction industry in any locality, or as to the relation of such wage rates to those generally prevailing in the industry, trade or locality, or as to the relation of such wage rates to the cost of living.

"4. In determining the prevailing rates of wages under the Act of March 3, 1931, as amended by the Act of August 30, 1935, I shall, unless compelling evidence to the contrary be presented, accept as prevailing those wage rates which were prevailing on July 1, 1942, unless adjusted by recommendation of the Board under paragraph 2 hereof."

◆

The closed union shop is an important means of maintaining the combined bargaining power of the workers. Moreover, advantages secured through collective action rebound to the benefit of all employes whether they are members of the union or not, and members may resent non-members sharing in the benefits without liability for the obligations. Hence, a closed shop policy is of vital importance in maintaining ont only the bargaining power but also the membership of trade unions.—Supreme Court of California.

* * * * *

A class room lecture desk has been developed whereon the lecturer may write on cellophane and have his writing projected onto a large screen either above or below the desk top, says Nation's Business. The lecturer continues to face his audience. The notes may be saved for review and diagrams prepared in advance.

◆

This is *your* publication. ***Patronize*** its advertisers.

Attorney Defends "Closed Shop"

THE FOLLOWING, by Attorney George Clifton Edwards, in the Dallas News, is very appropriate at this time:

"There is an enormous amount of talk just now about the closed or union shop, and much of it seems both prejudice and pretense. I should like, therefore, to make a couple of remarks in the interest of reason and fair play.

"As a member of, and subject to, the regulations of the tightest closed shop in Texas, and one of the tightest in the world, I feel that many of the people denouncing the closed or union shop are speaking from anger and not information. This very tight closed shop is the Texas legal profession. All of the lawyers belong to this lawyer's union, a strictly closed shop. Our dues-check-off system is quite as effective as that operated in any coal mine. The penalty of non-payment of dues is exclusion from the right to use one's legal skill, acquired at a cost far in excess of any union's initiation fee. Our lawyer's closed shop is 100 per cent, too. There are no bootlegging open shops in the legal industry in Texas. Even the captive law offices—which like the captive coal mines, belong to the trusts—are 100 per cent closed shops. There's a good deal about our Texas legal closed shop that I do not care for. The benefit that lawyers receive for their enforced dues is sometimes questionable, but we get along.

"The truth is that the closed shop is an eminently reasonable and workable agreement. That it is workable is shown by the countless instances of successful operation. That it is reasonable can be seen by any person who will look at it without prejudice. The unions have brought enormous gains to the workers and to the public. These gains cost money. This money is raised by the workers themselves out of their own scanty wages. Why should not all workers in an industry who get this benefit of union hours and wages and conditions help pay for these benefits? If they do not want to share these benefits, let them stay out of the industry. If they do want to share these benefits, let them pay their share of the costs. That is all the closed or union shop means. It is not new or despotic or unreasonable. And the present attacks on it stem from the determination of the steel trust to run its enormously profitable and harshly exploiting business without regard to human welfare."

(Editor's Note.—Who is the doctor who will now come forward and tell us of perhaps the tightest closed shop of all—the medical association?)

CARPENTERS HOME, LAKELAND, FLA.

New Picture of Carpenters Home Now Available

On the opposite page appears a reproduction of a photographic reprint of the latest picture of the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Florida. This is by far the best photograph of the Home, setting forth on a generous scale the beauties of the Home and surrounding landscape.

Because the General Office has received numerous requests for such a picture, reproductions have been made 13½ x 21 inches in size, and may be obtained by the members of the Brotherhood by applying to their Local secretaries, who will then relay the request to the General Office, which will supply the number desired and will also quote the price for each additional copy as it may be ordered.

The reprint is finished on fine quality paper and is ready for framing. By placing your order through the Local secretary, you will enable the General Office to arrange for group mailings more conveniently and at a considerable saving in postage.

LONG-AWAITED DECISION GIVES BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS IN THE FIR BELT 60c PER DAY MORE

SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS per hour increase retroactive to January 1st, 1942!

The War Board has announced that figure as its arbitration award in the longstanding Douglas Fir dispute under the Joint Wage Board agreement. Thus thousands of Fir Belt workers under the banner of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union receive not only a substantial chunk of money in retroactive pay but also some sixty cents a day additional in their pay checks henceforth. With the newest increase, minimum wages in the Fir belt climb from seventy-five cents to eighty-two and a half cents—less than six below the minimum scale in the shipyards—thanks exclusively to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and the United Brotherhood.

$60.00 Coming

A little simple arithmetic shows that our men in the Fir belt have approximately $60 apiece coming to them in back wages under the award handed down last Saturday by the War Labor Board. It figures out this way: The men have 7½c per hour coming to them for each hour worked since January 1st, 1942. By actual count this means they have back pay coming for the 96 days up to last Saturday.

Seven and a half cents per hour means sixty cents per day additional. Consequently the men have 96 times 60c, or 57.60, coming to them in back pay up to the beginning of this week. However, almost all of the men have worked some overtime since the first of the year. This will swell their checks for retroactive pay and put most of them well over the $60 mark insofar as back wages are concerned—which isn't hay in any language.

The arbitration award of the War Labor Board came just in the nick of time. Feeling was running high throughout the fir region and it is doubtful if many mills would have been operating this week if the wage decision had not been released when it was. The men had been waiting since last September for a wage increase they knew they were entitled to and their patience was stretched to the limit.

A large share of the credit for getting the award released, when it was, goes to Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President of the U. B., Frank Chapman, Brotherhood International Representative, and Kenneth Davis, Northwestern Council Executive Secretary. These three men pointed out to the War Labor Board the imperative need for releasing the arbitration award immediately. As soon as the Board learned the true facts in the case its members were very cooperative and the award was released immediately. Much of the credit for getting the case before the War Labor Board in the first place goes to General President Hutcheson and the Brotherhood. Through their prestige and influence they got it into the Board's hands much faster than otherwise would have been the case. They also followed this up with very valuable assistance and advice.

Consensus among union officers and members generally was that seven and a half cents represents neither all that the men are entitled to nor all that the industry can stand under present conditions without any plant going bankrupt. However, most of them also realized that Washington agency heads are no longer very sympathetic toward additional wage increases at this time when all the emphasis is on preventing inflation by keeping down prices and purchasing power.

All in all, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union can well be proud of its latest achievement. Certainly it should show the men in the mills and camps how true the statement "when any gains are made in the lumber industry, our union will make them" really is. ***It pays to organize.***

WBP Chief Hits Press Anti-Labor Views

NEWSPAPER assertions that organized labor is impeding the war effort or that big business is falling down are not true. Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, so informed the American Society of Newspaper Editors in New York recently.

"I would like to testify here and now, from my own knowledge, that both charges are dead wrong," Nelson said.

"We are beginning to get today one of the most encouraging things any American can hope to see—a genuine wholehearted spirit of cooperation between big business, little business, labor and Government. . . . It is immensely encouraging," Nelson added.

The WPB head declared the editors have the "gravest responsibility" ever placed on them, because:

"The people of America are depending on you to be fair—to put the good of the whole country ahead of personal or partisan interest. They are depending on you to give them the facts—all of the facts, within the limits imposed by military necessity, and not just selected facts arranged to prove a case. They are depending on you to understand what is happening and to present an undistorted picture."

Citing recent argument over the 40-hour work week in war production, Nelson said "the public anger that was generated created a difficult situation and most assuredly did our war effort no good whatever.

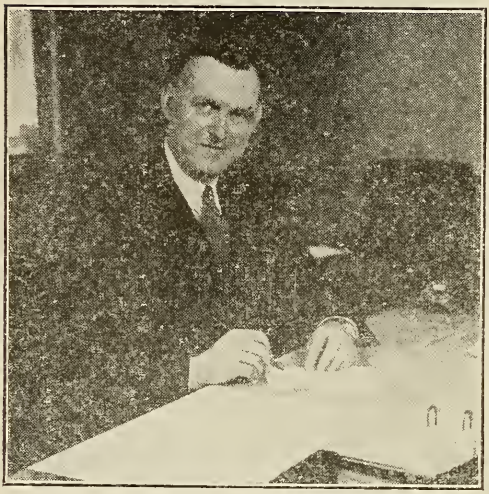
"I think the press could have prevented that situation from becoming serious by the simple process of making certain that every one understands precisely what the 40-hour law really is."

With the American people living under a nervous strain, aware of what is at stake in the war and determined on victory, "it is abnormally easy today," he said, "to arouse public indignation to set up scapegoats for public wrath, to direct anger against particular groups or particular interests."

Nelson expressed the opinion the United States has passed the turning point in war production and that from now on the output of the United Nations will exceed that of the Axis powers.

CONCILIATION CHIEF HITS BIASED RECITAL OF WAR LABOR PROBLEMS

NO MAN in the United States has a clearer insight into war labor problems than Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service. And no man is contributing more toward maintenance of good will between management and labor in "these days that try men's souls" than Dr. Steelman.



DR. JOHN R. STEELMAN

His background, experience, tact, common sense and personal charm have fitted him for his monumental task as few men in the public service are fitted. Consequently, when Dr. Steelman has anything to say, in matters concerning which he is so well posted, it commands the attention it so richly deserves.

Speaking April 18, 1942, before the National and New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers, at Atlantic City, on "Settling Labor Disputes in the War Emergency," Dr. Steelman drove home several telling points. We regret that lack of space prevents our publishing the address in full, but we present herewith most of the highlights and recommend to management and labor alike a conscientous study of the full text, which can be obtained by addressing him in care of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Herewith is presented as much of the main theme as we can print at this time:

"The technical problems of war production are definitely tied in with the human problems which are presented to the United States Conciliation Service. Whenever a machine is built or used, the cooperation of countless hands and minds is demonstrated. You men of creative genius who design the instruments of industrial production must rely upon the continuous maintenance of good will between management and labor if the blueprints of your thinking are to have effective use. We of the Conciliation Service are trying to assist you and the Nation in this way.

"Unfortunately the negative forces of insidious propaganda have been at work among us trying to bring a distorted picture of American labor and industry to our people, seeking thus to confuse and ultimately to destroy us. **Careless recital of the dramatic side of strikes in the press and on the screen and over the radio has given too many people the impression that our war efforts are being held up in a serious way because of willful strife in a major part of American industry. This is not true. It must be branded for what it is—a dangerous lie that serves the purpose of the Axis but serves no good end among us.**

"Without resorting to overstatement or exaggeration or the appeal of drama, I desire in a faithful way to describe for you the exact situation which is presented to the Conciliation Service in our day-to-day task of maintaining peace in industry, and to give you a picture of the established governmental machinery for handling labor-management disputes.

"To win this war of production, we are told that our material goals must include the production of 45,000 tanks this year and 75,000 next year; 20,000 anti-aircraft guns this year and 35,000 next; 60,000 planes this year and 125,000 in 1943, which is about one every four minutes—and these are just the large orders.

"To meet these goals of unprecedented proportions it will be necessary for us to utilize all of our resources, our manpower, our machines, and our ingenuity. And we will need the full cooperation and unstinted assistance of 130 million Americans. We will need the continuous and all-out effort of each individual on the battle line, in the mine, mill, factory, and office. And to have finally the thing for which we are fighting, we must gain this goal of production without losing our democratic principles which make possible our American way of life.

"In our democracy the amount of work done largely depends upon the spirit of the workers. And this spirit depends upon general working conditions and incentives as well as upon the workers themselves. Therefore, since we need the maximum of production for our present war effort, sound overall labor-management relations have become more important than ever before to the success of the Nation.

"It has been said that the peaceful, voluntary settlements are not the quickest settlements. In some cases this may be true. In time of war, however, continuous production is more important than the speed of the settlement of a dispute.

"Because this is a war of production, our labor-management relations have taken on new significance. All-out production without stoppages may mean the difference of life and death to our boys in Australia, Iceland, Ireland, the Phillipines, and other far flung corners.

"Therefore, in this war effort, our established methods of conciliation, mediation, and arbitration are our convoys. The settlement may not be as speedy as the settlement of economic strength but it can be a settlement without a stoppage of production.

"Since the declaration of war we have had many evidences of greatly increased labor-management cooperation. Immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor, labor-management groups throughout the country pledged their full cooperation to the war effort and promised to maintain continuous production by using available mediation machinery to settle their grievances. As this labor-management cooperation went into effect, there was a sharp and substantial decrease in the number and duration of stoppages. Many strikes in process were called off, and a large number of threatened were averted, even though, in some instances, strike votes had already been taken and the dates for stoppages had already been set.

"In order to establish a definite policy for the settlement of labor-management disputes and to provide further mediation machinery, the President issued an Executive Order on January 12, 1942.

"This order creating the National War Labor Board set forth three stops for adjusting and settling labor-management disputes "which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war": first, direct negotiations by the parties involved; second, conciliation by the United States Conciliation Service; third, mediation or arbitration by the National War Labor Board.

"Thus the Executive Order of January 12 designated the Conciliation Service as the first line agency for handling labor-management disputes. The present war situation, of course, presents many new problems but the job of settling all types of labor-management disputes by voluntary methods of conciliation and arbitration is not new to the Conciliation Service. We have been operating continuously since 1913, and have handled more than 36,000 situations involving approximately 28 million persons. During 1941 alone, the Service disposed of 6,676 labor situations directly involving almost 5 million workers.

"As we mentioned previously, the Executive Order stating the Government's policy on labor relations established the National War Labor Board to handle cases which had not been settled by direct negotiation of the parties or by the Conciliation Service.

As a matter of record, let us briefly look at the agency which operated previous to the National War Labor Board in a somewhat similar capacity.

"The National Defense Mediation Board was created by an Executive Order of the President, March 19, 1941. It was composed of eleven members appointed by the President; three represented the public, four represented employes, and four represented employers. The Order was later amended to provide for alternates.

"The Board was authorized to act whenever the Secretary of Labor certifies to the Board that any controversy or dispute has arisen between any employer (or group of employers) and any employes (or organization of employes), which threatened to obstruct production or transportation essential to national defense and which has not been adjusted by the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor.

"From March, 1941, when the National Defense Mediation Board was established, through December, the Conciliation Service assisted in settling 3,900 actual labor disputes. In addition to these, 114 cases were certified to the National Defense Mediation Board.

"Following the declaration of war and the establishment of a more definite policy for handling labor-management disputes, the National War Labor Board was created to replace the National Defense Mediation Board.

"The National War Labor Board is composed of twelve members, four each to represent the public, the employers, and the employes. The Order also provided for alternates and for a Chairman and Vice-Chairman chosen by the President. The men chosen for all these places are outstanding citizens. They have worked day and night on difficult problems and with all the success anyone could ask.

"The Board is authorized to act when the Secretary of Labor certifies a dispute "which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war" and which has not been promptly settled by the Conciliation Service. The Executive Order also states that the Board may enter a case at its own discretion after consultation with the Secretary of Labor. **However, in actual practice the Board has not taken cases on its motion. The Board has handled only cases which have been certified to it by the Secretary after settlement has been attempted by the Conciliation Service. This pratice has been established, contrary to the thought of some, at the request of the War Labor Board. It was their desire in order to avoid a needless backlog of cases and to best serve the Nation by handling a limited number of cases quickly and effectively**

"A program of 'working cooperation' has existed between the Conciliation Service and the War Labor Board from the time the Board was established. Conferences between the Board and the Service were held immediately after the creation of the Board and a coordinated policy was established for handling disputes. It was decided that prior to the certification of any dispute to the Board, a Commissioner of Conciliation would be assigned to each dispute involving production or transportation of defense materials, and that this Commissioner would remain with the case until it was either settled or deadlocked. In case the Board desires it, the Commissioner of Conciliation might continue the negotiation of the case even after certification. In fact, each agency has sought to prevent the other from being over-burdened with an increasing case load. The National War Labor Board asked the Budget Bureau to allow the Conciliation Service one hundred more Commissioners of Conciliation in order that all cases could be expedited, and the Service renewed its policy of panels in order to prevent a needless backlog of cases going to the Board.

"In President Roosevelt's address of February 23, he said, 'We shall not stop work for a single day. If any dispute arises we shall keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, conciliation, or arbitration—until the war is won.'

"How successful has been this high purpose set forth by the President? As we look at the record "**we find that although we have over 8 million workers in war industries, during January and February of this year those workers lost only about three one-hundredths of one per cent of time due to stoppage. In other words, their pledge of cooperation has worked 99.97%.**

"**As we compare January and February of this year with the same time last year we find that although we have three times as many men in war production this year, there is less than one-twelfth the idleness due to strikes.**

"Last February the average length of strikes was about ten days while this February the average duration of strikes is two days. In other words workers are mostly back on the job the day after they strike.

"As we compare the time lost through strikes with the time lost through accidents and illness we find that five times as many man-days were lost from colds and respiratory diseases last year as through strikes. Also, twelve times as many man-days were lost from industrial accidents as were lost in work stoppages.

"As we look at the picture throughout the record of the Conciliation Service we find an increased case load. Previous to the declaration of war, the active case load of the Service averaged about six hundred. In the last three months this case load has been doubled. This increase, however, is not an indication of a national increase of strikes, but rather it is an indication of increased labor-management cooperation. In other words, there is now a sincere desire to present cases for negotiation at an early stage of the dispute. It is then possible to use preventive measures. Therefore, almost all of the cases are being settled without any stoppage of work and thus without any harm to the war effort.

"Among the cases of this increased number of assignments is found a very small percentage of actual stoppages where production is vital to the war effort. Yesterday, April 17, the Service had 1254 active cases. Of these 1254 cases, only seven were strikes which according to the Army, the Navy or the War Production Board affected the War Production effort. These seven strikes involved only 297 workers. This is a distinguished record of cooperation.

"To meet the great task ahead, however, we know that even five stoppages, no matter how small or for what short duration, are five too many. In order to handle those few cases which have already reached the stoppage stage and the large number of cases in the threatened strike and controversy stage, it has been necessary for us to increase our staff of Commissioners and for the Service to operate on an almost twenty-four hour day basis. Even so, this means that our Commissioners of Conciliation must carry a load of five to fifteen cases simultaneously. In spite of this heavy load, during January, February and March of this year, 2151 labor disputes were assigned to Commissioners of Concilation while only 95 cases were certified to the War Labor Board.

"Since the declaration of war, an increased number of problems have faced labor and management. There are no longer only the problems coming from rising living costs and the desire for union security. But today we have the problems of material shortages, lack of skilled men, vacancies caused by the draft, migration of workers to defense industries, dislocation of plants, overtime, new shifts, the problem of conversion and contracts for small business, and many others. Those are our problems for today—and no one knows how many more we may have tomorrow. This can only mean that in the turbulent months ahead, the day-to-day labor-management relations are going to assume even greater importance than they have in the past.

"The American way of settling disputes is a voluntary way. Since the coming of the first settlers, the American way of life has meant free speech, press, and religion. It has been a life where the amount of work depended upon the spirit and the desire and not upon force.

"It is always possible, of course, to have strikes in a democracy. The powers of production, however, of free men are so much greater than those of slave men that the small amount of time lost through stoppages is repaid many times by the free spirit and the will to work in this democracy. This is all the more true since the National leaders of industry and labor have agreed that all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means while production continues.

"We, of course, realize that we still have a great task before us and that every minutes counts. As President Roosevelt stated on February 23, 'we are coming to realize that one extra plane, or extra tank, or extra gun, or extra ship completed tomorrow may, in a few months, turn the tide on some distant battlefield; it may make the difference between life and death for some of our fighting men.'

Through an intelligent program of labor-management relations, however, we can achieve our goal of production, win the battle, and maintain our American way of life."

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DETROIT, WAYNE, OAKLAND COUNTIES AND VICINITY

Over 1,000 members and their friends attended the annual banquet held March 14th in the Masonic Temple. Seated at the speakers table are, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Jackson, Committee Chairman; M. H. Alberts, Secretary-Treasure of the Maumee Valley District Council, Toledo; E. J. Reiger, Business Representative Local Union 1359, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. J. Katz, Vice-President of District Council; Ed Thal, Secretary-Treasurer of Building Trades Council; Vern Lough, Business Representative Local Union 19; Mr. and Mrs. Finlay C. Allan, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager of District Council; Mike Sexton, President Chicago District Council; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fischer, General Office; Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Cornwell, President District Council; Frank X. Martel, President of Detroit Federation of Labor; Mr. and Mrs. Pallier, Director and Commissioner of Compensation; Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, of the Detroit Building Trades School; Ralph McMullan, Association General Contractors; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Proctor, Carpenters Apprentice School. A table was reserved in front of the speakers table for the fine delegation of fourteen representing the Chicago District Council. Following the dinner and speakers a very fine floor show was presented by Corine Muer. The entire evening was highly successful.

AFL Executive Council in Session

Following is the text of the AFL Executive Council's declaration on the no-strike record:

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL salutes the five and one-half million members of the American Federation of Labor for the inspiring way in which they have responded to the Nation's war emergency.

Never before in the history of our country has such a fine record of steady, uninterrupted and highly accelerated production been achieved by labor.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the Executive Council announced a strict no-strike policy for the guidance of affiliated unions. Since that time there has not been a single strike or stoppage of work authorized or condoned by any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

That is a record of which the entire Nation can well be proud. Our trade unions have measured up to their responsibilities like an irresistible, well-disciplined army.

In the relatively few unauthorized stoppages that have occurred, the unions themselves have taken the initiative in persuading the workers to go back to the job at once and submit their grievances to mediation, conciliation or settlement by established Government agencies.

The record made is all the more remarkable when we consider that it was accomplished during a period of unprecedented industrial expansion and skyrocketing living costs. The men and women of labor are faithfully performing their tasks under heavy strains, under severe conditions and, in many cases, despite oppressive grievances. They are giving America the kind of service that cannot be measured in terms of money, the kind of voluntary sacrifice that cannot be obtained by compulsion. Their patriotism is expressed not in words, but in hard work.

Official figures just made public by the National War Labor Board show that last month the percentage of time lost by stoppages to time worked was only 8/100 of 1 per cent. A comparison with the same month last year shows that only one-sixth the time was lost while more than three times the amount of work was performed.

Nevertheless, the Executive Council submits that when time lost by stoppages is reduced to a few hundredths of one per cent, the labor movement by voluntary methods has achieved a pinnacle of performance which could never even be approached by compulsory laws. Considering that human beings are not and never will be without faults, we can congratulate the workers of America on coming so close to perfection.

The Executive Council declares that the record made by American Federation of Labor unions and their members since the war has far surpassed its most optimistic expectations. We pledge ourselves not only to maintain this record for the duration but to exceed it by every means within the power of the trade union movement.

AFL Membership Now 5,441,592

Total dues-paid membership in the American Federation of Labor aggregated 5,441,592 as of April 30, 1942, according to Secretary-Treasurer George Meany's report to the Executive Council.

This is the highest membership figure ever reached in the entire history of the Federation.

It represents a gain of 615,273 new members since January 1 of this year, Mr. Meany disclosed. The gain since August 30, 1941, the end of the Federation's last fiscal year, was 872,536.

Membership Maintenance Approved By NWLB

A MAINTENANCE membership clause which must bear the approval of a majority of union members at a Government-conducted election was ordered by the National War Labor Board recently in a far-reaching decision settling the International Harvester Company dispute.

Also ordered was a 4½-cent an hour wage increase for 25,000 employes working in eight plants of the giant farm equipment concern, which is now doing war work, and a provision to prevent union representatives from losing pay during the time spent handling grievances within the plant. The unions had asked an increase of 12½ cents an hour. Both were unanimously approved.

Under the maintenance of membership clause, which was approved by an 8 to 4 vote with the employer members dissenting, union members in good standing must remain in good standing as a condition of continued employment. This clause does not go into effect unless a majority of the union members vote in favor of it in a secret ballot election conducted by the Board.

Unions whose members will vote as soon as contracts are signed include two Federal labor unions of the AFL. The decision marks the first time that a Government agency has agreed to hold an intra-union election.

Another high point in the decision was an anti-coercion clause binding the union not to coerce or intimidate employes into joining, and to discipline members who are guilty of coercion or intimidation.

Issuing an appeal for "industrial statesmanship devoid of selfish partisan or class-conscious motivation," Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, who wrote the majority opinion in the case, pointed out that "This is a crisis hour about which historians will render judgments as to the quality of leadership which those responsible for the program of American labor and industry give to our country today.

"Great issues such as those involved in this case place upon the leaders of labor and industry and upon the representatives of the public solemn obligations and duties which they must not hesitate to perform," Morse wrote. . . . "It is in such a spirit that the National War Labor Board calls upon the parties in this and in other cases as well as upon the American people, to accept its decrees."

"It is submitted," the majority opinion states, "that the foregoing union membership provision is eminently fair and reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances of this case as shown by the lengthy record. It would seem to be a foregone conclusion that industrial harmony with resulting maximum war production will be difficult to obtain in the International Harvester Company's plants unless the question of union maintenance is determined by the union membership itself.

"The plan will dissipate much of the cause for ill-feeling and distrust which now exists between management and the union. It will place very definite responsibilities and obligations upon the union to keep its house in order. It will protect management from many of the abuses of which it now complains. If the majority of the members vote for this plan of union security, it will tend to eliminate rival union organization activties because it will 'freeze' membership of that union now possessing the collective bargaining rights for the life of the contract, thus making ineffective any attempted raids upon its membership. It will give the union effective disciplinary powers over any member who violates the terms of the contract or who is guilty of those abuses of which employers so frequently complain.

"One of the great cries of American employers and union critics generally in recent months has been for the adoption of safeguards, guaranteeing to the individual union member the right to a secret vote or referendum on union maintenance policies. This plan approves and adopts that principle. It provides that when the majority has spoken the minority must be bound by the majority. Such a procedure is democracy in action."

The majority opinion asked that the following "minimum guarantees" be considered by the Board in any wage issue "for the duration of the war."

"First, all workmen shall receive wages sufficiently high to enable them to maintain a standard of living compatible with health and decency.

"Second, the real wage levels which have been previously arrived at through the channels of collective bargaining and which do not impede maximum production of war materials shall be reasonably protected. This does not mean that labor can expect to receive throughout the war upward changes in its wage structure which will enable it to keep pace with upward changes in the cost of living.

"On the other hand, every attempt should be made to protect the real wages of labor to the point that they do not drop below a standard of living sufficient to maintain health and decency. Without doubt, wages in substandard brackets should not only be increased to meet changes in cost of living, but whenever possible, they should be raised to the standard level.

"Third, to the extent that it can be done without inflationary effects, labor should be encouraged to negotiate through the processes of collective bargaining for fair and reasonable upward wage adjustments as an offset against increases in the cost of living. Labor should not be put in an economic straitjacket during the war without redress so some such agency as the War Labor Board which has authority to grant fair and deserved wage adjustments."

In dissenting from the majority decision on union security, the four employer members of the Board stated that they were in favor of a maintenance of membership clause if the union members either individually signified their willingness to be bound, or if individual members could resign from the union in 10 days if they did not want to be bound.

Poverty must be outlawed, says the American Federation of Labor monthly survey. It adds: "Since our production capacity is great enough to provide sufficient food, clothing, medical care and other necessities for all the people, without in any way delaying war production, all wage earners should be allowed the opportunity to secure a decent living standard. Otherwise, they will not be able to contribute their full, hard, and vital share to the war effort."

* * * * *

At the bomber assembly plant of the North American Aviation Company in Kansas City, Kan., 40 per cent of the workers will be women. Women are being trained for skilled work. The wives of men in military service will receive preference in employment.

Vinson Committee Slaps Down His Anti-Labor Bill

LABOR HAS WON its most significant victory and labor-baiters have sustained their most humiliating defeat in the current drive against workers. The House Naval Affair Committee refused to sanction legislation by its chairman, Congressman Carl Vinson (Dem., Ga.), which would virtually outlaw unions.

Vinson suffered another rebuke when the House Judiciary Committee refused to consider his bill requiring unions to register and otherwise interfering with their legitimate activities.

The defeats are bitter pills for the Georgian, who whas been working hand-in-glove with Congressman Howard W. Smith (Dem., Va.), to put through shackling proposals.

A few hours before his own committee administered its stinging rebuke, Vinson vociferated to newsmen that he wasn't following his Commander-in-Chief on labor relations, but intended to drive through his vicious proposal.

He placed before the committee a new version of his measure, the third in so many weeks, which had been drafted by Edmund M. Toland, committee counsel.

After a hot debate, the committee laid Vinson's vicious proposal on the table by a vote of 13-to-12. To remove all doubt about its temper, the committee then voted, 16-to-9 against reconsideration. That finishes the bill.

The roll call on the motion to table the bill showed this lineup:

To table: Blackney (Mich.), Bradley (Pa.), Flaherty (Mass.), Heffernan (N. Y.), Hess (Ohio), Imhoff (Ohio), Izac (Calif.), Jacobsen (Iowa), Schuetz, (Ill.), Shannon (Mo.), Sutphin (N. J.), Wheat (Ill.), Wolfenden (N. J.).

Against tabling: Anderson (Calif.), Bates (Mass.), Cole (N. Y.), Drewry (Mo.), Jenks (N. H.), Johnson (Calif.), Maas (Minn.), Mott (Ore.), Rivers (Ga.), Sasscer (Md.), Vincent (Ky.), Vinson (Ga.).

Smith, who was co-author of the bill, admitted that the "jig is up." He told reporters that there is no chance of getting shackles for workers at this session.

The fight against Vinson's legislation was led by Progressive Congressmen like Joseph B. Shannon (Dem., Mo.), Michael J. Bradley (Dem., Pa.), Thomas A. Flaherty (Dem., Mass.), and William S. Jacobsen (Dem., Ia).

The Pennsylvanian made the motion to table the bill, declaring:

"As long as this threat hangs over industry, it will keep labor and management emotionally excited and hurt war production."

In a hot attack on the measure, Shannon declared the provision ostensibly curbing profits was a smoke-screen to conceal its real object—"a blow at living wages and hours for workers.

"I am for the laboring man," Shannon said. "I don't want to see him crucified on false issues."

Demand the Union Label

Perhaps Mr. Arnold Can Explain This

Why Is He Tender With Publishers Who Violated the Law And "Tough" With Unions Which Did Not Violate It?

(From "Labor," Washington, D. C., April 28, 1942)

THURMAN ARNOLD is an assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. His job is to enforce the anti-trust laws enacted by Congress. The Associated Press is the largest news-gathering agency in the world. It is owned by the biggest and richest newspapers in the country.

For half a century, if anyone wished to establish a daily newspaper, he could not secure the "A.P." service unless the "A.P." publishers in his town gave their consent, and four-fifths of the papers associated with the "A.P." approved the proposition.

Of course, that meant the Associated Press was a copper-riveted "trust" —the kind of trust banned by the anti-trust laws enacted by Congress.

* * * * *

A few days ago the Associated Press held its annual meeting in New York City. Members of a special committee reported they had been talking with Thurman Arnold. Mr. Arnold declared the Associated Press was operating in violation of the anti-trust laws, but he assured the committee that if the "A.P." changed its procedure a little he would not proceed against it in court.

So the committee recommended that hereafter a publisher who desired the "A.P." service might have it if a majority of the members gave approval, and the new member agreed to pay 10 per cent of the "dues" which would have been collected from him had he been a member since 1900—or during the last 42 years—but in no event would he be let off for less than three years' dues. The money thus collected would be turned over to his competitor, or competitors, in his home town.

In urging the acceptance of its proposal, the committee argued that if the publishers didn't accept Mr. Arnold's compromise he might take them into court and the court might order "the dissolution of the corporation."

In other words, the court might enforce the anti-trust laws as written by Congress, and the Associated Press and other news-gathering organizations could no longer operate as "trusts," but would have to set up certain "standards" which would apply to everyone who used the "A.P." service.

Obviously, that would make it much easier to establish new daily newspapers which would give the existing dailies "a run for their money."

Facing this ugly situation, the publishers accepted Mr. Arnold's compromise. Anyone can see that the compromise does not meet the issue. On the first test of the new rules, the Washington "Times-Herald" and Marshall Field's new Chicago "Sun" were barred, although they were willing to pay the price.

* * * * *

For about two years, Mr. Arnold has been raging up and down the land, denouncing labor unions and proclaiming his determination to use the anti-trust laws to "hamstring" them. He did this, although Congress in writing the anti-trust laws specifically exempted trade unions.

When trade union leaders protested, Mr. Arnold and his assistants, in magazine articles and public speeches, endeavored to persuade the people that trade unions were "rackets" which threatened the well-being of the country.

Unfortunately for Mr. Arnold, when he placed the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States, that distinguished tribunal insisted on following the law and decided against him on practically every point.

Now please note the difference between the way Mr. Arnold treated labor unions which were not subject to the law and the rich publishers of the United States, operating through the Associated Press, and therefore clearly subject to the law.

He negotiated with the publishers behind closed doors. There was no publicity. Not a soul, except the members of the publishers' committee, knew what was going on.

Why was Mr. Arnold so tender with powerful publishers who had violated the law for years, and why was he so "tough" with trade unions which, according to the highest court in the land, never violated the law? Perhaps Mr. Arnold can explain, but he hasn't "peeped" a "peep" up to date.

(Editor's Note: May we remind our readers that the "great, free, American press" almost unanimously omitted this news from their columns, or buried it far back in places where it would hardly attract attention.)

Biddle Tells Arnold to "Shut Up"

THURMAN ARNOLD, head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, has been forbidden by Attorney General Francis Biddle to testify before a House committee on a bill aimed at alleged coercion by labor unions.

Arnold created a sensation some weeks ago by striking out at unions in terms seldom, if ever, used by a New Deal official. His remarks at that time were disavowed by Biddle.

Representative Sam Hobbs, chairman of a House judiciary sub-committee, inserted in the record an exchange of correspondence in which Biddle declined to permit Arnold to testify on Hobb's bill to outlaw interference with interstate commerce through threats of violence or coercion.

Referring to this bill and others, Biddle wrote to Hobbs:

"In view of the fact that these are not departmental bills, and that they involve controversial issues upon which Mr. Arnold has heretofore expressed himself, I should prefer not to have him appear before the committee in connection with them."

Hobbs, asking permission for Arnold to testify, had written Biddle that the sub-committee was seeking witnesses "peculiarly well qualified to give us the fruit of their experiences and expert knowledge on the subject under consideration."

Arnold, former Yale professor and author of whimsy-packed books on economics, has been striking out right and left at corporations and unions he accuses of monopolistic, obstructionist practices. After criticizing a number of giant corporations, he appeared before the House judiciary committee March 21 to charge organized labor with injuring or destroying independent businessmen, holding farmers and consumers "at its mercy," impeding the distribution of housing and food and of "undemocratic procedures" within itself.

Labor replied with a citation of Arnold's succession of failures in the Supreme Court in cases involving the anti-trust laws.

The testimony caused a great deal of bitterness in union circles. At a press conference later, Attorney General Biddle said he thought Arnold's remarks were "pretty unfortunate at this time." In response to questions, he said they did not represent the views of the Justice Department.

In a recent trial in Washington, D. C., Arnold was rebuked by a Federal judge who called Arnold's presentation of the Government's case "the worst on record."

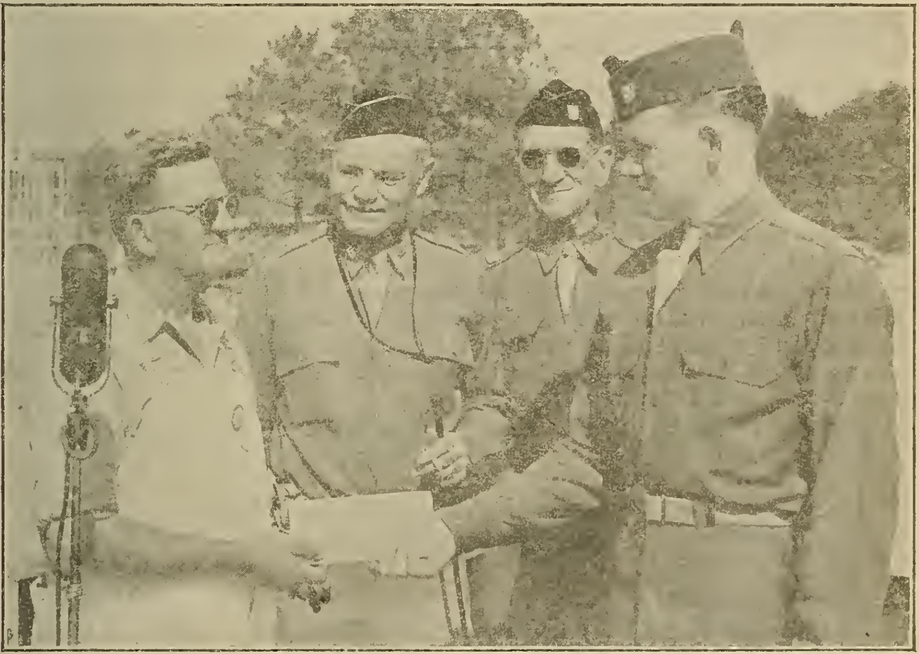
Union Carpenter Reviews Soldiers

SOLDIERS PAY HONOR TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

THERE was a parade at the Army Quartermaster School, Camp Lee, Va., Saturday, May 2nd, but instead of high ranking officers, overalled workmen were on the reviewing stand—with a General and Colonel in the background. And hundreds of troops turned out in a full-dress review to salute the 1,500 construction workers there.

The ceremony—the highest honor a military unit can bestow—was held in appreciation of the kindness shown by the workmen to the soldiers.

The whole thing started when a worker heard a service club hostess was worrying abouts funds for a new cafeteria steamtable for the enlisted men's service club. The worker quietly started a drive among his friends.



SALUTE TO LABOR: Overalled construction workers instead of military bigshots were the heroes in a parade staged by soldiers at the Quartermaster School at Camp Lee, Va., recently. The full-dress parade was staged by the soldiers to show their appreciation for a gift of $1298 donated by the workmen for the enlisted men's service club.

Presenting the check is Bro. Robert Givers, a member of Carpenters Local Union 1534, Petersburg, Va., for 25 years. Pvt. Charles A. Hannah, of Orrick, Mo., accepted the check for the soldiers. In the background are Major General James E. Edmonds, Commander of Camp Lee, and Colonel George F. Hobson, in charge of construction.

Then, more and more of the workers insisted upon adding their donation until a total sum of $1267 was voluntarily collected.

So last Saturday, a white-overalled carpenter, Bro. Robert Givers, a member of Carpenters' Union Local 1534 (Petersburg, Va.) for 25 years, presented the check to Private Charles A. Hannah, of Orrick, Mo.

"We're all Americans here working together for the same purpose—to win this war," declared the carpenter. "You soldiers will have to do that job. But we want you to know that we're behind you, doing everything we can on the home front to help you."

In accepting the check, Pvt. Hannah assured the workers that the soldiers appreciated their efforts.

In the brief ceremony preceding the review, First Lt. P. M. Risik, of the Qm. School staff, briefly sketched the background of the gift.

"This gift has greater significance than the money involved," Lt. Risik said. "It is a symbol of the unity of America—the unity of the soldier in uniform with the greater army of soldiers out of uniform."

During the review Major General James E. Edmonds, Commander of Camp Lee, and other officers, looked on from the rear of the stand and smiled approvingly as the workers received the salutes.

A large pulpit Bible for the use of the new Qm. School chapel was also presented by the workers. It was given to Chaplain DeWitt P. Zuse by Datus Savage, construction worker, of Hopewell, Va.

This Is the Type of Letter That Makes Us Happy

Nowadays, when anyone can get an audience, and sometimes, even if he can't, just so long as he can howl against Labor, it is refreshing indeed to get a simple, straightforward letter such as the one reproduced below, from a high officer of the United States Navy, who knows what he's talking about.

Navy men are not prone to toss bouquets. They are practical, straight-thinking men who do their job and expect everyone else to do likewise. Consequently, that makes the letter of commendation to our Brothers in Burns City, Indiana, from Lieut. Commdr. W. B. Short, all the more remarkable and acceptable.

Further comment is unnecessary. The letter speaks for itself:

* * * * *

U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot
BURNS CITY, INDIANA

April 21, 1942

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Navy Department I wish to express my sincere appreciation to you for the contribution made by members of your union on Sunday, 19 April. A full report of the contribution itself, as well as the cooperative attitude, will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

If the general public were aware of this, as well as similar actions by labor, it might create a different attitude in their minds and perhaps stop some of the agitation in the press and pressure on Congressmen to repeal this or that privilege which labor has acquired through long years of effort.

The spirit and attitude of the workmen here have been wonderful from the start and I have no doubt will continue to be so.

Very truly yours,
W. B. Short, Lt. Commdr. (CEC) USN
Officer-in-Charge of Construction

Reed Cathers, Business Agent
Carpenters Union
Bedford, Indiana

"Labor for Victory" Makes Impressive Debut

"LABOR FOR VICTORY," the new radio program which is by, for and of American workers, made a highly successful and impressive debut on the air waves April 18 over a nation-wide NBC network.

The guest star of the initial program was Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who took advantage of the occasion to deliver an encouraging and significant report to the American people on the war production program. Highlights of his report included:

"America now is exceeding the Axis in the production of tanks. . . .

"We have found a way to increase shell-loading capacity 7,000 per cent.

"We are confident of meeting the President's goal in the production of planes and to beat the schedule in the manufacture of ammunition . . . ."

Mr. Patterson, who was introduced by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, expressed the Army's appreciation of the "all-out effort" American workers are making "to give us the tanks and planes and ships and guns and ammunition with which to win a smashing victory."

He praised labor leaders for uniting their forces to "help win the war" and expressed confidence "that organized labor will uphold its part of the job with credit to itself and glory to the soldiers who will use its arms."

The Undersecretary of War warned, however, that the next 200 days will prove a test period during which America must prove "that we have the most ingenious and intelligent industrial organization" in the world.

Mr. Green, assailing the efforts of "a minority in the Congress of the United States," to crack the whip over labor with punitive legislation, declared that "new laws won't win this war—hard work will!"

Mr. Green denounced pending anti-labor legislation as harmful to the war effort and emphasized that such proposals have been publicly opposed by President Roosevelt and the heads of all war agencies.

Another feature of the program was a brief statement by Mr. Julius Keilson, of Laurelton, New York, the father of one of America's war heroes who was killed in action "somewhere in the Pacific" on March 23. Mr. Keilson said:

"My boy gave his life to keep America free. He was proud of America, proud of its high standards, proud of its concern for the common welfare. He knew that our enemies want to destroy our standards and enslave our people. That is why he asked for active duty. That is why he died. As his father, I ask the American people to keep our standard of living high, to keep our flag flying high, so that his sacrifice and the sacrifices of other brave American boys may not be in vain."

One Way of Saying It

A visiting pastor was enjoying a round of golf with his host when a great calamity befell him. Taking a mighty swing he missed the little white object completely.

"Oh, Muscle Shoals," exclaimed the dominie.

Mystified, his companion asked explanation of the expression.

"I mean the biggest dam on earth," replied the minster.

REMEMBER WAKE ISLAND!

Pre-Fabricated Housing Flops

THE SCHEME to provide 50,000 pre-fabricated houses for defense workers at a cost of $153,000,000 is, according to the Washington *Star,* unusually careful not to criticize Government enterprises even by implication, "getting nowhere."

Under the heading "Pre-fabricated Housing Brings $150,000,000 Headache" it asserts:

"The latest housing thorn in the side of American defense is the huge pre-fabricated-demountable program. The program has turned sour, is very much of a problem-child to Government housers and is bringing many worries to those contractors who agreed to do the work.

"That the program is retarding the war effort is borne out in a letter one of the contractors said he received from a naval officer urging speed, and indicating that it is now difficult to get workers to stay in Norfolk because of the lack of housing.

"A. C. Shire, who has been tackling the problem for the Federal Public Housing Agency, believes a mistake was made in leaning so heavily on the pre-fabricated house industry, still in its infancy. There are some pre-fabricators, he points out, with experience. Most of those signed by Federal Works Agency either had no previous experience or were still experimenting.

"'How can you expect,' he asks, 'an industry which had never produced more than a thousand houses a year to build 40,000 by July? From now on we will deal only with those who can produce. We will not deal with promoters.'"

Hubert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, reviewing the pre-fabricated situation in a confidential report, asserts that building by time-tested methods is cheaper.

"Demountable houses are being debunked by current experience," says Mr. Nelson. "Promised economies in construction cannot, apparently, be realized. Speed of erection at the site is offset by delays in fabrication of panels and large sections in the factories.

"In most places better housing can be built by conventional methods at less cost. So far, at least, the pre-fabricators have not proved their case in face of their greatest opportunity.

"The comparison of house building with automobile building has always been deceptive. An automobile can be completed in a factory under controlled conditions. A house cannot. At least a third part of a house consists of adjustment to the site, preparation of the site and neighborhood environment.

"Economies of assembling materials at one point for fabrication of a house are largely offset by the pervasive distribution of building materials throughout the nation. These are facts which have not had adequate consideration. The conventional home building industry is much more efficient per man hour than we have been led to believe."

Were the situation not tragic we could smile and say, "I told you so."

Lusty applause greeted Dr. Frank G. Edson's announcement to William Jewell College students that, among other jobs, they might qualify as "unexploded blonde remover" in an air attack. Quickly, Dr. Edson dampened the students' enthusiasm by explaining it was a slip of the tongue and that the job really was listed as "unexploded bomb remover."

How Pooling Autos Helps War Effort

THE UNITED STATES-AT-PEACE was a Nation whose entire economy was geared to 33,000,000 motor vehicles serving a population of 130,000,000 men, women, and children.

The United States-at-war is a Nation in which every private automobile, from the Hollywood producer's $16,000 limousine to the high-school boy's $25 jalopy, is an instrument of war.

"American civilization goes on wheels," Donald Nelson said. He left unsaid the corollary: American civilization can go to ruin—on foot.

If the average American continues to run his car in these days of war as he did in days of peace, some 20,000,000 automobiles are going to be off the streets and roads and highways within another twelve to fifteen months. This is going to leave only 8,000,000 passenger cars rolling in 1943.

But if car-pooling—the organized and systematic application of the "share-a-ride" idea—can be made effective on a country-wide scale, there may still be private cars carrying workers to war production plants three and four years from now.

Car-pooling is a simple plan. It means, merely, that every man who has a car which is still driveable should carry as many others as his car can hold.

The capacity of the average American car is a bit more than four passengers—4.2, the statisticians rate it. But in 1940, the last year for which they have full records, the Nation's privately owned cars were driven 498,000,000,000 miles and the average passenger load per mile was less than two.

But this year—and this is a cold, grim figure—there are nearly 15,000,000 men and women directly engaged in war production work.

Pontiac, Michigan, had a problem of getting a fairly well concentrated group of car-driving war workers to ten different plants without dislocating the life of the community.

The California Shipbuilding Co. had the problem of concentrating in one plant some 25,000 workers. Ninety-five per cent of them drove to work in their own cars. Some of them lived sixty miles away. The average worker travelled twenty-five miles a day to and from work, and the grand total driven *every day* was 1,310,000 miles.

Pontiac's problem was not identical with that of "Calship," but they shared the basic problem of getting men to work in rubber-tired, gasoline-driven, privately-owned cars . . . or else.

Pontiac, and the Michigan State Highway Commission, made a study and found that the average number of persons per car varied from 1.9 to 1.4. Calship discovered that their workers rode 1.6 men per car. These figures are, as far as can be discovered, approximately true for all industrial and semi-industrial regions.

Calship bit into the problem vigorously by planning housing projects nearer the yards—some for unmarried men, some for workers with families—by planning its own street-car lines to meet the city streetcar and bus line terminals, and by other methods which war-time discretion renders unrevealable.

But Calship's big, primary drive toward the solution of its desperate problem of maintaining adequate man-power was the same as Pontiac's—"share-a-ride."

They've boosted the rate from 1.6 to 2.4 riders per car already, nearly one more man in every car that comes to the yards every day.

They're still working toward a goal of four to a car. So is Pontiac.

And so must every war industry in the United States which hopes to keep rolling.

MESSAGE OF LABOR

By CHARLES E. WHELAN

I AM HUMAN LABOR: Upon my shoulders is the past, present and future of the race of men. Whatever of progress there has been since the world began I have wrought. The treasures of the earth have yielded only to me; and the sea became my servant. The very paths on which the world moves are making and the ends thereof formulate.

My hand touches the soil and it yields its substance in harvest. I withdraw it and the world starves. Were I to cease, decay would stretch its blighting finger on every side. Therefore, the destiny of man is my power.

No vision hath materialized, no dream become a reality and no hope reached fruition without me. I am Faith's closest friend and most ardent companion. She had no measure of joy that is not my bringing.

Whosoever despises me perishes. I have won every victory, climbed every height and advanced every cause. To me nations owe their existence and dynasties their strength. Refuse me place and ruin comes and desolation tarries. Chain me and the world stops. Isolate me and breed hate. Cast me out and reap confusion. Kill me and die.

Free me and I give freedom. Make me a companion and my loyalty shall reward you a hundredfold. Preserve my life and I shall protect yours. Assign to me the dignity of equality, a place by your side, a room in your ambitions, a fruitage at your goal, a seat in your counsels, a fellowship in your comradeship, and I shall not fail you.

Give me of your cheer that I may take it to my children, and find my arms about you in your sorrow. Smile with me, not at me, and the perplexity of your problems shall be mine until solved. Take my hand in friendship and its roughness turns to tenderness.

Thousands of years have I lifted my voice in plea for recognition of my contribution to the wealth of the world and for a place in the sun. I have borne slavery, endured malediction, survived scurrility and submitted to derision.

By toil, by study, by sacrifice and devotion, by introspection and analysis, by brain development and enlightening contacts, by individual vision and collective stimulation, by hopes expressed and realizations fought for, I have grown in stature.

Count me, then, not slave, but freeman, not dolt, to weigh with you the mighty questions which challenge today and which shall determine tomorrow's weal.

I AM HUMAN LABOR,

More than that,

I AM AMERICAN LABOR!

Brother Rush Extolls United Brotherhood

(Following are excerpts from a speech by Representative Edward Rush, member of Local 8, Philadelphia, as published in the Official Journal of the Pennsylvania Legislature, March 9, 1942.)

MR. RUSH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, because of the conditions throughout the world today, due to the war, and because of the fact that we have certain requests before this General Assembly of Pennsylvania, I would like to give a brief history of the organized labor movement in this country and its connections with the birth of the United States of America, and just a few of the connections between the organized labor movement and America as we know it today.

The most authentic records of the past events prove that industrial organizations had their beginning, and were in successful operation before the American Colonies were declared free and independent states. These earlier organizations were known under various names such as companies, societies, associations, etc. They were unlike guilds of European countries at that time, inasmuch as they had no mystic ceremonies, signs, passwords, etc. Many of these organizations were composed of both employer and employe, on strictly business basis, for the purpose of the regulation of wages, prices, and other trade matters. These organizations were incorporated generally under the Colonial Government and were given extended powers relating to their trades.

During the Colonial Period many of the colonies enacted laws for the provision and regulating of industrial and economic conditions that would seem very strange at this time. The Colonial records of Massachusetts furnish evidence of the fact that wages of carpenters and skilled mechanics in 1630 were fixed by law; the wages of laborers were regulated by Constables. Under Massachusetts laws at that time, carpenters and bricklayers were paid two shillings a day and any workman taking more, or any employer paying more, were subject to a penalty of the law. The hours worked were measured by the rising and setting of the sun.

We have heard a lot in recent months about the costs of the entrance fees for joining labor unions. Allow me to show you, from historical records, that in many cases the members of these early labor unions paid a higher initiation fee, or entrance fee, than is paid at this date.

From the year 1724 to 1763 the entrance fee for membership in the Carpenters Company was one pound, ten shillings; in 1763 it was increased to two pounds; 1769 it was increased to four pounds, again in 1787 to six pounds; 1795 there was a change from sterling to Federal money and the entrance fee was fixed at thirty dollars. In 1805 the fee was raised to forty dollars. In 1829 to sixty dollars, in 1852 to eighty dollars, and in 1857 an applicant for admission was required to pay an entrance fee of one hundred dollars; today, in 1942, the entrance fee to the Carpenters Union in the Philadelphia area is only seventy-five dollars.

On February 3, 1768, the Carpenters Company, or what today would be known as a Carpenters Union, purchased the land on which Carpenters Hall now stands in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The original lot was sixty-six feet on Chestnut Street and extended back 255 feet. The land purchased was subject to an annual ground rent of 176 Spanish Milled Dollars and the Carpenters Hall was erected in the year 1770 and the Carpenters Company held their first meeting in it on January 21, 1771.

When the people of this country were forced to throw off the yoke of British oppression, delegates were commissioned by the American Colonies to assemble in convention in the City of Philadelphia and adopt such measures as would induce England to recognize and respect the rights of the American Colonies. The seat of the Colonial Government of Pennsylvania was at that time in the city of Philadelphia, and when the delegates from the Colonies arrived they were warmly welcomed by the people and escorted to the City Tavern on Second Street, Philadelphia. It was the general impression that the convention would assemble in the Legislative Hall of the State Capitol. However, these halls were denied these delegates and when it became known it caused much resentment. In this emergency the carpenters union, or Carpenters Company as it was then known, unanimously placed the use of Carpenters Hall at the disposal of the delegates; on the fifth day of September, 1774, the first meeting of the Continental Congress assembled in Carpenters Hall and commenced deliberations that resulted, on July 4, 1776, in declaring the Colonies free and independent.

The British, on September 26, 1771, took possession of Philadelphia and the British Army was quartered in Carpenters Hall. However, they were forced to evacuate on June 18, 1778, after occupying Carpenters Hall for eight months and twenty-three days. This labor union hall was the rallying point for the patriots during the Revolutionary Period and the meeting place of organizations and committees that were intimately connected with the stirring events of that time. The convention appointed by Congress to draw a constitution, assembled in Carpenters Hall in May, 1787. Their deliberations were behind closed doors and at the end of four months, September 27, 1787, they agreed upon a constitution for the United States of America and so, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, from these official records, we find that this great Country of ours was conceived and born in a labor union hall and this great document known as the Constitution of the United States of America was also written in a labor union hall.

Today we are in a war. No one realizes more than labor the seriousness of this war or that the only way to win it is by sacrifice. No one is more directly affected by this war than we in the Labor movement. Our sons, our brothers, our relatives are bleeding and dying tonight on the battlefields to preserve our Democracy, and we at home are going to see that they have the equipment and supplies to fight with. We have already voluntarily given up certain rights, we have pledged the United States of America and all our allies through the President of the United States that we would give up our right to strike for the duration of the war, and the report of Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, for January 1942 shows this:—The moratorium on strikes is better than 99% effective. In January, 1942, man-days of idleness in all strikes amounted to .06 per cent of the total worked as compared with .08 per cent in December, 1941, and these represent only about 1-3 as many man-days of idleness as in January, 1941. There were 32,500 workers involved in 155 strikes in January, 1942.

I point out this fact because the public press likes to publish in glaring headlines that Labor is hindering the defense of the country every time there is a labor dispute, no matter what the cause or who is at fault. Let me point out from reports of the Department of Labor that against the .06 per cent of time lost from labor strikes, the time lost from accidents in defense work was twenty times as great and time lost from sickness was thirty times as great as time lost from strikes. We find that delays in defense work due to the employer have been so great that delays from strikes fall into insignificance in comparison.

We have in these United States of America the best form of Government in the world. Other countries have followed our example. We are charged today with the protection and preservation of that Government. We shall never allow that form of Government to become a dictator form. That's what our men are fighting and dying for at this very moment to prevent. We of the Labor movement in these United States know what has happened in the Dictator Countries, and we are not going to allow that to happen here, for we know it means sacrifice not only for Labor, the creators of wealth, but sacrifice for those who control that wealth as well. They, too, must give up the enormous profits, profits which were greater in 1941 "after taxes than they were in the lush years of the late 1920's, or any years since" (Statement from Standard and Poor's).

Mr. Speaker, and members of this House, I said we of Labor know what this war means. I said we are sacrificing to win it, we are "all out" in the true sense of the phrase, not only giving up hard earned rights, our pleasures and privileges, but doing a great job in financing the war as well. Through President William Green, of the A. F. of L. two months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the membership of the A. F. of L., pledged the purchase of a billion dollars in Defense Bonds. By the time he made the pledge to the Nation or the middle of February last, over $200,000,000 of bonds were already purchased or pledged by the various branches of the A. F. of L. by the affiliated Unions, and this amount does not include bonds purchased by individual members. We are supporting in a big way the Red Cross, Navy Relief, USO United Charities, Civilian Defense, and all other relief agencies. Many of our civilian members were killed or captured when Wake Island and Guam fell. Over 200 of our members of the Carpenter Unions were killed at Wake Island that we now have records of and many more are prisoners in Japan; yet in spite of these records Labor is hounded and berated by employers, labor haters and the press. I urge all who are as interested in winning this war as labor is to bear these truths always in mind in your deliberations.

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Take Him Out

Visitor: "Sonny, what's the noise upstairs?"
Sony: "Ma's draggin' pa's pants across the floor."
Visitor: "That shouldn't make that much noise."
Sonny: "I know; but pa is in 'em."

* * * * *

Concentrated Effort

Boss: "What are you two darkies doin' walkin' so slow up the stairs?"
Bones: "Boss, we's carryin' a heavy desk."
Boss: "Where's the desk?"
Bones: "Why, good Lord, Sam! We done forgot the desk."

* * * * *

Not Anxious

There was a knock at the kitchen door. When Mrs. Smith opened it, there stood a lanky youth, black as the ace of spades.

"Good mawnin', ma'am," he said. "I is lookin' fo' somebody that wants somebody to do sump'n. You all doan know nobody that wants to hiah nobody to do nothin,' does does you?"

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

Newspapers At War

EVEN THOUGH our capital city is hampered by the lack of a newspaper, a little truth is at last beginning to seep into the public mind concerning the 40-hour week, truth that should counteract the hysterical and very peculiarly and secretly inspired campaign against labor launched by the local publishing company some three weeks ago.

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers—a man of extreme conservatism, surely—stated that if the 40-hour week law were repealed it might increase production in a few places, that it would decrease production in others, and that in many areas it would in no way affect production.

Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator, in a sane, reasonable discussion Saturday night, March 28, pointed out that the sponsoring of anti-labor legislation by southern senators and representatives is very probably traceable to the fact that the South would like to regain its old advantage in production costs so that its manufacturers could undersell hose in the industrial sections of the North and East. That advantage was considerably reduced with the passage of the Wage-Hour law, which served to level at least that part of production cost. (Beware of a Hans Kaltenborn screaming that the country is sunk!)

He pointed out farther that a 40-hour week is no more than a standard; that it is not a limitation, as some of these so-called "news" agencies would have the public believe. He quoted figures on hours worked in defense industries. They range from over 41 to 56 or more hours a week. Does that not, then, let the air out of the windbag?

No government was ever perfect, but we gravely question the right of any newspaper, under whatever guise, to declare that our armed forces are weak, that our leaders are incompetent and that defeat is imminent because our Government is incapable of waging war. If setting one part of the population against another part with lying and misrepresentation, with emotionalism and fear, is not a direct effort to "divide and conquer" in the true Hitlerian manner, what is?

If withholding vital news to the end that the public may be misled and thereby inflamed to thoughtless action is not again a direct effort to "divide and conquer" in the treacherous Hitlerian manner, what is?

Why have our daily papers failed to tell us that according to United States Labor Department statistics, over two-fifths of the plants in war industries are already operating round the clock—that is, on a 160-hour week or more; that three-fourth of the plants are carrying on a significant part of their work on a basis of 120 hours a week or more (that is, 6 days of two 10-hour shifts, more.)

Why have they not told us that other reasons for failure to operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, include shortage of materials; lack of supervisory personnel, lack of a few vital kinds of skilled labor, lack of orders for war work. Only two employers out of 650 stated that overtime pay after 40 hours stood in the way of more complete plant operation!

Why has the Oklahoma Publishing Company bombarded the reading public daily for the past three weeks with editorials and other matter well calculated to inflame the public mind against labor?

Why, under date of March 21, did the Oklahoma Publishing Company find it advisable to send out a letter to Oklahoma City business men on the subject of hours and wages, a dominated congress and an intimidated president? Enclosing therewith a reprint of those editorials?

Why, a few days later, did they again find it desirable to send another letter to Oklahoma City business men telling them how wonderful is the Oklahoman!

We did not believe this the kind of journalism, the kind of newspapers, or the kind of editors we need to win the war.

On the other hand, we suggest that you check the activities and editorial policy of your daily paper against the list of Nazi propaganda objectives issued March 29 by the Office of Facts and Figures. If you do, you will arrive at a disturbing conclusion.

No government is perfect, no labor organization, no church, no school, even no newspaper is without flaw. But any newspaper widely misses its mark that fails to print all of the facts, whether about the Government or a labor organization. It is obviously unfair, and obviously done with an ulterior motive, when only the unflattering aspects are given publicity, and especially so when even these unflattering aspects are not grounded on truth!

We do not for a moment condone unforgivable weakness in labor unions or in Government officials. Such weakness in either would be ruinous to our national safety, but on the other hand, we do not concede that either has those weaknesses merely because a peculiarly motivated press says so!

We therefore urge every American to lay aside prejudice and the unthinking acceptance of newspaper campaigns and whispering campaigns alike for the duration. Acceptance of any idea or any so-called fact without definite evidence that it is authoritative serves the enemy's interests and retards your own.—*(From the Oklahoma Federationist)*

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Believe it or not, Switzerland has a merchant marine and has issued a series of regulations for ships sailing under the Swiss flag. Working hours in port are fixed at 8 hours daily with Saturday afternoon work to be paid as overtime. Working time for the catering and kitchen staff is 10 hours daily on land and at sea. The men are entitled to a six day holiday after one year of continuous service.

* * * * *

Denouncing attacks on labor, George Meany, American Federation of Labor secretary-treasurer said in Detroit that if the Nation is "to have the full unity which is so essential, all this unwarranted sniping at labor on the part of foolish or vicious men should cease, for these baseless attacks have one outstanding effect, and that is to breed disunity, and he who promotes disunity is an enemy of America, whether he realizes it or not."

* * * * *

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, from its luxurious marble building in Washington, is seeking to stir up "grass roots" sentiment against the 40-hour week law. Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, declared that the chamber, representative of the Nation's big business interests, is urging its members to write demands for action to Congress.

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There are more than 2,500 kinds of mammals in North America.

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REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Victory Sash Saves Steel

WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S restriction of the use of steel wherever possible to expedite manufacture of ships, guns and munitions, an entirely new type of wood sash has been developed by a member of the firm of Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc., of Detroit, which will serve for industrial and other buildings quite as well as the standard steel sash employed these many years.

In order that the new sash may be available to all architects, engineers and contractors engaged in designing and building war production plants, John Schurman, its designer, and the Albert Kahn organization of which he long has been a member, have waived all patent rights to the development. Blueprints describing the new sash in detail are available to the entire war production building industry, it was announced by Albert Kahn, head of the firm.

Certain that the new development will play an important part in winning the war, the sash has been named "Victory Sash." All who have examined it declare it to be ample in strength and very economical of construction.

In creating "Victory Sash," full advantage was taken of experience gained in the development of steel sash, with its simple frame and mullion construction and its simple, compact ventilators, all built up at the factory in standard units. The extreme heights possible in single units mean considerable saving in horizontal supporting members, allowing maximum light for the amount of material used.

In the development of "Victory Sash," only two mullion supporting members, each measuring approximately 2 by 4 inches, are used. The great majority of the frame members common to old-fashioned wood sash are eliminated. Instead of supporting complicated frames, stops and other elements, which, in turn, held the sash, the 2 by 4's, so-called, now directly hold the glass.

Each unit is built complete in the mill and shipped to the job where it is erected between head and sill. No other frames or sills are required. The wood sash is erected in the field in the same manner as steel sash is put in place. As the units are erected, the mullions are joined by a coverplate of light pressed metal with a small intervening space for expansion and contraction. Caulking compound furnishes complete weather-proofing. At the sills, the wood sash is secured by metal clips clamped only at the mullions with regular mullion bolts. Caulking at these points provides the necessary weathering. The sill is so designed as to eliminate crevices in which dirt and moisture might accumulate.

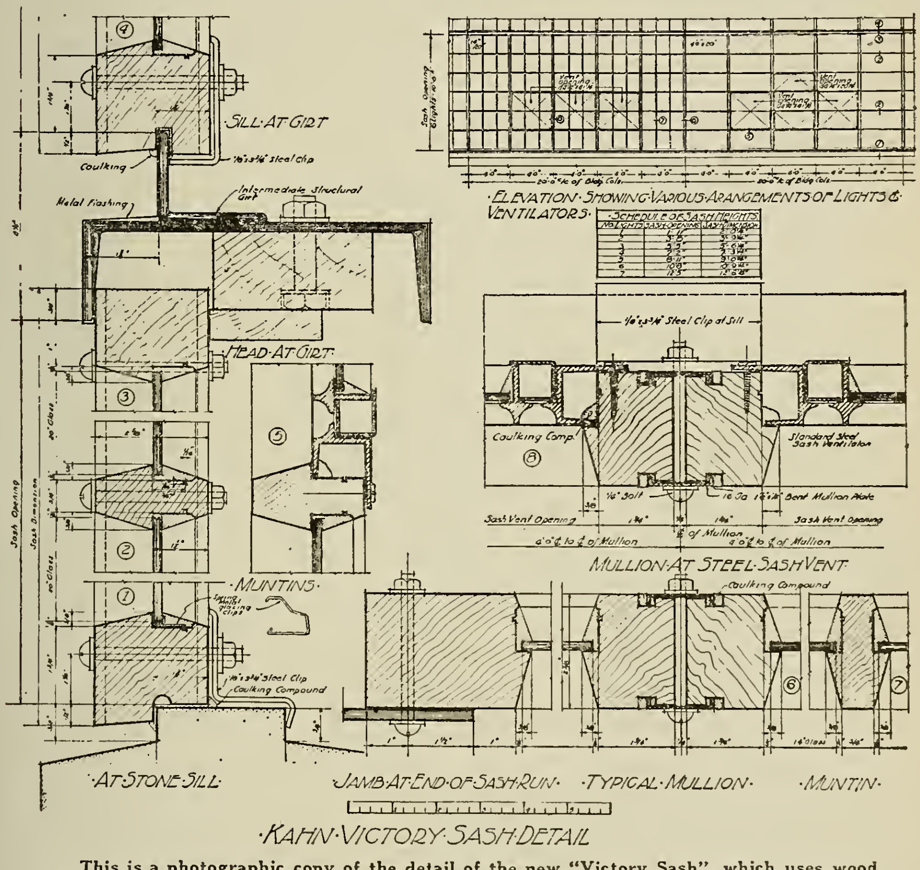
Since most industrial buildings have 20-foot column centers in the outside walls, a 4-foot standard has been adopted, though this, of course, is subject to change.

Conventional wood sash is always glazed on the outside and thus is subject to deterioration as a result of its exposure to sun, rain and frost. Glass is held in place by metal brads rigidly secured against its surface. This rigid glazing method is responsible for much glass breakage. Almost invariably, cracks in the glass radiate from the points at which the brad fasteners are located.

Muntins in conventional wood sash generally are made in molded sections which reduce their strength and form beads that collect dirt and moisture and are difficult to paint thoroughly.

Sash and muntins in the new "Victory Sash" are very simple in their design and relationship. Molding cut-outs are eliminated. Thus the maximum wood section is maintained for maximum strength. The wood is beveled to provide a run-off for any moisture that may accumulate.

Glazing is done on the inside, rather than the outside, so that the weaker part of the wood section and the putty are protected from the weather. The glass is secured on the inside by means of standard spring glazing clips such as are used in steel sash.


·SILL·AT·GIRT
1/8"x3/4" steel clip
Coulking
Metal Flashing
Intermediate Structural Girt
·HEAD·AT·GIRT·
·MUNTINS·
Spring Glazing Clips
1/8"x3/4" Steel Clip
Coulking Compound
·AT·STONE·SILL·
·ELEVATION·SHOWING·VARIOUS·ARANGEMENTS·OF·LIGHTS·&·VENTILATORS·
Sash Opening
Vent opening
20'-0" c/c of Bldg Cols.
·SCHEDULE·OF·SASH·HEIGHTS·
No. Lights
Sash Opening
Sash Dimension
1/8"x3/4" Steel Clip at Sill
Coulking Comp.
Standard Steel Sash Ventilator
Sash Vent Opening
c of Mullion
MULLION·AT·STEEL·SASH·VENT
Coulking Compound
·JAMB·AT·END·OF·SASH·RUN·
·TYPICAL·MULLION·
·MUNTIN·
·KAHN·VICTORY·SASH·DETAIL

This is a photographic copy of the detail of the new "Victory Sash", which uses wood and hence conserves steel for more vital war purposes. Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., Detroit, developers of the sash, have advised the Government they have waived patent rights and will send blueprints to all architects, engineers and contractors who want to use the steel-saving development in the interest of the war effort.

To remain in place for maximum lengths of time, the putty in all types of sash at present depends entirely upon adhesion to wood or steel to hold itself in place. Putty on the outside tends to terminate in a feather edge, so-called, when it starts to dry. Thus, it goes through the successive processes of curling, then disintegrating and loosening up around the glass.

In the "Victory Sash" section, however, a raised lug is provided on the inside of the mullion and muntin, and this provides a "footing" for a definite thickness of putty. Next to the lug is a glazing clip groove which serves also as a putty anchor. Since putty tends to adhere more firmly to glass, there is far less chance, with this arrangement, for it to curl away from the wood surface.

The design of the muntins is such that the morticing of intersecting members is accomplished without impairment of their strength. Mortices are located inside the sash, away from the weather.

The ventilators in conventional wood sash have well known disadvantages, whether double-hung or pivoted. They expand in wet weather and contract when the atmosphere is dry. Hence, they stick and are difficult to operate when it rains and humidity is high, or they are too loose when the weather is dry.

"Victory Sash," has borrowed its ventilator from steel sash which, through years of development, has reached a high degree of perfection. The steel ventilator designed for use in wood sash is made complete with hinges, slides, push bar and chain pull. It can be adapted to gang, hand or motor operation.

The amount of steel involved in the ventilator, by comparison with the amount of fixed wood sash in a given building, is so small that it can hardly be considered a drain on the steel supply.

A decided advantage offered by this type of ventilator is that at any future time, when realignment of a manufacturing operation calls for more ventilation, this can be achieved without any difficulty at all. The light wood muntins can be removed. And a standard ventilator can be installed without any further changes whatever.

"Victory Sash," it is pointed out, was developed primarily as a substitute for steel sash, but should have many logical uses after the war. For one thing, it would serve well where severe acid conditions prevail. And wood, properly maintained, withstands better than steel the effects of salt air.

The new sash is ideal for use in factory or office partitions. It has sufficient strength, under ordinary conditions, to extend up to extreme ceiling heights without reinforcing. When in use as a partition the lower portion of a section of "Victory Sash" can be glazed with plywood or similar material; or where flush partitions are required, plywood can be fastened to both sides.

The sash is of sufficient thickness to accommmodate doors, with mullions serving as the door jambs. Each door unit replaces a sash unit. The door and the sash can be readily interchanged.

"Victory Sash" is easily adapted to black-out requirements. Sheets of plywood can be fastened to the outside of the sash, with sections cut out to accommodate the ventilators. The ventilator units, themselves, can be given black-out treatment by means of various approved methods. Thus, ventilators can be operated except during periods of air raid alarms.

Because it is secured directly to the wood in the sash, the plywood is very close to the glass. Thus, in the event a bomb exploded nearby, the plywood would absorb the main shock and there would be a minimum of flying glass to endanger workmen. The plywood can be painted on the outside in camouflage colors. And its inside surface can be covered with a light reflecting paint.

Wood sash may not be cheaper to fabricate than steel sash, but since large quantities of steel may thus be released for vital war purposes, the Government now requests the use of wood sash in industrial buildings.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

This Is Meant for YOU

LISTEN, brothers, did you ever give your union meeting and the obligation you assumed a real thought? Whether you did or not, the following may interest you, and in a friendly spirit it is meant for all of us.

As union men we should take stock and remember our meeting nights and the duty a union man owes to his union in which he has taken a solemn obligation. All we have to do is just ask ourselves a few questions and answer them, and our conscience will give the direction. Did you ever ask yourself some of these questions:

"What kind of a union would my union be if all its members were like me?"

"Do I obey and observe, even to a small extent, my obligation by at least attending a meeting once a month?"

"What do I do toward making my union a richer place in good fellowship and in service to myself and to others?"

"Do I act toward my union as a union man should and as the public believes I do when my union button catches the eye?"

"Have I helped to uplift others less fortunate than I am and am I ready to do so now or work on committees to that end?"

"Have I paid my dues or am I one who leans on others, letting the members who have paid carry the burden which I should share in?"

"Do I know, or even care, whether or not my union can pay its just bills, which I helped to create, and do I, at times, attend meetings, enjoying a free lunch and a good show while my dues are not paid?"

"Do I know what my union is doing in the way of death and disability benefits and its great work in upbuilding the conditions of humanity, thereby assisting in community welfare among the unfortunate living about me, and do I help so that more can be done along this line?"

"Did I ever bring a new member to my union?"

"Did I ever talk to a fellow worker, pointing out to him the benefits of being a member of a union?"

"Have I helped to promote the organization which has helped me to better and improve conditions?"

These questions honestly answered will show us just where we stand and without being told we will know positively whether or not we are real union men, worthy of the name and honor.

Some men belong to a union as they often belong to a church, because it is the thing to do, but lack any sense of their individual responsibility for its influence and power of usefulness. They are union men in name but not in fact, good men though they be; yet, if all union men were like this our great unions would cease to exist.

If all men disregarded their obligations of every day life, living only for themselves and not allowing their brother or neighbor to depend upon them, life would be at a standstill, just like some unions are, that do not seem to grow.

Over 60 per cent of the members of some unions do not attend meetings, never vote on a question, but have lots to say on the outside, yet they are unable to offer their service or give a solution for the bettering of things. It is very difficult for any right-thinking man to understand such a spirit, which seems not to be interested in an institution like our union, which makes for the betterment and stability not only of its membership, but for the whole community as well; yet these men will at all times wish to share in the benefits of their influence, making for improved and safe advancements. If this is not thoughtlessness, then it is absolute ingratitude, making men shiftless, leaners, instead of uplifters, for every time we help some other man up we lift ourselves just that much higher, fulfilling our obligation as union men.

If you have failed in the past, why not try and make good now, show yourself a real union man. Renew your obligation by going to a meeting, be a worker, show your manhood, get behind your officers and stand behind your union. If your union lacks pep and enthusiasm, put some of your force into it, be a leader, give your wisdom and your advice for betterment and your presence and friendship will become a tower of strength to others.

Any union man worthy of the names owes it to his union, not only to attend meetings, but to lend and give such counsel and help as he can to the support and service of his organization and the great principles for which our union stands.

This is passed to you in the most friendly spirit; read it again and try and answer these questions to yourself. Give thought to the time when you first stood before the altar of unionism and took a solemn abligation. Think of this for just a moment and you will know whether you should come to your union meetings or not and assist in promoting that great principle for which your union stands.—***From the Granite Cutters' Journal.***

Official Policy Safeguards Working Standards

AN OFFICIAL statement of labor policy in the war production program, designed to safeguard the rights of workers and at the same time promote maximum production effort, has been announced in Washington.

The labor policies were approved by the War, Navy and Labor Departments and have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. Posters giving the text of the statement will be displayed for the information of workers in every plant and factory in the nation. The text follows:

The President has said that unrelenting production is the price of peace with victory and to this end he has ordered all war facilities to proceed immediately on a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week production basis. Time is short and the President's command must be complied with now.

The challenge to our freedom can and must be met at once by heroic efforts on the part of management, labor and Government. Wherever and whenever local labor markets are exhausted, and pending conversion of non-defense machine capacity and workers and the training of new workers, men and women now on the job must keep every machine running continuously, regardless of the sacrifice entailed.

Shortages in available labor in the critical days ahead require relaxations in accepted standards; but every effort should be directed toward shortening the period during which all-out production is dependent upon continuance of these relaxations. Industry must convert machinery and recruit and train labor as fast as humanly possible, to assure early return to sound labor standards which over any protracted period are essential to the maintenance of maximum production. Any other policy would be short-sighted, since ultimately the quality and quantity of our production would be seriously impaired. These standards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to high production.

The grim period of adjustment will be short because management, labor and Government will cooperate. To this end, management must immediately institute intensive plant training and upgrading of workers. Labor must intensify its efforts to make this training successful. Government must expand and coordinate its training programs to increase labor supply.

All labor resources should be utilized to their maximum efficiency, and in particular, full use made of all qualified local labor. The United States Employment Service is the official recruiting agency for industry. Management and labor have been specifically requested to use to the fullest Public Employment Offices and should comply with this request. To this end Federal and State authorities must devote their entire energies, giving intelligent guidance and effective coordination to, and, where necessary, supplementing the efforts of industry.

This all-out program of production requires the employment of all labor in accordance with those practices which will result in the maximum continued output of every individual. The sole test of labor standards must be the effect on the efficiency of the individual to insure top war production. Based on this test, the state laws and regulations embracing the folowing basic principles should be preserved, except where modification may be necessary during the war period to assure maximum production:

(1) A maximum 48-hour week, since weekly hours in excess of this standard have been demonstrated to result in decreased rather than increased production when continued for any extended period of time.

(2) An 8-hour day, or the daily hours customarily worked in the particular establishment, industry or community.

(3) One-day-of-rest-in-seven, because experience has shown that this interlude has a revitalizing effect on the worker and a consequent beneficial effect on the total output.

(4) Adaptation of the hours of labor and working conditions to the age and sex of the worker and the nature of the occupation.

(5) Provision should be made for adequate meal and rest periods from continuous work in order to preserve health and efficiency.

(6) Proper safeguards for health and safety go hand in hand with production efficiency and, therefore, greater care must be exercised in making plant conditions safe and healthful.

(7) Wage rates for women should be the same as for men, including the entrance rate.

These standards must be relaxed if and when necessary for total war production. There must be no relaxation of standards governing employment of minors under the age of 16. At the same time, there must be vigilance to prevent any unnecessary abrogation or suspension of labor laws and regulations. There is no occasion to engage in a blanket suspension of labor standards. It would be unwise to sacrifice, where sacrifice is not required, the safeguards with which the country has sought to protect labor. Social gains, not inconsistent with war needs, must be conserved.

The Way of Death

By RUTH TAYLOR

IN CERTAIN circles it is the fashion today to preach at Labor, to tell men, as something new, facts with which they are particularly conversant. Some of these self-appointed spokesmen have just discovered that Labor is better off in this country than it is under the Nazi State—and they have rushed off to inform Labor of that fact. It is interesting to note how many of these zealous individuals did not notice that there was a danger in Hitler until he infringed on their plan of existence.

Labor is the one organization that never needed to be sold on the evils of Hitlerism. The trade unionists were among the first martyrs to his lust for power. Labor was the first group to realize that the Nazi way of life was a way of death.

But the Nazi way of death is more than the policy of the man Hitler. Remove Hitler and you would still have the Nazi way. It is not just a conception of the militarists. It is not just an offshoot of Fascism, as that was an aftermath of Communism.

The Nazi way of death is the spread of any ideology which preaches the domination of any one group—be it a group of class, race, religion or nationality—over all other groups.

The Nazi way of death is the stirring up of hatreds between groups, the creation of barriers between them by appeals to fear and prejudice, the playing upon complacency, indifference, laziness, self-interest.

The Nazi way of death is not a crusade. We have among us those who bend over backwards and call the totalitarian ideologies "religions." This is false. The Nazi way of death cannot be dignified with the cloak of principle or even of an ideal of National Socialism.

The Nazi way of death is the practical application of gang rule, or the domination by terror of a small group of murderers and thieves. We have had experience with that. We have seen what has happened in our cities when we became careless and indifferent—and we have learned that the only way to combat the gangster is by drastic action—by rooting out the gangs, lock, stock and barrel—and an extirpation of the idea by a strict allegiance to law and order.

Organized Labor does not need to be warned of the evils of Nazism and its "Divide and Conquer" policy. It will fight to the finish on the battlefield, and in the factories—it will stand as it has in the past for freedom for all citizens because it knows that once the country sinks to a nation of regulated or submerged minorities, freedom will have vanished and there will be the Nazi reign of death.

Newspapers which gave columns of publicity to the recent launching of the battleship Alabama at the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard, nine months ahead of schedule, omitted an important detail. They neglected to mention that practically all the men who worked on the big man-'o-war are trade unionists.

* * * * *

Lighted outdoor signs that shut themselves off when a blackout begins are now being producted. The device that douses the light is in effect a tiny radio tuned to the carrier wave (not the sound wave) of a near-by radio station. When the carrier wave stops, as all such waves do when the enemy gets near enough to cause a blackout, the set activates relays which switch off the current.

"There'll Be Some Changes Made"

THIS COUNTRY used to be the domain of the Sixty Families.

But those people are being told, these days.

And what they are answering sounds almost like confessions of bad boys.

So some folks are wondering what things will look like after this war when we get Hitler and Hirohito spanked and put to bed.

Already we notice that a lot of things which we were always told would be simply awful, would be dreadfully impractical, and would be "agin" human nature, are working out mighty fine.

Result: A lot of things which were impossible are being done.

Done at speeds which make you think of shooting stars.

* * * * *

Just for instance, too.

Do you suppose Americans will go back again to the idea that a patent can be used to protect a deal between a lot of little corporation tykes and some potential enemy powers in such a way as to highjack the whole of civilized America during a war?

Or during peace time either, for that matter?

* * * * *

America has presented the spectacle of almost unlimited resources locked up by corporation title deeds and operating methods.

While millions of willing and capable citizens have their hands tied and their brains shackled by failure of something called "Private Enterprise."

By the stalling of an incentive labeled "Private Profit."

By the consequent paralysis of life-processes of the Nation—until there came a war.

THEN THE DAMS ARE OPENED.

If those chains can be thrown off for a destructive war, then why not in the days of peace and decent living?

* * * * *

And again.

Loud hullabaloo about organized labor and war production in connection with the 40-hour week and the like.

This now seems to have been shushed by the verdict of real evidence produced by Bill Knudsen, Donald Nelson and Colonel Fletcher:

First—That we are now getting top-notch production within a 40-hour week.

Second—That when men work over 40 hours a week fatigue affects results.

Third—That labor can and will cooperate with industry.

Now: If all this is true in war time WHY WON'T IT BE TRUE IN PEACE TIME?

So why not make these principles the labor policy of America?—*(From an editorial in "The Labor Union," Dayton, Ohio.)*

Thankful

A young hillbilly from an isolated ranch bought an ice cream cone, walked outside to eat it, then carried the cone carefully back to the soda fountain. Handing it to the clerk, he said: "Much obliged for the use of the vase."

CARPENTERS LOCAL UNION No 2258

Members of Local Union No. 2258, of Houma, La., gathered for a gala evening and general good time. This Local's members know how to enjoy themselves and the gathering pictured above proved one of the most pleasant in the history of the organization.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

A GREAT deal has been said about forest protection at one time or another. Generally, whoever is sounding off says that vast damage has been done and that protection should be better—much, much better—and lets it go at that.

It's a pleasure to run into a certain pamphlet with a bright red cover and the title "Forest Fire Control in Western Snohomish County, Washington." It is for the part outside the national forest. The Experiment Station got it out, and the lads who put it together seem to have gone pretty close to the bottom of the situation. They wind up with some well considered recommendations that look as though they would work out.

The climate in western Snohomish county does not present abnormal obstacles to forest protection. Nineteen inches of rain from April through October; average drought, 6 days, longest drought, 35 days; 13 days per season with relative humidity below 35 per cent, which is the point where it may get troublesome. It is in climatic zone 2, which is about half as hard to protect as zone 5 in Douglas County, Oregon, and somewhat worse than zone 1 along the coast.

About half the forest land is in site qualities I and II—the best there is—that should produce 90 M feet per acre or better at the age of 100 years. Some of the gravelly bench lands have been burned so often that they have dropped a class or two and are more likely to carry 20 to 60 M per acre at that age.

The market for forest products is all right. There are the Everett mills and the Puget Sound market. Productive land and a nearby market is a combination that should make timber raising in Snohomish County as profitable as anywhere in the Douglas fir belt. The values to justify high standards of fire control are here.

The acreage adds up to 546,000 acres. Virgin forest, well up in the foothills, takes up 117,000 acres. It can be reached by trails and one road is not used much. The cutover is spread out over 237,000 acres. It is 99 per cent forest land and not much settled. A number of roads and highway run through it. Most of the logging camps are located here.

Well over half the people in the county live outside the towns. About 27,000 of them live on places in the country where they can have a garden and perhaps keep some hens and a cow. This does not include the 18,000 farmers and their families. This rural non-farm population takes up about 142,000 acres, and 90 per cent of it is forest—not agricultural land.

Then there is about 58,000 acres of forest land on the farms. The stream bottoms are cultivated, and nearly 40 per cent of the farm area is on the not very rich side hills.

From 1935 to 1939 the district had 452 fires and 13,627 acres were burned. The virgin forest had 8 fires which burned 40 acres. That is, one-fifth the area had one-fiftieth of the fires and three-tenths of one per cent of the burned land. Exactly. That is just about the difference to expect between unused low-hazard land and the other kind. The cutover land, with 37 per cent of the area, had 187 fires and burned 9,000 acres, or 67 per cent of the burned area. This works out like a book. Big blocks of high-hazard land with super high-hazard slash in it, lots of roads, most of the industrial operations—it could not work out any other way.

The rural residential part had 185 fires, which is more per acre than the cutover, but only 3,300 acres burned. Lots of people dropping cigarettes and clearing land, but no big slashings, and more openings to stop a fire. That is still what might be called book-normal.

The farm area had 72 fires and burned 1,200 acres. The farm land and country home area together had about one-third the fire business. That is much too much to ignore. Where buildings and crops, as well as forest values, are concerned, prevention from fire gets urgent.

Fifty-six per cent of the fires started 100 feet or less from a road; 99 per cent less than a mile from a road; 1 per cent more than a mile—a chance for some fast tank trucks to do a lot of good here.

July was the big fire month for acreage. April, May and October were next; dead fern fires in the spring, and the occasional big fire that gets going in Indian summer account for that. June, when everything is full of sap and growing fast, was low month for fires. Evidently, the protection crew should be on the job seven months of the year.

The acreage burned from incendiary fires was more than twice as great in Snohomish County as from any other cause. Smokers came next—they set three times as many fires and burned half as much country. Campers' fires and land clearing fires are neck and neck. Some stiff law enforcement might help, and those people who go around half conscious dropping lighted cigarettes should somehow be brought to life. Logging operations during this five-year period set less than 3 per cent of the fires which covered less than 10 per cent of the area burned. Considering the chance they had to set some really big fires, that is doing mighty well.

In the virgin timber five one-thousandths of one per cent of the area burns over every year; less than half of one per cent of the well-stocked land burns on unstocked land and the rate is around 1½ per cent; in unburned slash the rate for 1935-1939 was 16.2 per cent. In other words, good second growth is easy to protect; unstocked land is high hazard; unburned slash is pretty near impossible. There is something to work on along with partial logging.

Everybody knows about wet fuel and dry fuel—for starting a fire there is no argument about dry fuel being best, and the dryer the better. If a stick is soaked until one-fourth its weight is water, it won't burn; if less than 10 per cent its weight is water, it will burn freely. Protection agencies use hazard sticks to show how dry the fuel is in the woods. With stick moisture of 16 per cent the average is a fire every five days. On ten days stick moisture was ten per cent less and the average was four fires per day. Sixty per cent of the days with ten per cent moisture or less had fires. By keeping track of the stick and the weather forecasts, a fair guess can be made when the fires will occur, and those are the days for the fireman to be on the balls of his feet.

Time's up and we just got going—more later.

SAVE!
YOUR OLD PAPERS
CALL THE
SALVATION ARMY

Liberalization and broadening of provisions of the social security program, as urged by the American Federation of Labor, are recommended in the annual report of the Social Security Board sent to Congress by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. Early enactment of legislation that would prevent workers entering the armed forces from losing their Federal insurance protection is asked in the report.

The Lesson of Wake Island

By DONALD M. NELSON
Chairman, War Production Board

YOU have read the magnificent story of the marines on Wake Island. You know what they did with four airplanes. Suppose that during the last 18 months we, the comfortable stay-at-home American people, had given that extra bit of self-denial and made that extra effort by which those marines could have had fifty airplanes instead of four: don't you imagine the story today would be a little different? Different? Why, those boys would probably be in Tokyo by now—as conquerors, not as prisoners of war.

Keep that Wake Island story in mind every day from now on. Use it as your measuring stick. There will be many more battles before this war is won; would *you* care to be in the position, when those battles are fought, of having kept our fighting men from having one bit of sorely needed equipment? Of course you wouldn't; you would go and hang yourself rather than accept such a responsibility. Yet every single part of this gigantic effort to swing over into full war production has its own Wake Island somewhere in the background. Every time this Nation has to make up its mind about some problem of industrial conversion, of expansion of production of raw materials, of any other phase of this tremendous effort—*every time* that we have such a decision to make, we are handling the sacred lives of a certain number of unknown American soldiers.

Every time we lack the imagination to use machinery to the best advantage, we are prolonging the war, with all its toll of death and suffering. Every day that we waste arguing over how a needed job is going to be done increases the chances that some other gallant group of boys is going to have to go into action backed by 4 airplanes instead of 50.

Do we let a ton of copper stay in the ground when we might have got it out by using a little ingenuity? Then we diminish our own chances for victory.

Do we accept 50-percent conversion of an industry's tools to defense production when we might possibly have had 70 percent if we had insisted on taking nothing less? Then we send some of our boys into action with the odds against them.

Do we fail to make use of scattered machines in small shops, because our imagination isn't up to the task of finding a way to spread war production out into the nooks and crannies of our industrial strucutre? Then we have blundered to precisely the same effect as the general who unwisely sends troops out to attack a stronger foe.

That is the kind of compulsion we are under from here on in. And when I say "we," I mean all of us—ordinary citizens back home and Government officials in Washington alike. Every one of us must see clearly that there is one big job today and that everything else is second to it.

We must get and hold the point of view which sees no necessary accomplishment as impossible, which looks on obstacles only as things which are to be knocked out of the way, and which is ready to try any new routine, any new device, any new way of doing things, in order to get results.

◆

Mexico has twenty-two ocean ports.

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Whose Ox Is Being Gored?

In the last issue of The Carpenter, we mentioned the 100% increase in prices announced by Liberty, Collier's and The Saturday Evening Post. Senator Brown, of Michigan, had the courage to point out that these magazines did not hesitate to "up" their price 100 percent, while, at the same time, they were screaming against "increased labor costs" and fighting with all their might and main against a working man's union trying to get a small increase in wage scale.

During the past weeks, right here in Indianapolis, and, we assume, all over the country, local newspapers announced an increase in subscription price, sometimes as much as 30 percent. Among them was the local Scripps Howard sheet, which helps pay Pegler's fat salary to smear Labor.

We are waiting patiently for Pegler to denounce those papers for daring to ask for more money. But we think we've got a long wait coming. Pegler's no fool. He knows on which track the gravy train rolls.

◆

"Labor For Victory"

Labor's new radio program, presented on Saturday nights over the National Broadcasting Co.'s Red Network, 10:15 to 10:30 E.W.T., with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations alternating in the presentation, should be of vast educational value and of great benefit to all organized workers.

The program, "Labor for Victory," proposes to tell the Nation how the man in overalls is helping America win the war. Both AFL and CIO will work hand in hand to spread the true story about labor's participation in the Nation's war effort.

◆

Dr. Steelman Hits Hard and True

Elsewhere in this issue appear the highlights of an address recently delivered by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service.

We recommend this article to our readers as one of the most valuable contributions of its kind; one that is especially welcome for its timeliness. America at war has added tremendously to the heavy task of Director Steelman, but he has taken the added burden in his capable stride. The calm, incisive manner in which he cuts away the false and leaves the true, in a maze of issues bewildering to the lay mind, stamps him as a master surgeon in treating the Nation's industrial ills. So the title of "Doctor" goes double for this outstanding public servant.

We salute a truly great official.

All Things Work Out

Because it rains when we wish it wouldn't,
Because men do what they often shouldn't,
Because crops fail and plans go wrong,
Some of us grumble the whole day long;
But somehow in spite of care and doubt,
It seems at last that things work out.

Because we lose where we hope to gain,
Because we suffer a little pain,
Because we must work when we'd like to play,
Some of us whimper along life's way;
But somehow as day must follow the night,
Most of our troubles work out all right.

Because we can not forever smile,
Because we must trudge in the dust a while,
Because we think that the way is long,
Some complain that life is all wrong;
But somehow we live and skies grow bright,
And most things seem to work out all right.

So we'll bend to our troubles and meet our care,
For the cloud must break and the sky grow fair.
Let the rain come down as it must and will,
But we'll keep on working and hoping still;
For, in spite of grumblers who stand about,
Somehow it seems all things work out.

—Author Unknown.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CORRECTION

In the April issue of The Carpenter it was erroneously stated that the wage scale for Kokomo, Indiana, was $1.25, whereas it should have stated that the scale is $1.35. Also, the scale at Ft. Bragg, Calif., should have read $1.12½ to $1.25, instead of from $1.12½ to $1.50. We regret the misprint and are glad to make this correction.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2371	Portland, Me.	2374	Seward, Neb.
2372	Renfrew, Ont., Can.	2376	Sanford, Fla.
3039	Gilchrist, Ore.	3042	St. Maries, Ida.
2373	Dyersburg, Tenn.	3043	Antigo, Wis.
3040	Dyersburg, Tenn.	2377	Panama City, Fla.
3041	Winston-Salem, N. C.	3044	Rome, Ga.

◆

War Bonds and Stamps are a triple asset: First, they are safe investment; second, the more Bonds bought the less the threat of inflation; and third, they supply the funds to buy the weapons to win the war.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother Benjamin Ackroyd, Local 30, New London, Conn.
Brother Lorenz Albert, Local 11, Cleveland, O.
Brother Paul Auel, Local 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother Sam Beattie, Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother Peter Elkhart, Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother Henry Hedrick, Local 969, Thorold, Ont., Can.
Brother Nelson Lane, Local 969, Thorold, Ont., Can.
Brother George H. Lohrding, Local 733, Sparta, Ill.
Brother C. H. Sheldon, Local 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother Forrest L. Sherman, Local 30, New London, Conn.
Brother L. C. Simpson, Local 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother A. L. Tanner, Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Brother Siegele, Local 1224, Emporia, Kan., Describes His Book

Editor, The Carpenter:

After many readers of "Craft Problems" had asked me whether my work was available in book form, I submitted a manuscript to Frederick J. Drake & Co., 600 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, who published it under the title, "CARPENTRY (Craft Problems)", which is now ready for distribution.

This book is different from many books on carpentry, because I, the author and illustrator, am first of all a carpenter by trade. I served my apprenticeship, worked as journeyman carpenter, acted in the capacity of carpenter foreman and handled work as general superintendent of construction. This experience brought me in contact, in a practical way, with every problem treated in this work. I can say, with but a few exceptions, that with my own hands I have solved in practice every problem given in this book.

From the beginning I have kept uppermost in mind the needs of the apprentice carpenter, without at the same time, neglecting the interests of the journeyman. I have tried, as much as possible, to use such practical terms as are used on the job, rather than the technical. The language, of course, is my own—and the illustrations are my own—no claim is made to literary excellency for the text or to artistic qualities for the drawings—those achievements belong to the professionals. All that I claim is that I am a practical man and understand the practical side of carpentry.

This book is different from many books on carpentry, because the author has carried a union card for almost thirty-five years and the book bears the UNION LABEL.

Fraternally yours,

H. H. Siegele.

Local Union No. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal., 20 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

Congratulations were tendered to the officers and members of Local Union No. 1976, of Los Angeles, Calif., April 18, 1942, on the occasion of the 20th birthday of the Local, which was celebrated in Old Age Home, 325 South Boyle Avenue.

The official program, attractively adorned with the National Emblem and a large victory "V," contained greetings and felicitations from General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, President Kleiner of the Local, and from many other California Locals. It also expressed appreciation of the work of the Ladies Auxiliary.

A fine entertainment was presented, as well as sumptuous refreshments, and the whole affair reflected great credit on the Local and the Committee on Arrangements, which included Brother Sam Dardick, as manager; Brother B. Levine, Secretary; Brother P. A. Decker, Treasurer and Brothers Kleiner, Prosin, Feigin, Markusoff, Dinoberg, Rubenstein, Agranovitz, Wax, Pass and Estrin.

Fraternally,

Harry Prosin, Financial Secretary.

Local Union 246, New York, N. Y., Honors War Heroes

Editor, The Carpenter:

At each of our meetings we pledge allegiance to the Flag and read the Honor Roll of these members now in service: George Parker, Gunner Hanson, Karl Welhofer, Henry Ficken, Louis Varcasia, Mick Adelhardt, Sam Martignetti, Izzy Kilimik, Milton Shayowitz, Alfred Leuschke, John Wetjen, Henry Rippe, Ben Lichtman, Joseph Kelliher, Chas. Krieg, Louis Santorelli and Jos. Hornauer.

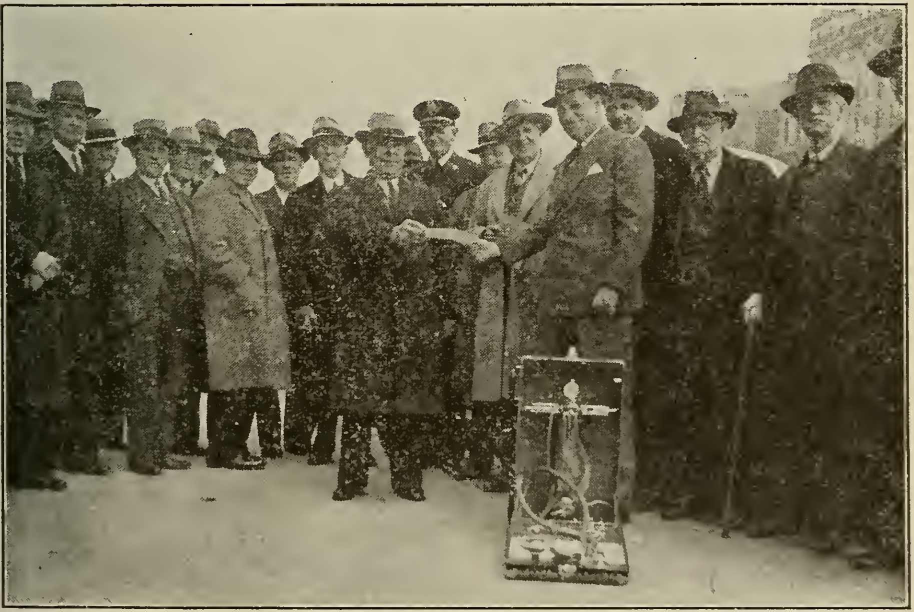
Fraternally,

A. Darmstadt.

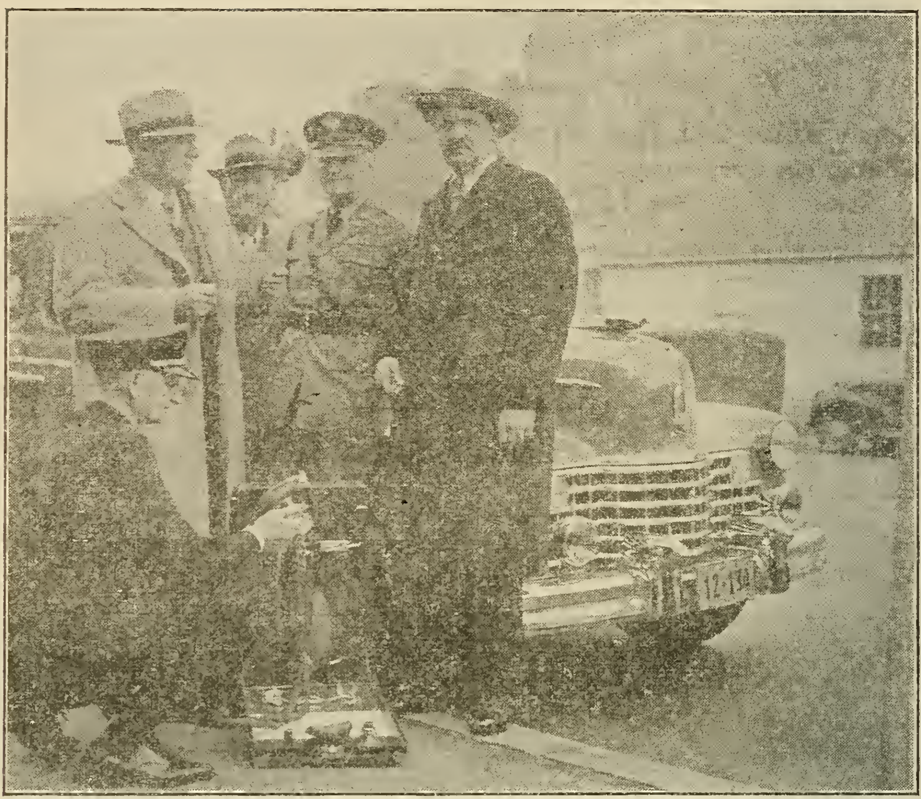
Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C., Is Active

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am enclosing two copies of the Trade Unionist, Washington Labor publication, which shows what Trade Unionists have been doing here in Washington. It lists what each organization has pledged to the Civilian Defense, and what each has purchased in Defense Bonds. With it are two photos of members of Local Union No. 132 presenting the City officials with an ambulance. I hope you will find space for them in The Carpenter.



I wish to comment that I am in receipt of several very nice answers to "our protest" letters and that a number have expressed favorable comment of their attitude. We urged members of Congress not to vote for anti-Labor bills.



I also wish to state that Organized Labor here in Washington has a very active commmittee working diligently to defeat Representative Smith at the next election.

With very best wishes I am,

Fraternally and Sincerely yours,

Thos. W. Woltz, Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 132.

Local Union No. 210, Stamford, Conn., Honors Brother Bradt

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 210, Stamford, Conn., held a banquet, Thursday evening, April 26, at Rich's Restaurant, to pay tribute to our former Business Agent Albert W. Bradt, who has been appointed Organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the State of Connecticut. One hundred seventy members, their wives, friend, guests and representatives of the various building crafts enjoyed the dinner.

President George Robinson of Local 210 was toastmaster and introduced the speakers. Mayor Edward Gounod and First Selectman George

T. Barrett of Stamford praised Brother Bradt for his fine work while Business Agent and wished him continued success in his new appointment. Secretary-Treasurer John J. Egan of the Connecticut Federation of Labor complimented Brother Bradt for his untiring efforts and fine record since being appointed.

Other speakers and guests included General Representative William Sullivan, representing General President Hutcheson; William Connelly, Workmens' Compensation Commissioner for Fairfield County; representatives of the local Building Trades Council, Central Labor Union and delegations from Norwalk, Greenwich and New Canaan.

A vaudeville show followed the dinner and dancing was enjoyed by all.

The Committee consisted of Brothers Louis Hardvall, Edward Morrell, George Lockwood and Charles Kamberger.

Fraternally yours,

Clinton P. Hook, Recording Secretary.

THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE FIRST CLASS OF NEW CANDIDATES THAT WERE OBLIGATED IN LOCAL UNION 2223, DOTHAN, ALA.

A Little Too Far

Counsel (to the police witness): "But if a man is on his hands and knees in the middle of the road, that does not prove he is drunk."

Policeman: "No sir, it does not. But this guy was trying to roll up the white line."

* * * * *

Maybe Paste Is Better

"I just used your tooth powder. I hope you didn't mind."

"But I haven't any tooth powder."

"Yes you have. It was on the mantel."

"Migawd! Those were my mother-in-law's ashes!"

* * * * *

Don't Believe in Signs

Street Car Conductor—Can't you see the sign, "No Smoking?"

Sailor—Sure, mate, that's plain enough. But there are so many dippy signs here. One says, "Wear Nemo Corsets." So I ain't paying attention to any of them!

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

The Yarnin' BASKET

Penny Wise
says...

"Conserve to preserve Democracy!"

WHEN clothes go to the cleaner, tell him what caused the spots and stains—if you know. This will mean longer life for the garment, by eliminating experimentation with various solvents.

Then put all the dollars you'll save into WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. Also remind your husband to allot part of his salary every pay day to his company's Pay-Roll Savings Plan.

Women In War Production

What work can women do as production soldiers? A list of factory jobs for women, compiled recently by experts of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with certain war industries, answers this question.

Women are now used extensively on the following operations and more could be used after brief training within the plant:

Group 1.—Drill press; all types of light subassembly and final assembly requiring the use of hand tools; electrical work such as wiring and assembling parts, winding coils and armatures, soldering and taping; all painting processes except spray painting; visual inspection.

Women are used to some extent on the jobs below, but more could be used after short-training periods and upgrading from other operations:

Group 2.—Milling machines; light-punch and forming presses; bench and watchmakers' lathes; burring, polishing, lapping and buffing on lathes; hand-finishing machined parts by filing, burring, and lapping; spot welding; soldering, spray painting; packing and labeling.

In the third group are the more skilled and higher-paid jobs. Women are now used only to a slight extent on these operations, but after training, such as that now offered men, they could readily perform them.

Group 3.—Light-duty hand and automatic screw machines; light turret lathes; setting-up machines; sheet-metal forming and riveting; acetylene and torch welding; electric arc welding; calibrating, checking and testing raw materials, stock and salvage parts; inspection by use of gauges, micrometers, calipers and blueprints; production planning, routing, and control; tracing; drafting; tool crib and store tending and dispatching; timekeeping; plant office and plant clerical work.

Operations vary from plant to plant as well as the extent of skill required, Director Anderson points out. Keen attention to detail, finger dexterity and ability and willingness to work at tedious jobs, qualifications which most women possess, are needed in many kinds of work.

Women's Auxiliary Convention

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, who is serving as temporary secretary of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, states that the coming convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, to be held June 19 in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, will be the most important convention of women ever held in America. He urged all national and international unions which have women's auxiliaries to immediately make arrangements to have their delegates in attendance at this important gathering. Announcements were also sent to all local, central, and state women's auxiliaries chartered directly by the A. F. W. A. L.

"It is more important now than ever before in history that women should be organized because they are rapidly taking the place of men in war industries and civilian trades," stated Mr. Ornburn. "If these new workers are not educated along the line of trade unionism, union men will face strong competition in their effort to maintain union wages, hours and working conditions. Millions of women workers are now being drawn into our defense industries. It is, therefore, necessary that men take a deeper interest in this problem not only during the emergency but also to maintain union standards after the war. Four million women will actually take over men's jobs in war industries by the end of 1943. If the war continues six years it is estimated that half of the workers in industry will be women.

"Members of women's auxiliaries are also playing a vital part in all civilian war activities," Mr. Ornburn continued. "They are actively engaged on committees in the various branches of war work. Among these are: policing price control, War Bonds sales, Civilian Defense, Red Cross, Nutrition Committees, and patriotic agencies in which it is very important that the women members of labor unionists' families play an important roll.

"Only through organizations like the A. F. W. A. L. can women obtain representation on the various war agencies and on local committees which are carrying out the victory program in the Nation's Capital, in the various states, cities and towns.

"The women members of the A. F. W. A. L. will elect their own officers and committees will be appointed for the various war activties to collaborate with the Federal agencies in all all-out victory program. It is one of the most outstanding events of the year," said Mr. Ornburn, "and we hope that there will be a large number of delegates of A. F. of L. women's auxiliaries in attendance on June 19 when the convention convenes in the Jefferson Hotel at St. Louis, Missouri."

Tenite-Two Is Fuel Saver

Known as Tenite-Two, a cellulose acetate product of Tennessee-Eastman, this new, extruded, plastic threshold is being offered as a really better weatherstripping sill for outside doors, at the same price as metal thresholds by the Allmetal Weatherstrip Co., of Chicago, Illinois. As fuel conservation is an important war time problem and as it is conceded that outside door protection is exceptionally valuable, this efficient arrangement of threshold and door hook provides the best possible installation. Two designs are available, both of rich brown colored plastic which harmonizes well with typical floor finishes. The material is practically indestructible and screw and interlocking hook are included. Sold in lengths for standard door widths.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

Auxiliary No. 218, Salt Lake City, Utah, Has Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

It was clearly demonstrated Saturday evening, April 11th, that the members of Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 218 are sincerely interested in the activities of the organization. Practically the whole membership, with their families, attended the celebration and entertainment given in honor of the Auxiliary's thirteenth anniversary. Many other guests were present, bringing the total attendance to 130.

A banquet was served from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., followed by an entertainment by the carpenters' children. While this may sound amateurish, it was not the case. It was high-class entertainment and ranged from the classics to popular hillbilly numbers, and was well received by the members.

If attendance, laughter and sociability are any indication, our anniversary celebration was an unqualified success.

We have a quilting club in our Auxiliary and each month our members make a quilt for members who have a birthday.

We extend greetings to all of the Ladies' Auxiliaries and wish them success in all of their efforts.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Cora Jensen, President,
Nellies M. Alston, Recording Secretary

How to Fix a "Flat" in Two Minutes

The other day we ran across an article in the Motor News which ought to prove helpful to Auxiliary members and their families. It is called "Little Oscar." This length of tubing pipes the air from your spare, or one of the other tires, into your flat tire in a few seconds time, enabling you to proceed to the nearest service station. It saves time, money and worry and costs only a dollar. If you are interested, drop us a postcard and we'll tell you more about it.

Slide Calculator Hailed by Trade

A new tool for figuring rafters has recently been presented to the trade and it has immediately attracted the attention of progressive carpenters everywhere. This tool, a product of Mason and Parrish, Engineers, is called a Slide Calculator and is constructed similar to a slide rule but it does not use any of the complicated tables found on such instruments. Instead, all the figures are given in direct-reading tables that require only a few minutes of study and can be read as easily and quickly as the markings on a common yard stick. No knowledge of mathematics is required to use this tool and it saves hours of time usually spent in figuring rafters and their cuts.

On the face side are shown the lengths of common rafters given in seventeen different pitches and with the run of the rafter from 2 ft. to 23 ft. in each pitch. To find the length of the desired rafter it is only necessary to place the indicator over the number of feet in the run of the rafter and then read the correct length on the proper pitch line. On the back side are shown the lengths of hip and valley rafters for the same seventeen pitches and for runs from 6 ft. to 23 ft. To find the length of a hip or valley rafter simply leave the indicator at the same setting as used for the common rafter, only turn the Calculator over and read the figure shown on the back side. On the back side are also shown the tables for side cuts for jacks and for hips and valleys and the tables for the lengths of jacks on 16-inch centers and on 24-inch centers. These are all read directly from the Calculator.

This tool costs $2.25 postpaid and may be purchased from Mason and Parrish whose advertisement appears on page 63 of this issue.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 165

Ladder making, as treated in the last lesson, properly belongs to the subject of stair building, for in reality, a ladder is merely a portable stair. The ladders we are particularly interested in in this work, however, are more nearly of a temporary nature—they are usually made on the job by the carpenters. There might be contractors who furnish their men with ladders that were made in factories, but we have seen few of them. Occasionally a factory-made stepladder finds its way on a job, but it does not give the service that a ladder, such as was shown in Fig. 6 of the last lesson, does.

A few things should be emphasized in regard to making a ladder: The material used for the uprights should be sound and straight-grained and for that reason should be carefully selected. Each piece should be tested before using it, by resting the ends on trestles or some other objects, and if it will support the weight of an average man at the middle it can be considered safe. This precaution should be taken especially where the uprights are reduced by ripping in order to eliminate all unnecessary weight. When regular 2x4's are used, the only precaution necessary is to make sure the pieces are free from defects and are straight-grained. The rungs, too, should be straight-grained 1x3's of sufficient strength to hold the weight of a man, when supported at the ends in a flat position. The material used for rungs should not be so hard that it will split when nailed to the uprights.

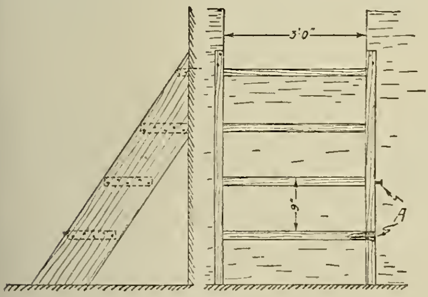


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a flight of steps made of plank in the most simple way possible. Here the horses are cut much as rafters would be cut. They are then marked for the steps, which are nailed in place with spikes. The heavy dots shown to the left represent nails and the dotted lines show where the steps are located. To the right, at A, we are pointing out two nails.

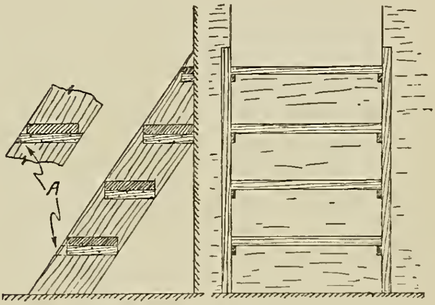


Fig. 2

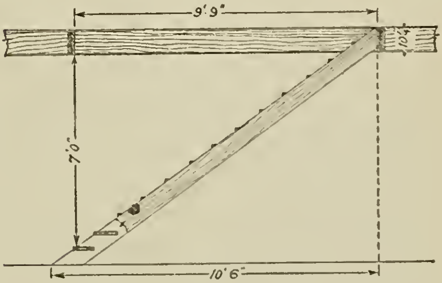


Fig. 3

A better way to make plank steps is shown by Fig. 2. Here the horses and the treads are cut and nailed together exactly as explained in Fig. 1, but the ends of the treads are reinforced by means of cleats. At A, we are pointing out how cleats are sometimes cut, but this method has an objection, inasmuch as the ends often hook onto bulky, stringy material transported over the steps. Otherwise they are as substantial as the cleats cut square at the ends, as shown by the full-sized horse. A front view of the steps is shown to the right.

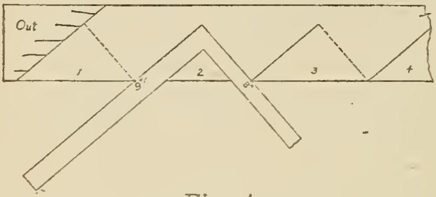


Fig. 4

The best or one of the best methods of building plank stairs is shown in Fig. 3, where we are showing a full-sized basement stairs with the treads housed into the stringer-horse. On checking over this drawing we found a slight inconsistency with something that was said in a previous lesson, and it would be a good practice for the student to use the figures given and find this inconsistency.

Fig. 4 shows how to apply the square to the stringer for marking the steps.

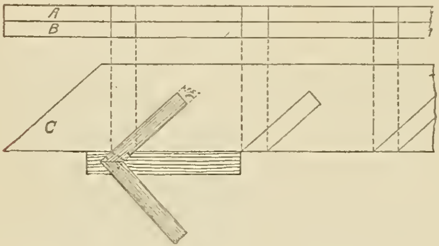


Fig. 5

The dotted lines represent the rise of the steps, while the top of the steps is shown by continuous lines. Starting at 1, the stepping-off is done in the order of the numbers shown. The part marked, "Out," is cut off as the witness marks indicate. It the steps are to be housed into the stringer, some kind of templet should be used for marking the housing.

Fig. 5, shaded, shows a templet applied to the stringer for marking the housing. The two wings are necessary to mark the stringers in pairs. At A and B, we show how the two stringers should be placed to mark the edges for the steps. At C, a stringer is shown, in part, marked for the housing. The dotted lines show the relationship of the edges to the inside of the stringers.

Fig. 6 shows two views of a stringer with the housing completed. At a, we have an edge view, while at b, we are showing the inside view. The dotted lines give the connection of the two views.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of two steps and a housed stringer, in part, put together. The indicators at A point out the chamfering of the corners, so they will not catch onto bulky or stringy material transported over the stairs. The chamfering also improves the appearance of the steps.

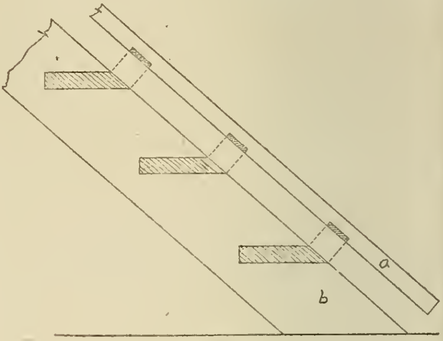


Fig. 6

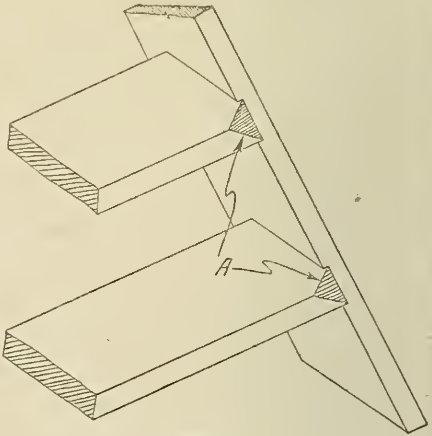


Fig. 7

Fig. 8 shows two views of one of the best ways of making a plank stairs. Here the horses are cut out for the steps, as shown to the left, and the treads are nailed onto the steps of the horses.

Where we have used steps in these illustrations, we did so because we could show the completed flight and for convenience. It should not be assumed, therefore, that the constructions we are representing by steps can not be used in constructing a full-sized plank stairway.

Let us suggest here, that the apprentice has a sort of mortgage on plank stairways. That is to say, he has a perfect right to expect the boss to turn over to him the building of such a stair to see what he can do in the way of stair building. This is not saying that the plank stairway is easier to build than the finished stairway, for in principle it is not. The only real difference lies in the cost of the stair itself. If a mistake is made in building a plank stair there isn't much of a loss involved, whereas a mistake on a finish stairway, might cause a great deal of extra cost and delay in the completion of the work. So if you are a boss, give the apprentice his chance in stair building with the plank stair, and if, on the other hand, you are an apprentice, you have a perfect right to expect to be trusted with building a plank stairway, with a few mistakes (corrected, of course) thrown in for good measure.

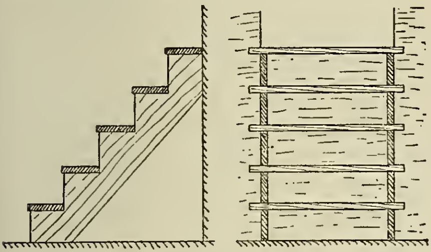


Fig. 8

Concealing Nail Holes

Nail holes, even though the holes are filled with putty, mar the beauty of a well-finished floor. There are unavoidable instances where face nailing must be done, as on the last boards and when mending is done. A solution to this problem is given in this article.

At A, Fig. 1, we are showing a section of a flooring board where a nail has been driven into a pocket for concealing the hole. At a, we are showing a plan of the same pocket. At B, we have the pocket sealed, which is done by applying glue to it and then pressing it back into place. The pocket should be weighted down until the glue has had time to set. At b, is shown a plan of the closed pocket.

How to make the pockets for concealing nail holes is illustrated in Fig. 2. At 1, A, we show how a thinly ground chisel cuts the two sides of the pocket, as indicated at 1 and 1 in the plan B. At 2, A, is shown how a narrow chisel is used to open the pocket, as shown at 2 in the plan B. The sides should always be cut parallel with the grain of the wood and the cutting should be done with chisels that have a keen edge.

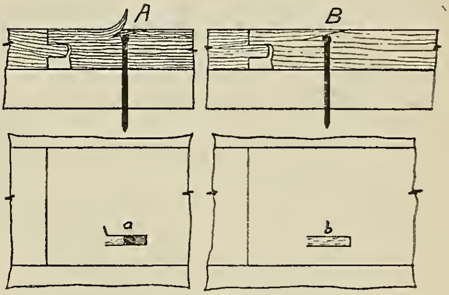


Fig. 1

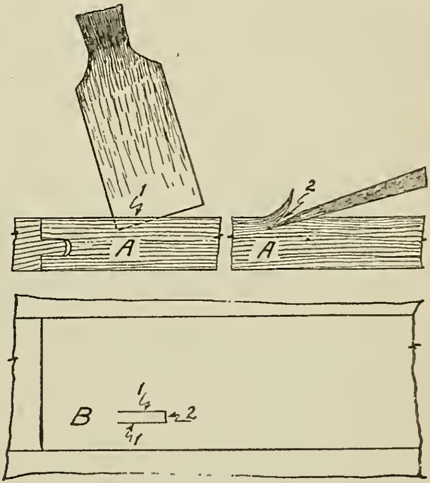


Fig. 2

This method of concealing nail holes can be used to conceal nail holes on casings, furniture and other things where the puttied nail holes are objectionable.

The Three Dimensions

By L. Perth

This article was inspired by numerous inquiries coming to our desk from readers of the Journal. The subect proper belongs in the province of geometry. A more appropriate name for it is "Mensuration."

All the problems referred to by our correspondents were connected with Estimating and it seems that various basic units used in estimating were not quite clearly defined in their minds.

We proceed from the premises that the great majority of the members of the Brotherhood had the opportunity to receive in their youth a fairly good schooling, which naturally includes a course in elementary mathematics.

However, like everything else, when not in use it seems to gradually disappear from the mind of the individual, and when the occasion arises, requiring the application of this specific knowledge, the student finds himself not competent enough to successfully cope with the situation.

Someone said that carpenters are not expected to be mathematicians. However, how many suspect that it is the carpenter who is using mathematics in every one of his daily operations, from the simplest to the ones of great complexities.

When the carpenter snaps his chalk line he demonstrates the principles of geometry dealing with "straight lines."

The boys who are staking out and squaring foundation are proving theorems pertaining to the properties of right angles, squares, rectangles and diagonals. The most popular method known to every carpenter, the rule of 6, 8, and 10, is nothing else but the well known theorem of Pythogoras, establishing the properties of right triangles.

The roof framer in applying his steel square to determine the lengths of rafters, and their respective cut, is constantly solving complicated problems in Trigonometry which is that branch of mathematics dealing with the solution of triangles.

And contractors who are expected to prepare complete estimates of construction jobs are utilizing their knowledge of elementary practical mathematics.

It is obvious, therefore, that carpenters are to a certain extent mathematicians, and it is for those, whose knowledge of this subject requires a certain degree of intensification or clarification, that this article is intended.

The "three dimensions" are the only dimensions we all use either in design, estimating or construction, and each one of these dimensions has a basic unit.

It is immaterial what the nature of this unit is. It may be an inch, a foot or a yard, or it may be a meter, centimeter, millimeter. Or it may be a unit of no definite denomination. This does not affect the nature and application of the unit of measurement.

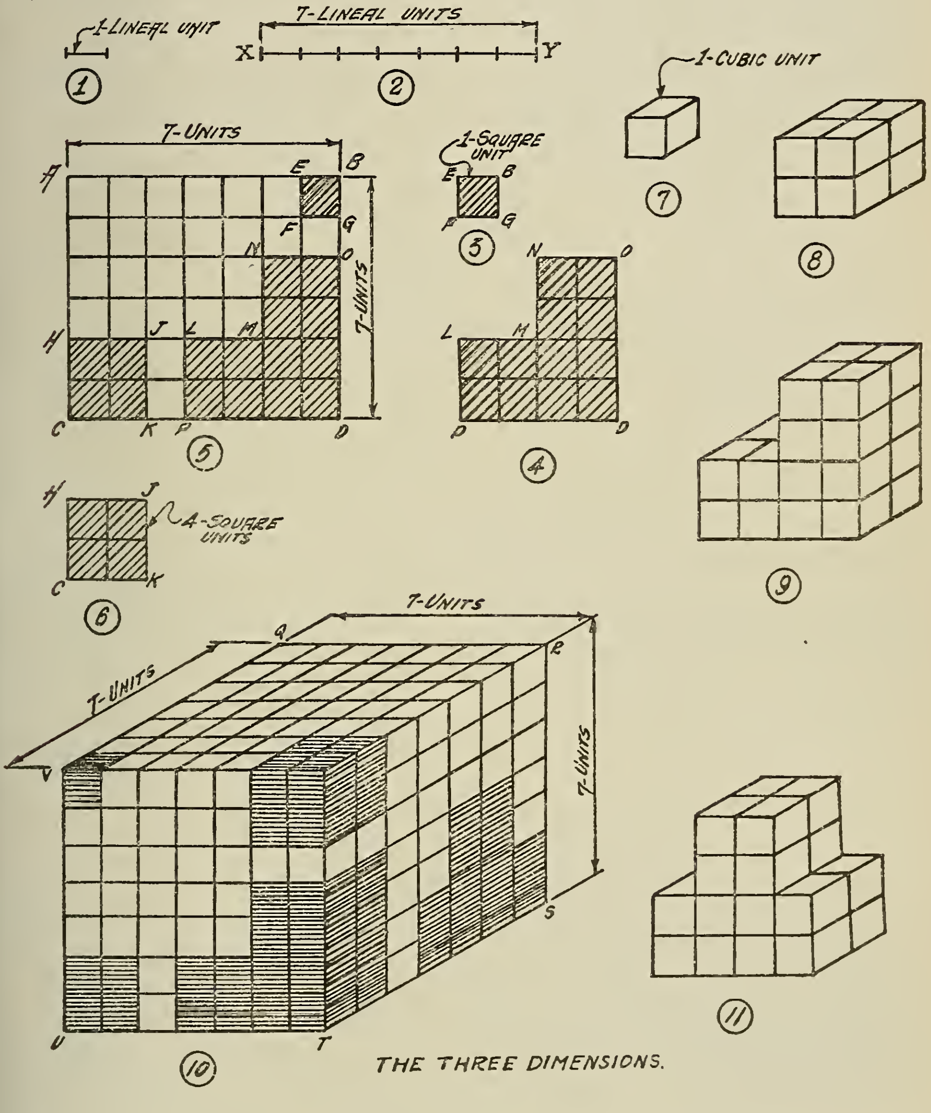
The accompanying drawing vividly illustrates the characteristics of these three types of mensuration which are: 1—the unit of length; 2—the square unit, and 3—the cubic unit.

By referring to Fig. 1 we have a unit of length or a "lineal unit." As was mentioned it is not material what this unit represents, an inch, a fraction or a multiple of an inch—the fact is the lineal unit is used in measuring lineal dimensions, distances between various points, lines, planes, horizontal, vertical or angular, lengths, heights, widths, depths, thicknesses. The width and length of a building are denoted by lineal measurements, the height of the structure and the depths of foundations are expressed by linear dimensions. Thus the length of the line XY in Fig. 2 equals 7 units.

The next dimension is applied to mensuration of surfaces. We will deal in this instance with plane surfaces only. A plane surface is referred to as the area. In finding the area of a surface two dimensions are being used, the length and width, length and height, width and depth. To find the area we multiply the two dimensions and the product represents the area. This product is being expressed by the established units; however, these will be "square units."

Thus if we should assume that the lineal unit in Fig. 1 represent "one inch" the length of the line XY in Fig. 2 would be equal 7 inches, and the size of the square figure shown in Fig. 5 would be expressed as 7 inches long and 7 inches wide. The area of this square may be found by multiplying 7 by 7 which equals "49 square inches." If the unit represented were 1 foot the area would be equal to "49 feet." The small shaded square HJKC would be equal to 2 by 2 or 4 square units.

The third dimension is applied to figuring volumes of solid bodies or contents. In calculating volumes three dimensions are being supplied: length, width and height. Thus, in Fig. 7, a small cube is represented. A cube is a geometrical figure having six sides or surfaces, all surfaces having the same dimension. If we shall assume the side of the cube is "1 inch" to find the volume of this cube we multiply the length by the width by the height, in this case: "1 inch by 1 inch by 1 inch which equals 1 cubic inch."


1-LINEAL UNIT
1
7-LINEAL UNITS
X
Y
2
1-CUBIC UNIT
7
8
7-UNITS
A
E
B
F
G
N
O
H
J
L
M
7-UNITS
C
K
P
D
5
1-SQUARE UNIT
E
B
F
G
3
N
O
L
M
P
D
4
9
H
J
4-SQUARE UNITS
C
K
6
7-UNITS
Q
R
7-UNITS
V
7-UNITS
S
U
T
10
11

THE THREE DIMENSIONS.

The cube shown in Fig. 10 is one having its sides 7 units longs. Consequently to find the volume or contents of this body we multiply 7 by 7 and get "343 cubic units." Substituting these arbitrary units with accepted units of measurement we will have "343 cubic inches" or 343 cubic feet as the case may be.

To facilitate the assimilation of this instructional material we would suggest that the student solve the various parts in the diagram denoted by shaded areas, and separately represented in Fig. 4, 9 and 11. They also are advised to form various combinations similar to the examples noted. Their knowledge and success will be measured in proportion to the amount of practical work performed.

◆

Perfect—Or Is It?

English Rector—Good morning, Thompson. I heard you have a son and heir.

Thompson—Yes, sir. Our household now represents the United Kingdom.

Rector—How is that?

Thompson—Why, you see, I am English, my wife's Irish, the nurse is Scotch, and the baby Wails.

* * *

Alibi

The young man walking down the street one morning seemed to have had an encounter with a steamroller. "Who beat you up?" asked the first man he met.

"You see, it's this way," he answered. "I took my girl to a restaurant last night, and she found a fly in her soup. She called the waiter and said, "Take this insect out of here.' "

"So he threw me down a flight of stairs."

* * *

Crusty Humor

Conductor (helping stout lady on a car in Liverpool)—Yer should take yeast, mother, ter'elp yer to rise better.

Stout Lady—Take some yerself, lad, and then yer'd be better bred.

* * *

Indirect Appeal

Wifey (bitterly)—How can you talk that way? You know that I never pester you for money.

Hubby—No, but the people you buy things from do.

* * *

Not Much Sound

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Second Comedian — Applaud! They made about as much noise as a rubber heel on a feather bed.

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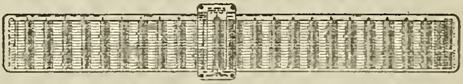

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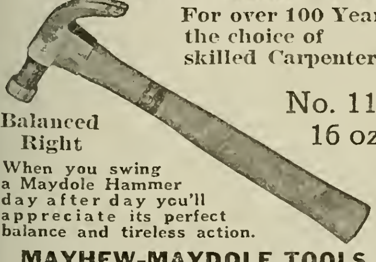

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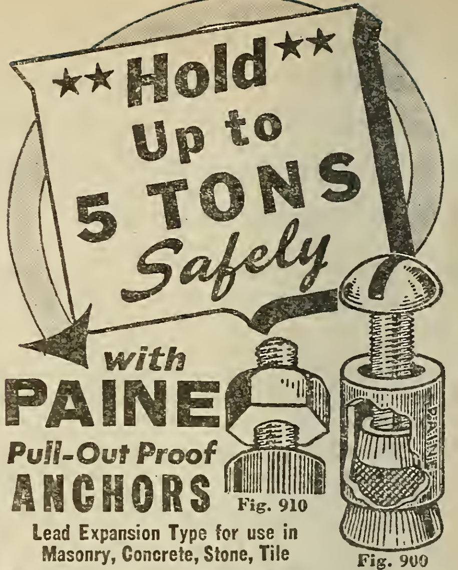

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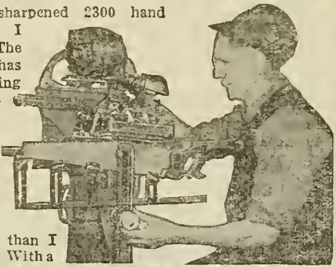

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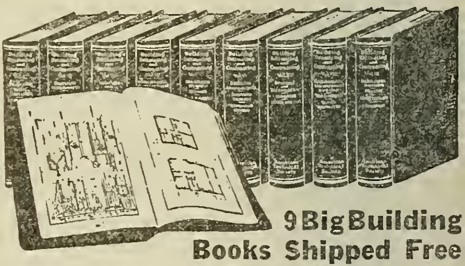

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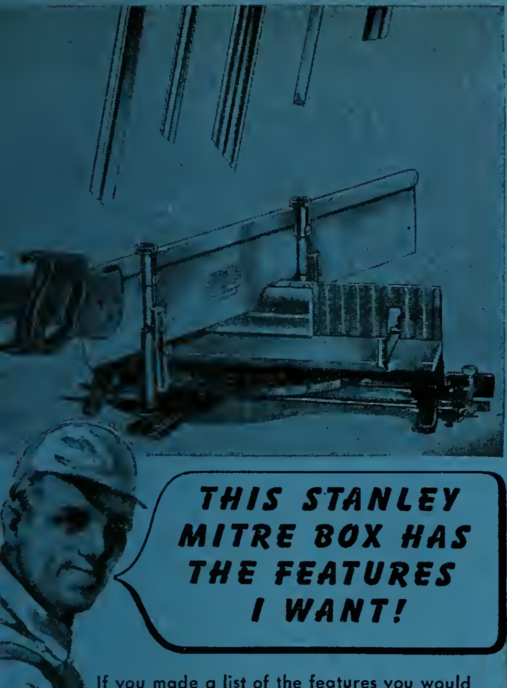
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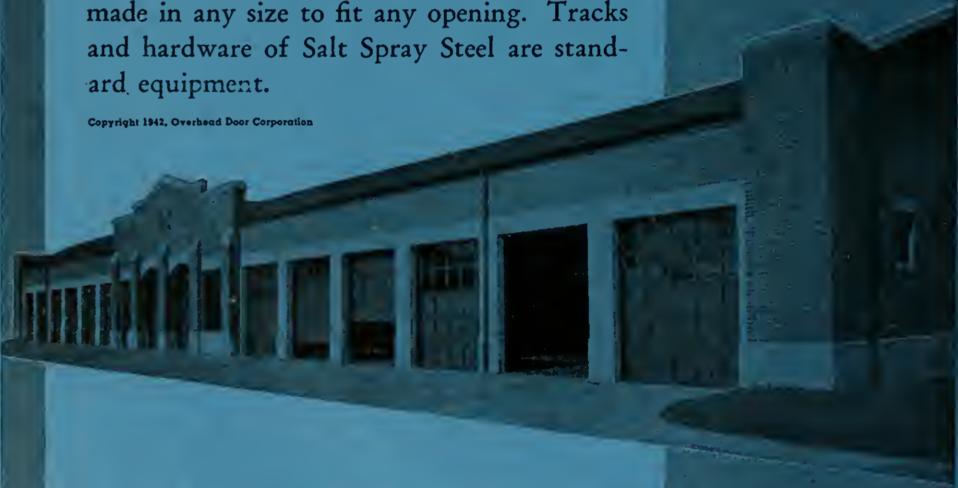

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JULY 1942

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Union workers are serving their country and serving it well—right alongside other Americans from all walks of life. They are proud of their work; they are proud of their record.

They stood together with gun crews in the murky dawn at Pearl Harbor, manning breech-blocks, handing up shells, pouring lead into enemy wings overhead.

Ten thousand union mechanics fought and worked at their posts through death and destruction when the enemy attacked Pearl Harbor.

Eleven hundred union mechanics fought heroically alongside our Marines at Wake and Guam.

Many members of our United Brotherhood have already made the supreme sacrifice, while countless others are carrying on, both in the fighting forces and in secondary defense lines.

One hundred thousand union workmen are in Alaska, out on the Aleutians, down in the Canal Zone, and along the Atlantic outposts.

They are union men who gave up jobs at home and left their families to build fortresses and emplace guns along America's ramparts, doing their bit toward victory, day by day, with hammer and saw and drill. Workers ready to shoot.

And on the home front, too, union workers are serving their country well. In shipyards, aircraft plants, tank plants, shell plants, they are pushing victory production ahead of schedule.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1942

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories — Page

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. — 3rd Cover
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. — 64
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. — 61
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y. — 63
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass. — 63
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill. — 63
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. — 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

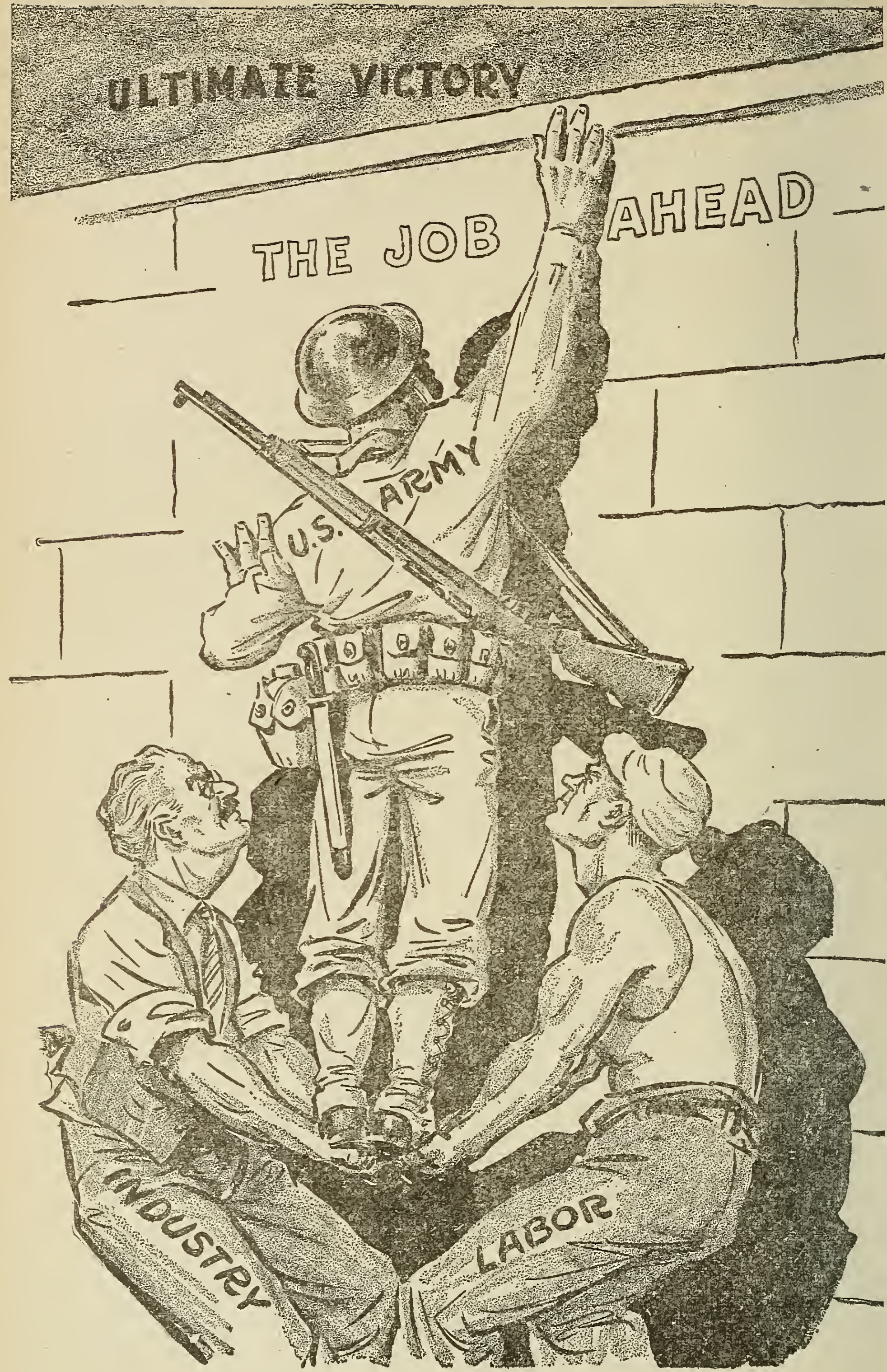
Johns-Manville Corp., New York, N. Y. — 63

Insurance

United Insurance Co., Elgin, Ill. — 4th Cover

Technical Courses and Books

American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. — 64
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y. — 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. — 63


ULTIMATE VICTORY
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LABOR

DECLARATION

By General Executive Board

The press recently carried the story of the pact entered into between the United States and Russia for the continuation of cooperation for the purpose of winning the war.

We approve and compliment the action of our Government for the agreement made with Russia, and, as good, loyal, patriotic American citizens, pledge our Government full support and cooperation, to the end that Liberty and Freedom may be established in all lands, and that our own democratic way of life, which we love and cherish so dearly, may be continued and perpetuated for all time to come.

We reaffirm our position of the past that the preservation of Liberty in our own country must be maintained and continued at all costs, and to that end we will give our lives if necessary.

We have already declared our approval of the action of our Government in assisting Great Britain in every way possible to win the war. In fact we are willing to assist all nations to maintain a democratic form of government, of the people, by the people and for the people, as against Communism, Nazism, Fascism or other forms of objectionable governments.

The press recently published statements that a movement was under way to establish some sort of understanding, cooperation or collaboration between the Trade Unions of Great Britain, America and Russia; but as the 'so called' Trade Union Movement of Russia is dominated, controlled and directed by the Soviet Communist Government, and is, therefore, not a Free Trade Union Movement, we cannot endorse or participate in any such procedure. The Communists' philosophy is such that it is recognized as being revolutionary and advocates the overthrow of our Government by revolution. The members of our Brotherhood, being patriotic American citizens, are opposed to any such procedure on the part of the labor movement. Therefore, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can in no way cooperate or collaborate with the Communist Trade Union Movement of Russia.

The British Trade Union Movement, being recognized as a free voluntary movement, like our movement in America, we are willing at all times to cooperate with it in order to render every assistance to the end that the war may be won as quickly and speedily as possible and thereby create a condition throughout the world making the world safe for democracy.

THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE

By EDWARD J. PHELAN

Acting Director, International Labor Office

THE EMERGENCY Committee of the I.L.O. met in London from April 20 to April 25. Although this was a much smaller meeting than the conference of the International Labor Organization which was held in New York and Washington in November of last year, its deliberations were perhaps of equal importance and certainly of equal interest to organized labor.

The meeting was opened by Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor and National Service and a member of the British War Cabinet.

"This," said Mr. Bevin, "is a people's war. It is not a rich man's war. * * * What really has to be determined is whether we are to be allowed to evolve and work out our destiny, carried forward by the great spiritual urge that is within us for higher achievement and higher civilization, or whether we are to be dominated and made mental and spiritual slaves for generations to come by a few people who have command of the weapons of destruction. * * *

"The very existence of the International Labor Office is the result of the spiritual urge existing in the workers' minds. It can be said that it sprang out of the desire of the people in industry to overcome frontiers, language and racial difficulties and to make common cause in the great task of achieving an equitable and proper standard of life. * * *

"If," continued Mr. Bevin, "it is a people's war, it must be a people's peace," and after discussing the implications of that statement and the problems which must be faced in the transition from a war economy to a peace economy, he concluded:

"In that great task I know of no organization that has a greater opportunity than the International Labor Organization. It has the capacity to meet the new needs. It can be a great uniting force against all those institutions which have sought hitherto to divide peoples."

After this opening address, which recalled in its spirit and purpose the address of President Roosevelt at the concluding session of the conference last fall, the committee settled down to its task, a task which, as its chairman, Professor Carter Goodrich, representing the Government of the United States, said, would be "by contrast with New York and Washington rather undramatic and unspectacular," but "one charged with authority and with high responsibility."

The essential function of the London meeting was in fact to work out the first practical steps which could be taken to give effect to the general resolutions adopted by the New York-Washington conference which gave to the I.L.O. a general mandate concerning the international problems of post-war reconstruction.

As may well be imagined, the job before the committee was by no means a simple one. It had to survey the whole scope of the field in which financial, economic and social measures will have to be taken, and then to decide how best its general mandate could be carried out and what effective immediate steps could be taken to plan solutions for one or other specific problem.

Its detailed decisions, which were numerous and important, on many of the specific problems cannot be summarized within the space of this brief article. What was, however, more important, was the general affirming of the predominance of the social objective and providing practical means whereby that predominance should be effectively secured.

It would, of course, be impracticable for the I.L.O. to attempt through its own agency the reconstruction work of the world. As the New York resolutions indicated, a great part of the work must necessarily be undertaken by national reconstruction agencies and by other agencies working in the international field. What the emergency committee, however, decided was that all these efforts should be scrutinized by the I.L.O. from the point of view of applying to them a kind of social yardstick in order to see how far they will help or hinder the achievement of the social policy laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

Apart from the work which the I.L.O. may perform in certain sections of the field itself, it is now authorized, with the help of a special committee to be set up for the purpose, to examine all the plans put forward in the economic and financial field in order to pass upon their social implications. It has thus now been equipped, in the words of President Roosevelt, to play its part "in fomulating those social policies upon which the permanence of peace will so much depend."

This was the claim which was put forward at the New York-Washington conference. The effect of the London decision is, first, to obtain for that claim the considered acceptance by a number of important governments, including the governments of the United States and of Great Britain; secondly, to provide the machinery by which it can be effectively carried out; and, thirdly, automatically to insure that organized labor, through its representation in the organs of the I.L.O., shall have the opportunity of expressing its opinion on all reconstruction measures, of pointing out their shortcomings when that may be necessary, and of putting with full understanding the weight of its support behind those which meet with its approval. This briefly is the major achievement of the London meeting.

The seats on the committee were filled by representatives from the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Mexico, India and the Netherlands. The workers were represented by Mr. Hallsworth, a member of the Executive Committee of the British Trades Union Congress; Mr. Robert J. Watt, international representative of the A. F. of L., and Mr. Rens, representative of the Belgian workers. The employers' representatives were Sir John Forbes Watson, director of the British Employers' Federation; Mr. Clarence McDavitt, representing United States employers, and Mr. Erulkar, India. These twelve members had been given full authority by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. and their decisions have the same effect as if they had been taken by the Governing Body itself.

A number of other governments, however, attended, including the governments of China, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia, whose representatives took an important part in the discussions, and the decisions taken were therefore reached in the light of a wider survey and on the basis of a wider consultation than the composition of the committee itself would indicate.

Decisions in themselves may, of course, be of little effect unless means are provided for carrying them out. The practical spirit of the London meeting is evident from the fact that it also took measures to secure additional funds for the I.L.O. so as to enable it to carry out its new tasks in a more adequate fashion than would have been possible with the limited resources previously at its disposal. A series of financial decisions provided for a supplementary credit from the states members of the Organization for this purpose.

While these additional resources will permit the I.L.O. to set about its new work in more adequate fashion, that work has already begun in a significant way.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who on behalf of the United Nations is in charge of the plans for postwar relief, attended the London meeting and gave the members of the emergency committee an account of the progress made in that field under his direction up to the present time. Mr. Alexander Loveday, director of the Financial, Economic and Transit Section of the League of Nations, similarly appeared before the committee and gave it a summary of the work undertaken by the staff which he directs at Princeton University.

In both these cases arrangements have been made for maintaining henceforth a constant liaison between the I.L.O. and the work of these two organizations. Thus, the new mandate of the I.L.O. to scrutinize the social implications of reconstruction plans or measures in fields where other agencies are already at work has already received a first and important application.

Coincidentally with the London meeting of the emergency committee, Dr. Stein, the chief of the Social Security Section of the I.L.O., accompanied by one of his experts, was giving evidence before the committee presided over by Sir William Beveridge. This committee is at work on plans and proposals for overhauling, extending and perfecting the whole system of social insurance in Great Britain so as to enable the British government, in the light of such a survey, to take its decisions and to obtain from Parliament the necessary legislation to settle the contribution which social insurance in Great Britain can make to the problem of social security after the war.

And, an important Inter-American conference, in the organization of which the I.L.O. is directly concerned, will take place in Santiago, Chile, in September on social security problems.

Thus, while at one end of the scale the general international economic and financial measures of reconstruction will come under examination, at the other the solution of specific social problems is being actively pursued.

As a result of the London meeting an intensification of the I.L.O. social work in many branches will be undertaken immediately. Some of the more important questions on which the committee decided on new or intensified activity by the Office were the postwar employment problems, nutrition, textiles, public works, migration, maritime problems, the conditions of work of women and children, agriculture, the social problems of Latin America, Asiatic problems, colonial areas and industrial hygiene. The length and complexity of the committee's agenda will therefore be apparent.

It is a tribute to the industry with which the committee worked that it disposed of the whole of its agenda, that it postponed nothing and that all its decisions were constructive and positive in character. It is also noteworthy that all its decisions were unanimous. There was no minority whose views were overridden by a majority or which felt that under pressure from the majority it had had to make undue concessions. All three groups—governmental, workers and employers—played a full and active part in the discussions and each of them could feel that it had contributed in a positive fashion to the conclusions which were accepted by all.

Perhaps the fact of its meeting in London may have contributed to this result. As delegates, particularly those who had traveled across the Atlantic, went to and from the place of meeting, they had before them in the spectacle of the London streets continual reminders of the reality of the menace which a free people is constantly facing and of the barbaric destruction into which that menace may at any moment be transformed.

All through the meeting the chairman had on his table a brief note indicating that spotters were at their posts on the roof and that, according to the usual London practice, the committee might continue its work in spite of any alarms from the siren until such time as the spotters indicated imminent danger.

Other reminders of the realities of the situation were the presence of stenographers and reporters in the uniform of the Home Guard, the knowledge that they and others attending the meeting had been on duty during many hours of the night as fire watchers or air-raid wardens, and, of special interest to the American delegates, the arrival each afternoon of an American Mobile Canteen, which as part of the Women's Voluntary Service, is equipped for the purpose of providing warm refreshments to the bombed-out victims of a raid and which, in default of any necessity for performing that task, undertook to provide the members of the committee with tea during a brief recess.

Thus, although there were raids elsewhere in England during the period of the meeting, London skies were quiet and the committee was able to pursue its work in complete tranquility. But, absorbed as they were in their work, the members of the committee could not forget the evidences of the ordeals through which London has passed, the courage with which those ordeals were met and the cheerfulness of the British people in the face of the many day-to-day inconveniences which have to be endured under present circumstances.

These were a constant reminder to the delegates that this is indeed what Mr. Bevin called "a people's war" and a spur to their determination to bring the work of the I.L.O. committee every contribution in their power so as to insure that the I.L.O. would play its full part in preparing for a people's peace.—*(From The American Federationist.)*

"Larry" O'Keefe, Former Head of Molders, Dies

Lawrence O'Keefe, former president of the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America, died May 13, at the Metropole Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he and Mrs. O'Keefe had been guests for a week, enroute to their home in Schenectady, N. Y., from Miami Beach, Fla., where they had spent the winter.

Mr. O'Keefe was born in Belleville, Ont., March 16, 1867. He became a member of the Molders' local union in New York City in 1887, finally settling in Detroit, Mich. He was elected a member of the International Executive Board of the International Union in 1902, a vice-president in 1903, and became president when the late president, Michael J. Keough, died in 1932. Elected president by the Chicago convention in 1934, he held that office until 1938, when he resigned because of ill health.

Ontario Provincial Council Meets in Toronto

Brother Ted Jackson, who was Secretary of the Council for 25 years, opened the proceedings at 10 a.m., May 9, 1942, and then handed the gavel to President Robert Barnett with the wish that the Convention would be a very successful one.

President Barnett, on assuming the chair, expressed his regret at the serious illness of President "Tom" Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. It was moved from the floor that a telegram of sympathy and flowers be sent to Brother Moore. The motion was unanimously endorsed.

Deputy Minister James F. Marsh sent his regrets at being unable to attend the Convention.

General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel expressed his pleasure at meeting delegates whom he had not seen in recent years. Brother Martel said that he had pleasure in remembering that he had served the United Brotherhood, as an officer, for thirty years. The problems which cause wars and depressions will have to be solved if we are to avoid future wars. Young men do not know where they are going, or what they are going to do. Employers seem to have no time to teach trades. Strong organization will be needed after the war. Our present membership should be doubled. Whilst we preach organization to individuals, we should organize our Locals into a strong organized council. All Locals are in a good financial position so there is no excuse for non-affiliation.

Brother Martel was thanked for his remarks.

The Chairman of the Resolution Committee was requested by the Chair to read the resolutions. Brother Albert E. Edgington complied and the resolutions were then sent on to the Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORT

We, your Committee on Officers' Reports, would say that we have gone through the report and suggest that every effort should be put forth by this Council and its affiliated Local Unions to continue the offer so ably put forth by our Congress President for full co-operation with the Government's War Effort. With the sudden illness of Brother Moore, his wonderful leadership will be missing, and we feel that no better action could be taken at this time, than to follow on with the work which he was doing. This Council and its affiliates should do everything possible to make the Government accept the suggestions so freely offered by Organized Labor.

We are glad to see that our President attended the delegation which met the Federal Government and recommend that this course be followed by our officials at all times, so that our Locals may secure first hand information on current events.

We are glad to note that the Conference, called in Toronto on Oct. 26th, was successful in building up the Council.

In dealing with this section, your committee were not fully informed, but recommend that the incoming Executive follow this matter up and keep every Local in the Province fully informed on this subject.

We cannot understand why the Executive Board should have been disappointed at the response of the Locals after the Conference of Oct. 26th, but we endorse their action in calling this convention.

We are pleased to note that our President was able to render assistance when Brother Cooper was ill, and we suggest that the Officials of the Council be used more, at all times, for the better organization of the

Province. We are pleased to see that Brother Cooper is again on the road, but we recommend that Locals give him every assistance, and do not call upon him unless it is absolutely necessary until he is back to full health.

We feel that this section can be covered by a resolution from the Toronto District Council which should be given full discussion.

We endorse this section and recommend that it be brought to the attention of the Locals throughout the Province.

We endorse the revision of the Provincial Council's Constitution. Your committee at this time would like to add to the Executive's recommendations a few suggestions which we feel would assist the Council and be of benefit to our membership throughout the Province.

1—That the Executive give the number of Locals, trade conditions of Locals; approximate number of membership; and the number of Locals affiliated with the Council.

2—We recommend that the incoming Executive strive to issue a one sheet bulletin each month. This sheet should contain any new Locals organized; comments on Orders-in-Council; reports of any meetings or delegations to the Government; work on apprenticeship; more information from Officials for the membership; any increase of wages or alterations of conditions; and any other items which are of interest and benefit to the members.

Your committee recommends that the thanks of this convention be extended to the Executive for their work on behalf of the carpenters of this Province.

Respectfully submitted,

T. Jackson, Chairman.
H. J. Chappel,
A. Acton.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Election of the Officers for 1942-1943 was presided over by General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel.

Nominations:

President: Brother Robert Barnett of Ottawa.

Vice-Presidents: Brothers Len Lear, Robert Anglin of Kingston; Alfred Ward of Toronto, Geo. Redwood of Toronto.

Brother Redwood declined.

Brothers Len Lear, Robert Anglin, and Alfred Ward were declared elected.

Secretary-Treasurer: Brothers Douglas Bradfield of St. Catherines, Albert E. Edgington of Hamilton.

Brother Bradfield declined.

Albert E. Edgington was declared elected as Secretary-Treasurer. Brother Arthur Martel administered the obligation to the newly elected officers in a very impressive manner and installed them in their respective stations.

Motion: That a vote of thanks be extended to Brother Martel. Carried unanimously.

Motion: That the place of the next Convention be left in the hands of the Executive of the Provincial Council with the suggestion that Ottawa be the first choice. Carried.

Convention then adjourned.

Albert E. Edgington, Secretary.

Labor's Contribution Toward Victory

By DANIEL T. SMYTH

ON THE 16th DAY after Pearl Harbor attack, 12 representatives of American industry and 12 of organized labor, invited to confer by the President, reached an understanding on a national program for settling labor disputes during the war.

The understanding was three-fold—(1) there should be no strikes or lockouts during the war; (2) all disputes should be settled by peaceful means (3) the President should set up a War Labor Board to handle disputes.

Recently, examination of WLB records showed how well organized labor has lived up to its "no strike" pledge. Records of another Federal agency, the War Production Board, showed how workers, organized and unorganized, have gone further in their contribution to the war effort—through cooperation with their employers to step up production through labor-management committees.

In the words of William H. Davis, WLB chairman, the "no-strike" agreement has been "definitely successful." The following table shows the strike situation as it affected war production in May and April.

May—Man-days lost through strikes, 137,000; man days worked, 242,000,000; ratio of time lost to time worked, 0.06%; number of strikes, 144; number of men involved, 47,800.

April—Man-days lost through strikes, 173,500; man-days worked, 213,000,000; ratio of time lost to time worked, 0.08; number of strikes, 95; number of men involved, 43,000.

While the number of strikes rose from 95 to 144, the number of men participating was reduced and the loss of war production was cut. What has actually been accomplished by the "no-strike" pledge can be found by comparing the 1942 figures on the ratio of time lost to time worked to the 1941 figures.

The 1941 figures were 1¾ per cent for April and 1.03 per cent for May, as compared to this year's 0.08 per cent for April and 0.06 per cent for May.

Further consideration of the figures will show 0.06 per cent means that for every man idle because of strikes in May there were 1,666 working. For every man idle in April, there were 1,250 working.

Figure 261 working days a year and 1,666 days will spread over more than six years. The strike interruption of war production was the same as would occur if every war worker took one day off in six years.

And the interference with war production in April and May was only about one-seventeenth what it was in the same month last year.

April Ordinarily Worst Month of Year for Strikes

April ordinarily is the worst month of the year for strikes, because more labor contracts expire on March 31 than any other day and strikes are likely to occur when big contracts come up for renewal. Figures for the first three months of 1942 show an even brighter picture.

There were about 332,000 man-days of idleness due to strikes in war production during the first quarter of this year—about a fourth of the 1,384,000 man-days for the first three months of 1941. But, at the same time, employment on war materials was almost quadrupled—from 156,000,000 man-days in the 1941 quarter to 552,000,000 for the 1942 period.

As a percentage of war employment, strike idleness in the 1941 period was 0.9 per cent. For the 1942 quarter it was only 0.06 per cent.

Actually, the interruption of production is so small as to be almost negligible. However, a small strike can sometimes mean a great deal to the war effort. The War Labor Board considers every strike as serious, and has set up machinery designed to settle them all as quickly as possible.

About half the total idleness in war strikes during the first quarter of 1942 occurred in seven big strikes which had more than 10,000 man-days of idleness. They were the Federated Fishing Boats, Water Proof Garment Company, New Orleans Laundries, Hazel Atlas Glass Company and E-Z Mills, Inc., strikes and two strikes at the Berkshire Fine Spinning Mills.

Strikes That Occur Are Much Shorter

The relation of the war effort to these strikes was obviously remote. By comparison, the strikes of early 1941, at Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, J. G. Brill Company, Chevrolet Motor Company, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and Standard Tool Company, to cite a few, were directly concerned in war production.

What strikes do occur are shorter. No strike, big or small, has endured longer than three months in 1942. Strikes of 1941 which continued straight through January, February and March included Allis-Chalmers, Standard Tool, International Harvester, Eastern Malleable Iron Company and Snoqualnie Falls Lumber Company.

Though angry men will still quit their jobs in a body, regardless of "no strike" pledges, the responsibility of the great houses of labor to help the Government police their national agreement has proved effective. All strikes are "unauthorized," and unauthorized strikes can't last, as strikers find it virtually impossible to win their point without help.

An extreme case in point was the strike of 156 weavers at the Hathaway Manufacturing Company plant in New Bedford, Massachusetts. The weavers stubbornly refused to return to work, despite pleas of the WLB, the American Federation of Labor and their own union, the United Textile Workers of America. Finally, the union threatened to expel the striking members, send in other weavers to take their jobs and keep them from ever working at the mill again.

According to Mr. Davis, both the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have cooperated immediately and completely whenever the WLB has called upon them to urge strikers back to work. In most disputes the intervention of the Board and responsible union leaders has averted strikes before walkouts could take place.

'No Strike' Agreement Has Been Voluntary

Nicest feature of the "no strike" agreement is its voluntary nature. The law of the land does not forbid strikes. Again quoting Mr. Davis: "This voluntary scheme is more successful—I say this advisedly—than any scheme of avoiding interruption of production that the world has ever seen in a free country. I don't know what happens in Germany, but take England or any other country, there has been no comparable result anywhere. . . . I believe we should stick to it firmly and resolutely."

Relinquishing of the right to strike is one side of labor's contribution to the war effort. Another side of the picture is labor's participation in the joint labor-management plant committees which the WPB has set up to accelerate production.

War production drive committees are not concerned with collective bargaining. Their only purpose is to raise production. This is done by poster and slogan campaigns, plant efficiency surveys, searching for production suggestions among the workers, elimination of waste, pooling of transportation facilities and close attention to maintenance and repair.

For example, there is the war production drive committee of the Automatic Transportation Company, at 101 West 87th street. This company employs about 700 men on war orders for industrial trucks run by storage batteries or gasoline motors driving a generator. The Army, Navy and Air Corps all use these trucks.

Last March the committee was organized. The workers chose as their representatives Corwin Smith, an assembler; John Viero, a machine operator, and Florian Weber, a welder. Management picked Guy Reed, plant superintendent; Percy Tremewen, production manager, and Howard R. Willard, general foreman.

Contest Is Started To Improve Production

The committee started a contest for suggestions to improve production. Contestants wrote their suggestions on numbered blanks, kept the stubs and dropped the blanks in a box anonymously. Suggestions were passed upon by the committee, and their acceptance or rejection was posted on a bulletin board. When the winners were announced, the authors identified themselves by the numbered stubs to receive their prizes.

One contestant suggested a change in the method of straightening shafts in a hydraulic press. The suggestion was accepted and the work was done twice as fast as formerly.

The committee arranged for the entire personnel to hear a broadcast of Donald Nelson's speech of March 2. A subcommittee plastered the plant with posters. Another subcommittee signed everybody up for war bond purchases. Another ran a slogan contest for employes.

Winning slogan was "100 Per Cent Production for Axis Destruction." Second prize was "Production Will 'Automatically' Bring Victory"—a pun on the company name.

Another subcommittee set up a big production chart to show the employes how they are doing. A white line represents the quotas of production set up in advance. Above the line is a green field; below is red. Each day's production is marked up—above the white line if the quotas are topped, below if the quotas are missed. A slogan below the chart advises: "Keep In Green."

Production in April was 32 per cent above the average for February and March. Mr. Willard, chairman of the committee, says the committee's work was largely responsible.

Labor Helps Victory in Diverse Ways

While relinquishment of the right to strike and participation in plant production committees are the workingmen's outstanding direct contributions to the victory drive, labor is helping win the war in numerous other ways impossible to measure.

For instance, nobody knows how many millions of dollars in war bond purchases resulted directly from organized labor's assistance to the Treasury Department. While both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are conducting intensive drives to encourage the purchases, individual members may buy their bonds through their employers, their banks or at public booths as well as at their union offices or through the check-off. There is no way to establish a definite figure as labor's contribution.

Labor is represented also in the War Production Board's "Training in Industry" division. This is a little-publicized agency of which Paul A. Mertz, former director of training at Sears, Roebuck & Co., is head.

Purpose of the organization is to teach foremen to increase the skills of the workers under their supervision. Employes without thorough training in important crafts thereby can be used in war plants and gradually taught more complicated processes as they become accustomed to shop practice. Representatives of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions help the program in an advisory capacity.

The list of labor contributions to victory runs into tremendous detail. Union attorneys counsel widows of union and non-union workers killed or hurt in war production. Union milk drivers collect scrap. Union janitors —10,600 of them in Chicago—serve as fire and salvage wardens and go to civilian defense schools to learn how to handle magnesium incendiary bombs. Unions help their members fill out the complicated occupational questionnaires of selective service. The list could go on and on.

—(Reprinted from and by courtesy of The Chicago Sun.)

Navy Eager for Carpenters

Printed by request of Comdr. E. J. Spaulding

The U. S. Navy has opened enlistments, with ratings, for men with construction experience for enrollment in Class V-6 of the Naval Reserve for assignment to headquarters and construction companies in a Construction Regiment. These headquarters and construction companies are comprised of mechanics, carpenters, electricians, power plant operators, blacksmiths, drillers, divers, wharfbuilders, etc., for shore duty at Naval bases outside the continental limits of the United States. Acting appointments are made to persons between the ages of 17 and 50 in various ratings up to and including Chief Petty Officer, depending upon the age, experience and other qualifications of the personnel enlisted.

The enlistment period is for the duration of the war. The salaries for these enlistments range from $36.00 to $99.00 a month and include housing, food, clothing, transportation, medical and dental care, and other incidentals, to which enlisted personnel are entitled. An allowance of $34.50 is provided in the case of a dependent for ratings of petty officer, 2nd class, or above. However, not more than one dependent may be claimed.

If you are interested in such enlistment, apply to your nearest Navy Recruiting Station for information, or communicate with Commander E. J. Spaulding, Room 3442, Navy Building, Washington, D. C., for an Application for Enlistment form.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Money alone can't buy Victory. But it can buy the needed tanks and planes for our fighting men. Contribute at least 10% of your household budget as your share for your county's War Bond quota.

This is *your* publication. *Patronize* its advertisers.

Toast to Bataan

Here's to you, — Washington and Jefferson and Lee!
We give you men who know of Valley Forge
And Lost Causes and the Rights of Man.

Here's to you, Lincoln, Grant, Dewey and Old Black Jack!
We give you men who cared not
For Color, nor Creed nor Race.
We give you men who went down to the sea in ships,
Men who could fight better
Than they could drink and swear,
Men who remembered The Maine
And Fredericksburg and a place called Belleau Wood.

Here's to you, men of Valcour
And Isle LaMotte and Bunker Hill,
Here's to you, Men of Gettysburg
And Argonne and the Alamo,
—Of Flanders, and Chateau Thiery and all the rest,
Here's to all of you
Great Americans of the Past!

We give you, — Americans, 1942
We give you men who are tired and bloody and worn.
Men who have lived in fox holes
And know malaria
And the stench of undressed wounds, and death.

Men who lived through marathons of Hell
And yet stood up and fought,
Fought the good fight that history will tell.
—Men whose knees have buckled
Men whom YOU will know
And love and honor and respect.

We give them to you
Great Americans of the Past
That you may know the breed that you have sired
That you may walk with them
Arm in arm, bravely and together
To a new and brighter dawn.
Great Americans of the Past,
We dedicate them to you

These American of '42,
These comrades of yours,
Who have given or are about to give
Their 'last full measure'—
These ragged, bloody but eternal heroes
—The Valiant of Bataan.

T. M. Guerin, Jr.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, JUNE 1942

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

February 24, 1942.

Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pullman, Wash., L. U. 313.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.40 per hour, effective March 27, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 329.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 29, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fort Madison, Ia., L. U. 373.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Astoria, Ore., L. U. 780.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.35 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Beloit, Wis., L. U. 926.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.35 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Hanford, Cal., L. U. 1043.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

March 24, 1942.

Wakefield, R. I., L. U. 810.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.17½ to $1.25, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

March 25, 1942.

Falls Cities D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00, effective June 3, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 74.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per day, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wausau, Wis., L. U. 460.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 on residential and $1.00 to $1.15 on commercial work, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Murphysboro, Ill., L. U. 604.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. 630.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Spring Valley, Ill., L. U. 631.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ on commercial work and $1.25 on residential work, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 16, 1942. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c and 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 2, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Paden City, W. Va., L. U. 807.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marquette, Mich., L. U. 958.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Miami, Fla., L. U. 993.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., L. U. 1015.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Flagstaff, Ariz., L. U. 1100.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Newton, N. J., L. U. 1124.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.40 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Wellsville, N. Y., L. U. 1182.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 on commercial and 80c to $1.00 on residential work, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Chelsea, Mass., L. U. 1191, (Boxmakers).—Movement for an increase from an average of 60c to 25% increase on all classes, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Ironwood, Mich., L. U. 1227.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Johnstown, N. Y., L. U. 1268.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

St. Clairsville, O., L. U. 1322.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pittsburgh, Pa., L. U. 1357, (Boxmakers).—Movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour on present rates, ranging from 40c to 80c per hour, on all classes, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Denver, Colo., L. U. 1583.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 for Millmen and $1.43 to $1.50 for carpenters, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 1604.—Movement for an increase in wages from 82½c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Green Bay, Wis., L. U. 1747, (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c and 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kingsport, Tenn., L. U. 2082.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 9, 1942.

Essex County & Vicinity D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Lehigh Valley D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Troy D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Thompsonville, Conn., L. U. 234.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Vincennes, Ind., L. U. 274.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

San Angelo, Texas, L. U. 411. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 21, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Hopkinsville, Ky., L. U. 442.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 on residential and $1.00 to $1.25 on commercial work, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pikeville, Ky., L. U. 468.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 6, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Washington, Pa., L. U. 541.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Sterling, Ill., L. U. 695.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 on commercial work and 80c on residential work, to one rate of $1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Prestonburg, Ky., L. U. 723.—Movement for an increase in wages from 96 and 7/10 cents to $1.05 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Sycamore, Ill., L. U. 826.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective May 7, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Salinas, Cal., L. U. 925.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 18, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Port Huron, Mich., L. U. 1067.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Granville, N. Y., L. U. 1220.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Modesto, Cal., L. U. 1235.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Akron, O., L. U. 1242, (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.05, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Cleveland, O., L. U. 1365.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Traverse City, Mich., L. U. 1461.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

International Falls, Minn., L. U. 1494.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Seaside, Ore., L. U. 1502.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.35 per hour, effective May 9, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Minerva, O., L. U. 1611.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Wilton, Conn., L. U. 1700.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Hastings, Neb., L. U. 1672.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 18, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Kelso, Wash., L. U. 1707.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.35 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Ashland, Wis., L. U. 1709.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 20, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pasco, Wash., L. U. 1849.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 on commercial and $1.00 on residential to one rate of $1.20 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted. (Forty-hour week.)

Hobart, Ind., L. U. 1899.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

April 13, 1942.

Pinckneyville, Ill., L. U. 1056.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

April 14, 1942.

Charleston, S. C., L. U. 159.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Attleboro, Mass., L. U. 327.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.17½ per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Phillipsburg, N. J., L. U. 399.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Santa Cruz, Cal., L. U. 829.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pecos, Texas, L. U. 1356.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Elyria, O., L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 4, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Mankato, Minn., L. U. 1464.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective May 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Moscow, Ida., L. U. 1605.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.40 per hour, effective May 13, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Oberlin, O., L. U. 1968.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

April 23, 1942.

Norwich, Conn., L. U. 137.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, ffective June 8, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Conneaut, O., L. U. 863.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 21, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Augusta, Me., L. U. 914.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Ashtabula, O., L. U. 1629.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Valparaiso, Ind., L. U. 1873.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Ellensburg, Wash., L. U. 1974.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Logansport, Ind., L. U. 2060.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.25 per hour, effective June 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Tupelo, Miss., L. U. 2183.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective June 7, 1942. Official sanction granted.

May 1, 1942.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective June 4, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Granite City, Ill., L. U. 633.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Clinton, Ia., L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Willimantic, Conn., L. U. 825.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 4, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Salem, Ore., L. U. 1065.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

May 13, 1942.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., L. U. 18.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 15, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. 116.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 20, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Newburgh, N. Y., L. U. 301.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Prescott, Ariz., L. U. 326.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Saginaw, Mich., L. U. 334.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ on residential work and $1.50 on commercial and industrial work, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. 335.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Marietta, O., L. U. 356.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

San Andreas, Cal., L. U. 386.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Taylorville, Ill., L. U. 748.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

May 13, 1942.

Ridgefield, Conn., L. U. 1119.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 16, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Placerville, Cal., L. U. 1992.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective June 7, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 2657.—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c minimum and 70c maximum to 65c and 95c, effective June 1, 1942, with two weeks vacation with pay. Official sanction granted.

Oconomowoc, Wis., L. U. 1314.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 8, 1942. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

June 1, 1942.

Regular meeting of General Executive Board commenced on the above date at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Board Member Guerin of the First District absent on account of sickness.

San Bruno, Calif., L. U. 848 requests that the flag be displayed during the meeting of each Local Union and the Pledge of Allegiance recited especially now during the "all out" war period.

As this Local Union submitted a similar resolution to our last General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, December 9th to 16th, 1940, and as that Convention recommended that, "in each Local Union the National Flag be displayed during each meeting," the Board believes the action of the Convention should be observed and put into force and effect.

Williamson, W. Va., L. U. 1283.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1.10 per hour, effective earliest possible date. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., L. U. 2246.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 5, 1942. Official sanction granted.

King City, Calif., L. U. 1279.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.25 per hour, effective earliest possible date. Official sanction granted.

El Reno, Okla., L. U. 1431.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective June 4, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Fostoria, O., L. U. 1766.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.47½ per hour, effective July 7, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Marion, O., L. U. 976.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.37½ per hour, effective July 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pampa, Tex., L. U. 1141.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the forty-eight hour week. Official sanction denied as the General Executive Board will not sanction a movement over forty hours per week and date must be given when it goes into effect.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office commenced and continued the balance of the day.

June 2, 1942.

Crystal Bay, Nev., L. U. 2035.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour and the forty-eight hour week to go into effect July 7, 1942. Official sanction denied as the General Executive Board will not sanction a movement over forty hours per week.

Las Vegas, Nev., L. U. 1780.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour and the forty-hour week, effective July 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644, (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour and the forty-hour week, effective earliest possible date. Official sanction granted.

Fort Pierce, Fla., L. U. 2208.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour and the forty-hour week, effective earliest possible date. Official sanction granted.

Alturas, Cal., L. U. 1983.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour and the forty-hour week, effective earliest possible date. Official sanction granted.

Holland, Mich., L. U. 1908.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour and the forty-hour week, effective June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. 677.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the forty-hour week, effective earliest possible date. Official sanction granted.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 3, 1942.

Anchorage, Alaska, L. U. 1281.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Berwick, Pa., L. U. 263.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour and the forty-hour week, effective June 15, 1942, referred to the General President to bring about a consolidation in that vicinity.

Morton, Ill., L. U. 255.—Movement for an increase in wages to take effect June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Alton, Ill., L. U. 1808.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour and the forty-hour week to take effect July 25, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Niles, O., L. U. 1514.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.27½ to $1.47½ and the forty-hour week to take effect June 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 4, 1942.

Daytona Beach, Fla., L. U. 1725.—Movement for an increase in wages for foremen from $1.12½ to $1.50 per hour and for journeymen from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 15, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 5, 1942.

Baton Rouge, La., L. U. 1098.—Movement for an increase in wages for foremen from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour and for journeymen from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective June 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 8, 1942.

San Angelo, Tex., L. U. 411.—Movement for the forty-hour week to take effect August 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., L. U. 1321.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 16, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 9, 1942.

1. Workmen's Compensation insurance in the State of Ohio was renewed for eight months from the 15th day of January, 1942. This policy must be renewed.

2. Workmen's Compensation insurance policy covering in Canada under policy No. Me-101998, has been renewed for the period from May 5th, 1942 to May 5th, 1943.

3. Other Workmen's Compensation policies have been renewed as follows:
   a. Z-821726, from March 13th, 1942 to March 13th, 1943.
   b. Z-1007450, from October 12th, 1941 to October 12th, 1942.
   c. Me-102598 from October 12th, 1942 to October 12th, 1943.

The foregoing policies are general in scope to cover all accidents in the line of duty of employes. The premiums are based on the payroll of the organization and are adjusted yearly in accordance with the payroll.

4. Messenger and Interior Robber Policy CRP-18556, in the total amount of $5,000.00 covering General Office was renewed on March 15th, 1942 for a period of three years to March 15th, 1945.

Referred to the Legal Department.

United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore, Md. Renewal of bond of Bookkeeper in the amount of $2,000.00 from April 1st, 1942 to April 1st, 1943.

Referred to Legal Department.

Appeal of Local Union 1456, New York City, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Wm. F. Owens of Local Union 1456 for the reason that it was not filed within the time limit specified in Paragraph B, Section 3 of our General Laws. It was decided to refer the claim to the General Treasurer for further consideration and review.

Appeal of Local Union 411, San Angelo, Texas from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Edgar E. Koon of Local Union 411, San Angelo, Texas for the reason that on September 30, 1941 he went three months in arrears and never squared up in full thereafter as the Day Book Sheets of said Local Union show. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1724, Oshkosh, Wisc., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Arthur C. Janke of Local Union 1724, Oshkosh, Wisc., for the reason that he went three months in arrears on October 31, 1940, and never squared up in full thereafter prior to his death as the Due Book and Ledger Account show. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Request of Local Union 161, Kenosha, Wisc. and Local Union 176, Newport, Rhode Island, to increase the pension was placed before the General Executive Board by the General President and after careful consideration of same the Board came to the conclusion that instead of increasing the pension it would be more logical and practical to conserve our funds to meet conditions after the war. If we should have another depression after the war is over it would be more helpful to our members on the pension roll to be helped through a period of that kind than to get an increase in pension now.

Request of Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, for an appropriation to pay a Business Agent and for organizing purposes. Request denied.

June 9, 1942.

Local Union 2837, Sheridan, Ark.—Accounting of appropriation previously made—received and filed.

Willamette Valley Oregon District Council—accounting of appropriation previously made—received and filed.

Washington-Oregon District Council of Furniture Workers, Seattle, Wash.—Account of appropriation previously made—received and filed.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 10, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 11, 1942.

Atchison, Kans., L. U. 1980.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Appeal of Local Union 945, Jefferson City, Mo., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of John K. Walther of Local Union 94 for the reason that he owed more than six month dues on September 30, 1940 and suspended himself from the organization. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Attorney Ero K. Djerf for Mrs. Astrid Karlman, wife of deceased member Alfred Karlman of Local Union 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., appeals from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of said Alfred Karlman. This appeal cannot be considered as all such appeals must come through the Local Union to which the member belonged.

Appeal of E. S. Messick, a member of Local Union 47, St. Louis, Mo., from the decision of the General President in the case of E. S. Messick versus the St. Louis District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Central Illinois District Council, Peoria, Illinois from the decision of the General President in reorganizing said District Council and directing what Local Unions shall belong to it and what Local Unions shall not. This appeal cannot be considered by the G. E. B. until the orders of the General President have been complied with.

Appeal of Local Union 1037, Marseilles, Ill., from the decision of the General President in directing said Local Union to affiliate with the Illinois Valley District Council. The G. E. B. cannot consider this appeal until said Local complies with the orders of the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 195, Peru, Ill., from the decision of the General President directing said Local Union to withdraw from the Central Illinois District Council and affiliate with the La Salle County District Council. The G. E. B. cannot consider this appeal until Local 195 complies with the orders of the General President.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 12, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 15, 1942.

The General President submitted the following resolution for the information of the Board;

WHEREAS the General Officers, members of the General Executive Board and General Representatives of the Brotherhood have received no increase in their wage rate, or salary, since 1927; and,

WHEREAS during those years, for a period of four and one-half (4½) years, they took a reduction in salary in order to reduce the financial burden of the Brotherhood so we might carry on during the years of depression; and,

WHEREAS under the present existing conditions it is well known that the cost of living has materially increased, and that the work of the General Officers, Board Members and General Representatives has very greatly increased; and,

WHEREAS it is the duty of the General President to look after the affairs of the Brotherhood and direct its policies and procedures, and in doing so it is my opinion and belief that the General Officers, General Executive Board Members and General Representatives are entitled to an increase in their salary;

THEREFORE as per the authority vested in me as General President I hereby decide and decree that beginning July 1, 1942 the salaries of the General Officers shall be as follows:

First General Vice-President	$250.00 per week
Second General Vice-President	$225.00 per week
General Secretary	$225.00 per week
General Treasurer	$225.00 per week
General Executive Board Members	$150.00 per week
Regular General Representatives	$125.00 per week

Special Representatives, whatever salary seems to be reasonable and compatible for services rendered.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

June 15, 1942.

DECLARATION OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The press recently carried the story of the pact entered into between the United States and Russia for the continuation of cooperation for the purposes of winning the war.

We approve, and compliment the action of our Government for the agreement made with Russia, and as good loyal patriotic American citizens pledge our Government full support and cooperation, to the end that Liberty and Freedom may be established in all lands, and that our own democratic way of life, which we love and cherish so dearly, may be continued and perpetuated for all time to come.

We reaffirm our position of the past that preservation of Liberty in our own country must be maintained and continued at all costs, and to that end we will give our lives if necessary.

We have already declared our approval of the action of our Government in assisting Great Britain in every way possible to win the war. In fact we are willing to assist all nations to maintain a democratic form of government, of the people, by the people and for the people, as against Communism, Nazism, Fascism or other forms of objectionable governments.

The press recently published statements that a movement was under way to establish some sort of understanding, cooperation or collaboration between the Trade Unions of Great Britain, America and Russia, but as the 'so called' Trade Union Movement of Russia is dominated, controlled and directed by the Soviet Communist Government, and is, therefore, not a Free Trade Union Movement, we cannot endorse or participate in any such procedure. The Communists' philosophy is such that it is recognized as being revolutionary and advocates the overthrow of our Government by revolution. The members of our Brotherhood being patriotic American citizens are opposed to any such procedure on the part of the labor movement. Therefore the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can in no way cooperate or collaborate with the Communist Trade Union Movement of Russia.

The British Trade Union Movement being recognized as a free voluntary movement, like our movement in America, we are willing at all times to cooperate with it in order to render every assistance to the end that the war may be won as quickly and speedily as possible and thereby create a condition throughout the world making the world safe for democracy.

* * * * *

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the General Executive Board:

We, the undersigned Sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

50	Canadian Bonds	$ 1,000.00	each	$50,000.00	
50	Canadian Bonds	1,000.00	each	50,000.00	
5	Canadian Victory Bonds	10,000.00	each	50,000.00	
6	U. S. Treasury Bonds	10,000.00	each	60,000.00	
4	U. S. Treasury Bonds	10,000.00	each	40,000.00	
10	U. S. Defense Bonds (Series G)	10,000.00	each	100,000.00	(Jan. 1942)
5	U. S. Defense Bonds (Series G)	10,000.00	each	50,000.00	(Dec. 1941)
10	U. S. Defense Bonds (Series G)	10,000.00	each	100,000.00	(Dec. 1941)

ROLAND ADAMS,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
A. W. MUIR.

Audit of Books and Accounts completed.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

"PM" Reviews Howard Smith's Career

"PM" is running a series of articles on "The Story of Howard Smith—Enemy of Labor." "PM" is printed in New York. It is the only newspaper in America which does not accept paid advertisements. It has an impressive circulation throughout the country. Howard Smith is the Democratic Congressman from Virginia who specializes in anti-labor legislation.

"PM's" story of Mr. Smith's career is not pleasant reading—at least, not pleasant for those who like to think of Virginia as the "Cradle of American Democracy," the home of Washington and Jefferson and other great characters, imperishably linked with all the inspiring achievements of the Republic.

"PM's" articles are packed with sensational facts, all apparently carefully verified. Space makes it impossible to mention more than a few.

"PM" recalls that in 1927 it was proposed to build a beautiful highway from Washington to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. Smith was among those who promoted the project. At that time R. Walton Moore, a Virginia gentleman of the old school, later Assistant Secretary of State under Roosevelt, represented the 8th District in the House.

He declined to introduce the bill until he had disposed of all his landholdings which might be enhanced in value by the construction of the boulevard.

While Mr. Moore was acting in this highly ethical fashion, a group of Smith's friends acquired from the State a considerable area of "marginal land" at a few cents an acre. A year later, according to "PM," a part of the land passed to the Government for 600 times what Smith's friends paid.

When questioned about this and similar transactions, "PM" insists that Smith replied: "Is it a crime to make profits?" Of course, the obvious answer is: "It depends on how you make the profit."

"PM" goes into details to reveal how, in political campaigns, Smith eulogized President Roosevelt and posed as the friend of labor. In the House, however, he has been the bitter persecutor of the workers and has opposed practically all the reforms embodied in the "New Deal."

On one occasion, just before Pearl Harbor, he declared on the floor of the House that he would not support the President's program for the defense of world democracy unless the President agreed to put schackles on American workers as Smith and other spokesmen for Southern "sweatshop" bosses had suggested.

Summarizing its judgment of the Virginia Congressman, "PM" says:

"If Thomas Jefferson, ideologist of the American Revolution, were to come back to life today and take up residence in his hill-top home in Charlottesville, Va., he would find himself represented in Congress by Howard W. Smith. So would George Washington, the military genius of the Revolution, whose Mount Vernon estate is only a few miles down the Potomac from Alexandria.

"These two revolutionists would recognize the distinguishing characteristics of their Congressman: Tory to the core; very like those colonists of Washington's and Jefferson's time who, fearful of losing their king-given property rights, distrustful of the common people, wanted no part of this revolution whose leaders proclaimed all men free and equal.

"Smith has made it his business to protect the few rich among his constituents. But the people of Hell's Bottom, said to have the lowest per capita wealth in the country, don't get much attention from their Congressman—perhaps because they don't vote."

Attorney General Orders Bridges Deported

THERE HAS BEEN so much idle speculation and misunderstanding regarding the deportation order against Harry Bridges that we present herewith the highlights of the official text of Attorney General Biddle's ruling in the case. We are sure that the significance of Mr. Biddle's choice of words will not be lost upon our members, who, we feel, will derive no little satisfaction therefrom in the light of the oath they took when obligated to the Brotherhood.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

On March 2, 1938, the Assistant to the Secretary of Labor issued a warrant for the arrest and deportation of Harry Renton Bridges on the ground that he was subject to deportation pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended by the Act of June 5, 1920. Section 2 of that Act provides as follows:

> * * * any alien who, at any time after entering the United States, is found to have been at the time of entry, or to have become thereafter, a member of any one of the classes of aliens enumerated in section one of this Act, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported.

Section 1 of the Act (as amended by the Act of June 5, 1920) insofar as relevant to this report, is as follows:

> Aliens who * * * are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society or group that believes in, advises, advocates, or teaches: (1) The overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States * * * (3) The unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) Sabotage—
>
> Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in paragraph (d).
>
> The giving, loaning, or promising of money or anything of value to any organization, association, society, or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching, or affiliation.

James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, was appointed trial examiner for the purpose of the hearing which lasted from July 10 to September 14, 1939.

On April 17, 1939, the Supreme Court of the United States, in ***Kessler v. Strecker,*** construed the above-quoted Act so as to confine the Secretary of Labor to a determination of the relation of the alien to an organization, seeking and advocating the overthrow of the Government by force and violence, to the time at which the arrest of the alien took place. The trial examiner, on December 28, 1939, found that the evidence did not establish that Bridges was a member of nor affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States of America, the organization under scrutiny, at that time. The Secretary of Labor sustained the finding, cancelled the warrant, and dismissed the proceedings on January 8, 1940.

On June 28, 1940, Congress amended the statute referred to so as to provide for deportation of an alien who was "at the time of entering the United States, or has been at any time thereafter" a member of any one of certain classes of aliens. On June 14, 1940, the Immigration and Naturalization Service had been transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939. The Attorney General, in view of the amendment referred to, directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make a further investigation to determine whether, under the law as changed, grounds existed for re-opening the deportation proceedings against Bridges. As the result of this further investigation a warrant was issued by the Attorney General and Bridges was arrested on February 14, 1941, and released under bond of $3,000. The Hon. Charles B. Sears, a retired judge of the New York Court of Appeals, was appointed an Inspector in the Immigration and Naturalization Service to preside over the hearings, take testimony, and make the appropriate recommendations, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 150.6 of the Regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Presiding Inspector held hearings in San Francisco from March 31 to June 12, 1941. Bridges was represented by Carol King, of New York, and Richard Gladstein and Aubrey Grossman of San Francisco. The public and the press were admitted to the hearings. The evidence covers 44 volumes of 7546 typewritten pages. In addition, the Government introduced 297 exhibits, and the alien 62. On September 26, 1941, the Presiding Inspector transmitted to the Attorney General his memorandum of decision, covering 187 printed pages. His Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, made in accordance with the regulations of the Service, held, in part, that the Communist Party of the U. S. A. was, "from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time— an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States"; that it was an organization that "writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, and displays printed matter advising, advocating, or teaching" such overthrow; that "the Marine Workers' Industrial Union was a part of the Communist Party dominated and controlled by it and advocated similar overthrow"; and that after entering the United States the alien had been a member of the Communist Party and had been affiliated with both the Communist Party and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union. Judge Sears accordingly concluded that Bridges was subject to deportation under the statutes referred to; and submitted a proposed order for his deportation.

The alien excepted to the proposed findings, and, in accordance with the usual practice, briefs were filed by both sides and oral argument was had before the Board of Immigration Appeals on November 24, 1941. On January 3, 1942, the Board handed down a long opinion (99 memeographed pages) which contained Findings and Conclusions that the record did not establish that Bridges was at any time a member of or affiliated with any organization proscribed by the statute, and accordingly entered an order that the warrant of arrest and bond be cancelled, execution of the order to be stayed pending further order of the Attorney General. The case is therefore now before me for decision.

The Issues Involved.

The statute under which this proceeding is brought is the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended by the Acts of June 5, 1920 and June 28, 1940.

The issues presented are chiefly issues of fact, and they are vigorously contested. The Government claims that Bridges after entering the United States was a member of and affiliated with the Communist Party of the P. S. A. and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, and that both these organizations advocated and advocate the overthorw by force or violence of the Government of the United States. Judge Sears found in favor of the Government on both these issues. The Board of Immigration Appeals determined that Bridges' membership in or affiliation with these organizations had not been established, and therefore deemed it unnecessary to decide whether the Communist Party or the Marine Workers' Industrial Union comes under the statute. The alien offered no evidence to controvert this. There was ample evidence to sustain it.

The Background and History of Bridges

Bridges is a citizen of Australia. He entered the United States in 1920, and has not returned to Australia. In 1933, having been a longshoreman, he became active in trade-union work on the San Francisco water front. It is apparent that he had done much to improve the conditions that existed among the longshoremen. He was successful in reorganizing and leading the International Longshoremen's Association, an A. F. of L. union. He led the 1934 maritime workers' strike on the Pacific Coast; was president of the local I. L. A. from 1934 to 1936, and Pacific Coast president in 1936. In 1937 his union was expelled from the A. F. of L., changed its name to International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, and affiliated with the C. I. O., of which Bridges was promptly elected Pacific Coast District President. He holds several important offices in the C. I. O.

Testimony Bearing on Bridges' Membership in or Affiliation with the Communist Party

Judge Sears examines in detail the evidence of fifteen witnesses as bearing on Bridges' membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party. Much of this evidence is rejected as being untrustworthy, contradictory, or unreliable. However, the evidence of two witnesses is accepted as showing that Bridges was a member of the party. If this evidence is believed—and Judge Sears believed it—the doubt is decided. The question is substantially one of credibility. The Review Board did not think the evidence credible. But it should be remembered that Judge Sears saw the witnesses on the stand, watched their demeanor and expression, and was in a far better position to judge their truthfulness than the Review Board, dealing with the cold print of the record.

Conduct Establishing a Pattern of Affiliation

Judge Sears summarizes Bridges' attitude towards the Communist Party and its policies by saying that the "isolated instances," while not evidence to establish membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party, nevertheless show a sympathetic or cooperative attitude on his part to the Party, and form "a pattern which is more consistent with the conclusion that the alien followed this course of conduct as an affiliate of the Communist Party, rather than as a matter of chance coincidence."

This conclusion, said Judge Sears, was strengthened by his consistently favoring nondiscrimination against union men because of Communist membership; and by his excoriating "red baiters," as he called those who took an opposite view, which "amounted to cooperation with the Communist Party in carrying out its program of penetration and boring from within."

The I. W. W. Organization

I need not discuss the evidence of Bridges' membership in the Industrial Workers of the World as a ground for deportation, since Judge Sears was unable to conclude that "the I. W. W. during the period of Bridges' membership advocated or circulated documents advocating the illegal destruction or injury of property." A contrary conclusion would not seem to be warranted.

Bridges as a "Good" Labor Leader

Judge Sears permitted Bridges to show that he was a "good" labor leader. Undoubtedly he helped to establish better working conditions as a result of the 1934 strike, and particularly to secure for maritime workers higher wages. Judge Sears held that the evidence, however, was without probative value. Because Bridges was a "good" labor leader, and thought that a Communist could be a good labor man, hardly shows that Bridges was not a Communist. The argument is a non-sequitur.

Double Jeopardy

The alien claims that the 1939 hearing established that he was neither a member of nor affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States of America, and that hence he was put in double jeopardy by the proceedings before Judge Sears. The contention must be rejected. As Judge Sears says: "No jeopardy at all is involved for that word has application only to prosecutions of a criminal nature." A deportation hearing not a criminal prosecution—a fact which the courts have pointed out in numerous well-considered cases. ***Mather v. Eby,*** 264 U. S. 32 (1924); ***Bugajewitz v. Adams,*** 229 U. S. 585 (1913); ***Zakonaite v Wolf,*** 226 U. S. 272 (1912). Reference may also be made to ***Helvering v. Mitchell,*** 303 U.S. 391 (1938) in which Mr. Justice Brandeis expressly states that "in civil enforcement of a remedial sanction there can be no double jeopardy."

Res Judicata

The doctrine of *res judicata* likewise has no application to this proceeding. Deportation is not a punishment, nor are deportation proceedings similar to criminal prosecutions. Decisions in such proceedigs are decisions of the executive department, rather than of the judicial. Executive decisions, as Mr. Justice Holmes pointed out in ***Pearson v. Williams,*** a leading immigration case, "cannot constitute *res judicata* in a technical sense."

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Accordingly, I accept and affirm Findings of Fact (1) to (3), inclusive, and (8) to (10), inclusive, of the Board of Immigration Appeals; I reverse the Board's Findings (4) to (7), inclusive; I reverse the Board's Conclusions of Law; and I make the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, proposed by Judge Sears, to wit:

Findings of Fact

1. That HARRY RENTON BRIDGES is an alien, to wit, a native and citizen of Australia;

2. That said alien entered the United States at the port of San Francisco, California, April 12, 1920, as a member of the crew of the barkentine *Ysabel;*

3. That the Communist Party of the U. S. A., from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

4. That the Communist Party of the U. S. A., from the time of its inception to the present time, is an organization that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, and displays printed matter advising, advocating, or teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

5. That the Communist Party of the U. S. A., from the time of its inception to the present time, is an organization that causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, and displayed printed matter advising, advocating, and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

6. That the Communist Party of the U. S. A., from the time of its inception to the present time, is an organization that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, and display, circulation, distribution, publication, issue, and display, printed matter advising, advocating, and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

7. That the Marine Workers' Industrial Union was a part of the Communist Party, dominated and controlled by it;

8. That the Marine Workers' Industrial Union was an organization that believed in, advised, advocated, and taught the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

9. That after entering the United States the alien has been a member of the Communist Party;

10. That after entering the United States the alien has been affiliated with the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

Conclusions of Law

That under the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended by the Acts of June 5, 1920, and June 28, 1940, the alien HARRY RENTON BRIDGES, is subject to deportation in that:

1. After entering the United States he has been a member of an organization, association, society, or group that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States.

2. That after entering the United States the alien has been affiliated with an organization, association, society, or group that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

3. That after entering the United States the alien has been a member of an organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, publishes, and displays printed matter advising, advocating, and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

4. That after entering the United States the alien has been affiliated with an organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, publishes, and displays printed matter advising, advocating,

and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

5. That after entering the United States the alien has been a member of an organization, association, society, or group that caused to be written, circulated, distributed, published, printed, and displayed, printed matter advising, advocating, and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States.

ORDER

I therefore order that the alien, HARRY RENTON BRIDGES, be deported to Australia at the expense of the Government on the charges that:

1. After entering the United States he has been a member of an organization, association, society, or group that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

2. After entering the United States he has been affiliated with an organization, association, society, or group that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

3. After entering the United States he has been a member of an organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, publishes, and displays printed matter advising, advocating, and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States;

4. After entering the United States he has been affiliated with an organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, publishes, and displays printing matter advising, advocating and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States.

5. After entering the United States he has been a member of an organization, association, society, or group that caused to be written, circulated, distributed, published, printed, and displayed printed matter advising, advocating, and teaching the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States.

/s/ FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Attorney General.

May 28, 1942.

Brother Tom Moore Recovering

Brother Tom Moore suffered a severe seizure on the 7th of May while delivering an address at a labor rally in Montreal. The large number of messages expressive of sympathy, regret and solicitous inquiry which have been received from fellow trade unionists and persons representative of well-nigh all sections of Canada, as well as many from other countries, testify to the high esteem in which Tom Moore is held both for his sterling character and the substantial contribution he has made to the labor movement, nationally and internationally, and to many other causes that seek to promote the welfare of those who are the victims of injustice and misfortune.

His many friends will learn with a sense of great relief and pleasure that as this is being written, the medical report indicates that Bro. Moore is making steady progress toward recovery.

Hitler Is Doomed

WHEN HITLER put this war on wheels he ran it straight down our alley. When he hitched his chariot to an internal combustion engine he opened up a new battlefront—a front that we know well. It's called Detroit. When Hitler took this war into the skies he rose into our own element. We're meeting him there already. From Brest to Berlin he feels our strength, and as the days of summer lengthen he'll feel it again and yet again, without respite.

When Hitler brought civilian populations into the war as innocent victims, he unthinkingly brought in the German people. He had shouted his way into their confidence he had attacked other peoples ruthlessly and with evil cruelty and had tried to justify his wickedness by saying that such a fate could never be visited on his own race of supermen.

And now that the German people are beginning to feel our wrath, and as a thousand of their cities and towns soon will feel it, they will know that Hitler's promises are written in water. And Hitler will meet a new enemy—his own people.

How long we must persevere before these things happen we do not know. We do know that by skillful planning and courageous action we can speed the day. If we work and fight together, with singleness of purpose, and if we strive alone, each in his own job, to make each hour and each individual minute count, we'll assure victory.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell.

Cleric Rebukes Anti-Labor Press

By THE REV. JOHN M. HAYS

THE TUMULT against labor in the press has in part subsided. Quite a few editors, however, are still valiantly defending the country against the tragedy of the closed shop. Some are hot for frozen wages. A few are charging, like new Don Quixotes, on the straw turrets of "strikes in defense industrial." This chapter is not yet completed. But, allowing ourselves a breathing spell from facts and figures (which most people don't allow to disturb their prejuidices), let's make a few oblique reflections on this situation.

It should be patent that, whatever their case, labor unions have little opportunity to state it effectively. Their own press does not reach the vast majority of Americans. The commercial press is normally not at their disposal. Lately they have had a *few* opportunities to tell their story on the radio. (One high labor official was musing the other day on the results he could get from investing a million dollars—if he had it—in a Ford Hour transformed into an Organized Labor Hour.)

Undoubtedly there have been some improvements due to the war. AFL and CIO now get 15 minutes each on alternate Saturday nights over a national hook-up—free—in which to convince the public that both organizations are made up of patriotic Americans anxious to help win the war. But, by and large, the problem of getting a fair hearing for labor's views as well as management's has not been solved, even with 11 millions organized. Yet our form of Government depends on the general availability to our citizens of balanced information on questions as important at labor's position today.

In the second place, the way most people have been misled and really hoodwinked by the late campaign against union labor, leaves one rather doubtful about the possibility of a democratic economic system. If the majority can be led to rage against strikes that do not exist, against exorbitant wages which 95 per cent of the workers can't touch with a 10-foot pole, against limitation of the working week to 40 hours, which no American law ever prescribed, how will they ever show enough intelligence, balance, preference for fact over fiction, to run their own affairs in occupational groups?

Maybe the people shouldn't be blamed. Maybe it goes back to the previous problem of supplying them with fair and adequate information. Maybe we should not expect them to read their newspapers with discrimination. And there is such a piled-up mountain of false tradition against unionism and all its works in the back of our heads that perhaps we should not be too discouraged by the apparent gullibility of Gallup's guessers. After all, Pius XI didn't have much use for critics who said "the democratic way" in industry was hopeless. Not hopeless, but slow. We must be patient. It takes time. It took 16 statements by Government officials, from President Roosevelt down, to shake the general conviction that defense strikes are as common as strikes in Dakota.

Finally, it's an ill wind that doesn't gather a little moss. The prolonged tirade in Congress, press and radio has brought AFL and CIO into a partial resumption of relations. The war also served to propel the two factions toward each other. Not unity at this time, but comparative harmony is called for—and labor's enemies have carelessly helped produce it.

1842–1942

EXACTLY one hundred years ago Lord Tennyson published the poem "Locksley Hall," containing these oft-quoted lines:

> "For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
> Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
> Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails;
> Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
> Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and their rained a ghastly dew
> From the nation's airy navies, grappling in the central blue,
> Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,
> With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunder storm;
> Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
> In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

In part, the poem has proved an all-too-true prophecy of our own time. "The nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue" are no longer figments of the imagination, but the most literal reality.

Another part of Tennyson's vision is still unfulfilled—his prophecy of the coming "Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." A century ago, however, this could hardly have seemed more visionary than man's conquest of the air.

In 1942, when a universal war in the air has become a sober fact, the "federation of the world" is no longer thought of as a mere fancy of Utopian poetry. It is actually being considered as a serious political philosophy. Mankind has seen the political community enlarge from the family to the village, from the village or city to the state, from the state to a federated nation. Why not from the nation to the world? The need of a measure of government embracing mankind is now as necessary—in this shrunken world—as a government embracing a nation was necessary a hundred years ago.

Army to Assist Labor Day Celebrations

The War Department has announced that it will cooperate in the celebration of Labor Day in major cities throughout the country.

It wil also assist in observances on Independence Day and Armistice Day.

The Army will help in staging military parades when circumstances permit. Exhibits of equipment also will be available in cities and towns wherever practicable so that civilians may make close inspection of the Army's tools.

"Open house at camps, posts and stations will be held on each of these national holidays," the Army said. Drills, exhibitions and other military ceremonies appropriate to the occasions will be staged.

"The Army plans to make every effort to hold nationwide demonstrations on these days to acquaint the public with the character of the military forces. All troops and equipment that can be used for the purpose without interfering with training and military requirement will be available for these celebrations."

Unions desiring information about speakers, parades, motion pictures, electrical transcripts, radio-programs, or labor press material, etc., should get in touch with the War Department's Public Relations Barnch, Industrial Section, O.C.G., S.O.S., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

A. F. of L. Will Help K. O. the Axis!

I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department
American Federation of Labor

IN 1776, UNCLE SAM was a local lightweight in the thirteen colonies. Today he is a world's heavyweight. He is the powerful champion of all free nations. He holds this title because American labor is able to produce more material for modern warfare than any other nation on the face of the earth.

The workers of America are called the soldiers of production. They are breaking all records for building tanks, airplanes, ships, guns and all the munitions required by our armed forces everywhere. American labor will continue its patriotic effort to produce materials for all our armed forces until we smash the brutal dictators of Japan, Germany and Italy.

It has been the policy of the Union Label Trades Department to emphasize the fact that our Nation should maintain the peak of morale in America. In order to pay the cost of the war, workers, farmers and business men in civilian industry should be allowed to function as closely to normal economy as possible in order that their incomes may afford sufficient funds to pay the cost of our gigantic war effort.

The Union Label Trades Department believes that one of the best ways to maintain our normal economy is to retain American labor standards. Workers will then receive sufficient buying power to purchase the necessities of life, to keep their families in good health and to buy bonds with what is left. The law of supply and demand in our domestic economy must not fall down. America has adequate manpower and material resources for the production of the all-important munitions to win a final victory and at the same time maintain a normal civilian life for those who are left at home.

There is no better way to maintain American labor standards than to buy Union Label goods and to use Union services. They are symbolized by the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button. When the consumer patronizes only firms that display these emblems of organized labor he is doing more to stabilize economic conditions than any other one thing he can do. Every article purchased that bears the Union Label and every service use that is designated by the Shop Card and Service Button is the highest form of protection for American workers' standards at home.

It is these standards that have made the United States the outstanding Nation in world production. It is these standards that have provided Uncle Sam with the skilled craftsmen and technicians who would not have been available if it had not been for trade unionism in America. These experienced union workers with their practical knowledge of organization in production will eventually be drawn into high positions in our war program. In every industry where management has recognized the unusual ability of men who had been employed in their plants for years, one will find that production has doubled and trebled, while in other plants that are supervised by textbook economists and young men who are highly educated but lack practical knowledge of production, a survey shows that these plants have not met their quota of required output and in some cases have fallen down completely.

The American Federation of Labor is shouldering responsibility required by the Government to win an early victory in our war for world freedom. It will continue to do everything humanly possible to give the

Axis the final knockout. At the same time the A. F. of L. will pursue the principle objectives for which this organization was established. It will be our policy to maintain American Labor standards so the men who have been called to the colors in our armed forces can continue to enjoy these high standards when they return home.

Humor in Occupied Warsaw

Towards the end of 1941 the Nazi authorities ordered the Poles to surrender all skis and ski-boots. This order was generally boycotted in Poland and few persons were sufficiently cowardly to comply with it. The vast majority refused to help the enemy soldiers, despite the severe penalties imposed upon recalcitrants. Those who were unable to hide their skis chose the alternative of burning them.

In Warsaw, where close to twenty thousand people owned skis, only some hundred pairs of skis and ski-boots were surrendered. Those who complied with the order were practically pilloried by the nation; frequently notes were pinned to their backs, reading: "I am a swine. I am helping the Germans."

The capital's humor stings sharply at the Germans. Walls in Warsaw have been covered with posters showing a German soldier clad in a woman's fur coat and fox scarf and carrying a muff . The inscription under the picture reads: "Now I am sure to win."

The official German propaganda posters, widely distributed throughout the occupied countries, claim: "Deutschland siegt an allen Fronten" ("Germany is victorious on all fronts"). Counter-posters, somewhat similar in appearance to the German ones, but bearing the "V" sign, have been pasted over the city's walls; their wording, too, is a little different: "Deutschland stirbt an allen Fronten" ("Germany is dying on all fronts"). The sentence is repeated in Polish.

The Nazi authorities frequently bar Poles from admission to specified places, such as motion picture theatres, coffeehouses, and restaurants. Polish children are barred from all the playgrounds. To make these ordinances known to the public, the Germans mark all places from which Poles are barred with the notice: "Nur fur Deutsche" (For Germans only"). In eloquent retaliation, the Poles have marked most of the trees and lamp-posts in Warsaw with the same inscriptions.

Even the underground press abounds in jokes. A January issue of one of them carries the following note: "With reference to the German's recent plunder of civilians' furs, an order is expected shortly concerning their distribution. German generals stalled near Moscow will receive capes of silver foxes; colonels will be given astrakhans; other officers—seal furs; non-commissioned officers—mantles of squirrel fur; and the privates, of course, will get the sheepskins.

"The General Governor, Dr. Frank, will receive an evening coat of ermine; and the Fuehrer, who is modest and patient, will wait for the British Queen's chinchilla mantle. In the meantime, he will content himself with something less exquisite—his own goose-skin from the Donetz Basin.

All violations of the above order will be punished by death."

Your county has a War Bond Quota to meet this month. Is your own household budget apportioned so that you will put 10% into War Bonds?

Anti-Labor Vote Regretted by "Lame Duck"

THE HOUSE recently listened with great interest and not a little pertubation to a speech by Congressman Luther Patrick (Dem., Ala.), which he described as "a 'lame duck's report to Congress."

In a recent primary election, Patrick was defeated for renomination by a scant 3,000 votes. For three terms he has represented the Birmingham district, and in his previous campaigns he had the support of organized labor. His record on labor matters was good until a few months ago, when he slipped and voted for the Smith amendment to an appropriation bill designed to shackle workers and take from them all the legal safeguards won in a half century of struggle.

Patrick wanted his colleagues to know what was responsible for his defeat, that they might avoid a similar unpleasant experience.

When he went home to make his campaign, Patrick said, he discovered that his constituents were amazingly familiar with his record. They made it clear, he said, that they didn't want a "rubber stamp" representative" at Washington. They asked him many questions, many of an embarrassing nature, and some of which it was painful to answer.

"One of the questions asked me," Luther said, was: 'What about the Smith amendment against the workers of the country?' Oh, how often I heard that one. I did vote for the Smith amendment."

Another thing his constituents drove home, Patrick said, was their insistance that their representative take his job seriously. He told his colleagues of the trouble caused him by a "wise crack" in a radio address. Concluding a speech upon legislative problems, Patrick related, he had remarked in a facetious mood:

"'Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have to go over and vote for a bill about which I don't know anything. You know how we in Congress do. We vote for a bill, then next day we look it up and see what it was.'

"I thought that was a pretty clever little joke," Patrick ruefully declared. "But I guess it wasn't. That opponent of mine, he had that radio broadcast and the little joke put on a record and then he had it played over the radio so many times I used to have nightmares about it. And it didn't sound like a joke to people in my district."

Patrick warned colleagues that they are being closely watched and that they should be pretty sure they have the right answers when the voters begin asking questions.

Dean of U. S. Conciliators Dies

John A. Moffitt, dean of United States Commissioners of Conciliation, who had been connected with the United States Department of Labor since its establishment in 1913, died recently in Orange, N. J., at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Leroy T. Shipman. He was 76.

Commissioner Moffitt, a native of Newark, had been assigned to the Pittsburgh district for the past six years and was stricken ill there five months ago. He was President of the United Hatters for 15 years.

He was appointed a commssioner by President Wilson and during World War I served under Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, then in charge of railroads, as conciliator in railroad labor disputes. At the end of the war he returned to the Labor Department.

As legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, he took an important part in drafting the legislation which created the Department of Labor.

Padded Corporation Salaries and Bonuses Probed

SECRETARY of the Treasury Morgenthau has ordered thorough investigation of excessive salaries, unearned bonuses and inflated expenses of some corporations having war contracts.

He told the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue that an examination of 31 returns for 1941 disclosed seven instances of "particularly unpardonable attempts to escape wartime taxation."

In one case he said the Treasury had "blocked an obvious attempt to divert profits and we have increased the corporation's income tax by $1,171,000."

Excessive salaries for 1941 of $568,000 paid by one firm, and excessive salary and bonus payments totalling $516,000 paid by another company, were among the cases cited in the Secretary's report.

The Treasury is taking steps "to detect and deal with the evils," the Secretary said. "It is our responsibility to see that by no form of trick or chicanery is any one taxpayer permitted to escape his just share and thus to throw unjust burdens on others.

"It will be obvious to members of this committee that these practices, if successful, would reduce the revenue of the Government, the revenue we need so urgently for fighting and winning the war.

"We do not intend that this shall happen. We do not intend that any of these practices shall succeed. The Congress has already given power to the Treasury to deal with cases of this kind, and that power is being exercised."

The seven cases cited by Morgenthau follow:

"Company A makes an important airplane part. This corporation is owned by one man who hired himself as its sales representative. His compensation in 1941 was $1,656,000. By consolidating these earnings with those of the corporation, we have blocked this obvious attempt to divert profits and we have increased the corporation's income tax by $1,117,000.

"Company B makes steel. All stock in this corporation is held by three families. Excessive salaries were paid to officers who were also stockholders. The revenue agent has recommended disallowance of $82,000 in salaries, and the company has already agreed to a disallowance of $58,000.

"Company C makes vital equipment for airplane pilots. This corporation paid $31,104 in rent in one year to the wife of the president for using property which had cost her $45,412. A brother of the principal stockholder, without special training or ability, drew a salary of $15,000 a year and a son and daughter, just out of school, got $7,500 a year each.

"Company D makes tools and dies. This company is owned by two brothers and their wives. It paid dividends of $40,000 in 1940 and $100,000 in 1941, while salaries totaling $128,000 were paid in 1921 to the president, his wife and his brother.

"Company E makes forgings. The stock is owned by three families. From 1938 to 1941 the salaries of employes who were stockholders and relatives of stockholders increased 523 per cent. Excessive salaries for 1941 have been disallowed to the amount of $568,000.

"Company F makes equipment for airplanes. Three principal officers of this corporation took salaries of $100,000 each and the corporation claimed it had set aside over $575,000 in bonuses. Salary and bonus pay-totalling $516,000 were found to be excessive. Other disallowed ions included $16,000 paid for watches given to employes, $14,000 quets and picnics, $4,000 for photographs taken at banquets and and $1,900 for tickets to football games. Other important deficiencies were found in the tax return.

"Company G makes a device important to aviation. This corporation is owned almost entirely by one man, his wife and his brother. The two men increased their salaries from $12,000 and $15,000 in 1939 to $72,000 and $90,000 in 1941. The royalty rate on the patent jointly held by them was increased, with the result that with expanded sales for war purposes, the royalties paid to them increased from $87,000 in 1939 to $1,179,000 in 1941."

The Secretary urged the committee to make public the names of the corporations and individuals concerned because it would have "a very wholesome effect."

Notorious Strikebreaker Faces Prison Term

PEARL L. BERGOFF, 68 years old, who for 35 years conducted strikebreaking organizations notorious throughout the United States, has at last been reached by the law.

Found guilty in New York City of conspiring to operate an unlicensed detective agency, which furnished strikebreakers in a walkout called by the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Bergoff was fined $500 in Special Sessions to avoid serving a 30-day workhouse term. It was said to be his first conviction in his long career of strikebreaking. Two associates of Bergoff were also fined.

Bergoff was convicted of running the Modern Investigating Bureau, without a State license. His license had been revoked in 1935 because of irregularities. Bergoff furnished strikebreakers in a strike of drivers and others against Spear & Co., New York furniture dealers. At the trial it was testified he was to receive $150 daily for the first 20 weeks and $75 daily and expenses thereafter.

Justices Hofmann and Kozicke of Special Sessions voted the $500 fine, while Justice Wiebolt voted for a flat six-month prison term. The three justices also imposed an additional one year penitentiary term on Bergoff, but suspended its execution. They ordered fines of $100 each or thirty days in the workhouse for Bergoff's brother, Leo, 62, and Bernard Haas, 61, holder of the license for the Modern Investigating Bureau. The justices also fined the bureau $500 but suspended sentences on Lew Cohen and Edward Graff, who pleaded guilty and testified for the prosecution.

Leonard Ruisi, Assistant State Attorney General, who prosecuted the defendants, told the court:

"State Attorney General Bennett feels that the conviction in this case will serve as a warning to others inclined to use private detective agencies to engage in strikebreaking. Pearl and Leo Bergoff for 35 years had been engaged in strikebreaking activities, during which there was considerable bloodshed, but their activities were very profitable."

ALL FIXED

"I'm sorry," said the conductor of the fast through train, "but you can't use this ticket. It says New York to Buffalo—not Buffalo to New York."

"Don't worry about that," replied the nonchalant passenger, "I intend to ride backwards all the way!"

What Is Labor Doing in the War?

By the War Production Board

Question: Are strikes holding up war production?

Answer: No. The records show that labor is cooperating wholeheartedly. Strike idleness in relation to war production during the first quarter of 1942 was 1/15 of the corresponding period of 1941.

Question: What about the charge that the Government is doing nothing about workers being forced to pay exorbitant fees to unions?

Answer: The Government and leading labor unions are taking action against such practices. The Government has investigated complaints of this kind and has secured cooperation from unions in correcting any injustices. Any worker who believes that he had to pay an exorbitant fee to get or to keep his job should write to the War Production Board and a prompt investigation will be made.

Question: Does labor refuse to work more than 40 hours a week?

Answer: No. Seven out of ten workers in war industry today are putting in 48 hours or more every week. In the critical machine-tool industry, workers are putting in from 50 to 70 hours a week. In 4 out of 5 aircraft factories, labor works from 44 to 54 hours weekly. In the Nation's shipyards, nearly 70 per cent of the labor force works between 46 and 52 hours a week.

Question: If workers are willing to work a long week, why aren't all war plants working around the clock?

Answer: These are the principal reasons why some plants are not working around the clock:

1. Shortages in critical materials.
2. Many industries have not yet been fully converted from peace-time production to war production.
3. Often bottlenecks develop in war plants and prevent around-the-clock production.

All these problems are being attacked. The fact that every day plants are operating longer hours is proof that solutions are being found.

Question: Don't labor laws prohibit a work week longer than 40 hours?

Answer: No. There is no law that prohibits working more than 40 hours a week. The wage-hour law simply provides that workers should be paid at the rate of time and a half for hours over 40 in any week.

For example, Andy Jones, a war worker, earns 70 cents an hour for 40 hours of straight time, or $28. He works 10 hours overtime and is paid 70 cents straight time for each of these extra hours, or $7, and 35 cents overtime for each of the 10 hours, or $3.50. The additional $10.50 makes his total earnings $38.50 for 50 hours of work.

Question: Why not get rid of this overtime pay?

Answer: Anyone who wants to abolish overtime pay is really urging that $3.50 be cut from Andy Jones' pay. Andy needs that $3.50 to help meet rising living costs.

At the same time that food, rent, living costs are going up, the family incomes of many workers are going down as breadwinners are called into the armed services.

Workers are as eager as any other Americans to prevent inflation. Fair prices and fair wages form the balance which labor seeks.

Question: What has labor done?
Answer: Here are a few examples.

1. One thousand construction workers fought side by side with the Marines at Wake Island.
2. Thousands of workers risk their lives daily to man our merchant ships and tankers on the seven seas.
3. Three billion dollars worth of defense bonds, according to the most conservative estimates, will be bought by the membership of organized labor this year. The AFL already has pledged $1,000,000,000 from AFL locals.
4. Workers completed the battleship *Alabama* 9 months ahead of time. At Cleveland, Ohio, even before the war started, workers took only 5 days to rebuild a $2,200,000 defense foundry wrecked by fire.
5. Labor unions in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities are conducting systematic campaigns among their members, securing volunteer blood donors for Red Cross blood banks.
6. In Washington D. C., more than $130,000 was contributed to civilian defense when building tradesmen donated a day's pay each. Workers at the Spartan Aircraft Company, Tulsa, Okla., donated their services one Sunday in March for the construction of a naval training plane. Workmen on the new Navy Building at Arlington, Va., gave one and a half days' pay to the Navy Relief Society. To aid Navy relief, workers at a Vallejo, Calif., plant gave a day's pay and an additional $6,300.

American labor is all-out for victory.

Compensation for War Injuries

SENATOR PEPPER has introduced in the United States Senate a bill (S. (2266) to provide compensation to victims of war injuries. The bill extends coverage to the civilian population as a whole—the employed, the self-employed, and the unemployed. In this way, the bill recognizes the responsibility of a government toward those citizens injured through its failure or inability to offer protection against foreign enemies.

The bill makes use of existing State and Federal workmen's compensation machinery, as follows:

It provides coverage for war injuries to "defense" workers" (as defined under the act of August 16, 1941) "irrespective of the place where the injury or death occurs," under the United States Employees' Compensation Act, for administrative purposes. The scale of compensation and the method of wage computation provided for are those of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, and total compensation payments for injury or death are limited to $7,500. The minimum payment fixed by the Longshoremen's Act, however, is not made applicable. Missing persons are regarded as deceased, and payments equivalent to death benefits are made to dependents.

Unless covered by other provisions, the bill states, benefits to civilians suffering war injuries in the course of employment in the United States, Territories, possessions, the Canal Zone, and the Philippine Islands shall be determined by the United States Employees Compensation Commission, according to the benefit provisions of the workmen's compensation law of the jurisdiction in which such employees were working when injured. The compensation shall be paid in the same manner and extent as if the case came within the local compensation law.

Survey of War Production Committees Reveals Quick Results in Majority of Cases

COINCIDENT with the announcement that the number of plants with labor-management committees for war production drives had risen to 800, WPB made public June 1 the results of an unsolicited, voluntary survey of a cross-section of plants in the drive.

Results of this analysis were submitted to WPB Chairman Nelson by the editors of "Mill & Factory," a trade magazine published in New York City.

Summarizing their survey, the examiners said that it indicated conclusively that the labor-management plan "has not, up to this point, been used by labor for its own benefit, as many spokesmen prophesied. On the other side of the question, it is equally apparent that management has not attempted to use the new committees to its own advantage at the expense of labor."

The surveyors picked 88 plants with labor-management committees, reporting "they were chosen at random and represent a cross-section of industry, being large, medium, and small plants manufacturing different products." To insure frankness, the names of the plants were kept confidential.

The questions asked, the replies, and some of the investigators' comments follow:

Has any attempt been made by Labor to use the Committee as a means of encroaching on Management functions?

	Percent
Yes	8
No	87
Don't know yet	5

Has there been any attempt to change the function of the Committee from its primary purpose into a bargaining unit?

	Percent
Yes	4
No	95
Don't know yet	1

Has Labor to date used these meetings in a sincere effort to increase production?

	Percent
Yes	74
No	21
Too early to tell	5

Has it increased the number of worthwhile suggestions by employes and thus benefitted production?

	Percent
Yes	51
No	31
Don't know yet	18

"Among those reporting no increase, four have long had well-run suggestion systems and can see no particular increase in the number or quality of the material received. Four companies have not as yet put their systems into operation."

Has any attempt been made by Labor to suggest to employes that this plan is actually an adaptation of the Murray Management-Labor Plan?

	Percent
Yes	6
No	89
Don't know yet	5

Does the experience of the plan to date lead you to believe that it is of great enough benefit to the war production program in your plant to justify the time it consumes?

	Percent
Yes	54
No	27
Don't know yet	19

Has the plan resulted in the improvement of your Labor-Management Relations?

	Percent
Yes	47
No	47
Don't know yet	6

"The answers to this question may be misinterpreted until it is pointed out that all but fourteen companies replying in the negative stated specifically that their labor-management relations were already very good before establishing the Committee."

Is the Chairman of the Committee a member of the Labor or Management Group?

	Percent
Management group	72
Labor group	14
Co-chairman or alternate chairmen for each meeting	14

The analysis concluded:

"Although the plan is still largely in the process of being set up, it is significant that 73 percent of those answering the queries report a sincere effort on the part of Labor to help increase production."

Pegler Fan Shoos 'Racketeers' Away As Husband 'Toils'

WESTBROOK PEGLER has mentioned innumerable times in his column in the Scripps-Howard press, that he has received thousands of letters from persons who are unable to make a living because of "racketeers in unions.'"

We were inclined to doubt Mr. Pegler's sincerity, but we were wrong, and we want to admit it. Mr. Pegler does get such letters, and it has been revealed to us most forcefully.

Roy Albrecht, a business representative of a New York Local Union, in the course of his regular duties, called upon Morris Rubin, owner of an electrical shop at 133 Pitt street. Mr. Rubin's place is unorganized. Mr. Albrecht tried to explain the advantages of a union shop to Mr. Rubin, but the latter was not interested.

Mr. Albrecht, who does not give up so easily, passed the slip to another representative, Godfrey T. Harley, with instructions to drop in and have another chat with Mr. Rubin. Mr. Harley called at the shop one afternoon, but Mr. Rubin had just stepped out.

Mrs. Rubin, his wife, was there, however.

"You're a man from the union aren't you," she asked Harley.

"I am," he replied.

"Why don't you racketeers keep away from my husband, and let him earn a living. We don't want you around here. I wish you'd get out and stay out."

Mr. Harley withdrew.

The next day we read the following story in the New York Journal-American:

"Counterfeiting of United States war savings stamps was bared by the U. S. Secret Service today with the arrest of six men and seizure of a plate used in the manufacture of forged 25-cent stamps.

The six had printed 210,000 of the stamps, worth a total of $52,500, according to the Federal agents.

Under arrest are:

ABRAHAM PERKINS, 48, of 2166 Clinton Ave., The Bronx.
JOSEPH PERKES, his brother, of 3602 Corlear St., The Bronx, co-owner with Abraham, of an engraving plant.
HARRY HOROWITZ, 59, alias Harry Hale, of 845 45th St., Brooklyn, owner of a printing concern.
LOUIS SAMOUSKI, 34, alias Sommers, of 1519 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, owner of a dress shop.
ABE GLICKSTEIN, 44, of 453 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, a $15-a-week WPA clerk.
MORRIS RUBIN, 49, of 133 Pitt St., owner of an electrical shop.

Would you care to reveal any more letters from your fans, Mr. Pegler?

Amendments Proposed in Shipbuilding Industry Pact

Under date of June 24, 1942, the General Office has forwarded to all Local Unions and District Councils a copy of the proposed amendments to the Standard Agreement covering the Shipbuilding Industry.

The proposed amendments, which apply to all zones and would make the conditions to be established uniform, were the result of recent conferences held in Chicago, attended by Government Representatives interested in shipbuilding and spokesmen for the Metal Trades and other crafts having jurisdiction over certain parts of ship construction.

Among the subjects dealt with in the proposed amendments are wages, abolition of calendar premium days, ship repair and conversion, vacations, training program, interpretation and compliance, and effective dates and duration.

As pointed out in the preamble, the proposed amendments are put forth "pursuant and responsive to the request of the President of the United States and in order to further the national economic plan to prevent the upward spiraling of the cost of living."

In calling attention of those concerned to the amendments as proposed, the General Office reminds the responsible Brotherhood representatives, when negotiating or renewing agreements of this nature, to "see that these new conditions are inserted in the agreement" and to "conduct your negotiations on that basis in cooperation with the Metal Trades and other crafts involved."

ATTENTION, Kaltenborn and Others!

SUSPENSION of the 40-hour week by law would nullify 210,000 existing union contracts in war industries, illegally deprive workers of their property rights under those contracts and endanger all property rights, according to Rep. Albert J. Engel, of Michigan, in a momentous address before the House of Representatives.

"The most important issue involved in the suspension of the thousands of union contracts," Rep. Engel said, "is not in the amount of dollars and cents involved, but in the fact that there is involved a fundamental principle on which our very Government is based.

"Every worker who has a contract through his union with his employer can recover against the employer in case the employer violated the contract.

"There is no doubt but what during the war emergency the Government can take any property right away from a citizen, but the Government must, under the Constitution, take it under due process of law and must compensate the worker or the citizen for the property taken.

"This, however, would not solve the problem. Should the Government take that property right away from the worker and reimburse the worker for his loss out of the Treasury, we would be losing money instead of saving and simply relieve the employer of a part of his obligation in his contract with the employe.

"Frankly, what the proponents of legislation to suspend the 40-hour week and time-and-a-half for overtime propose, is to reduce the amount of compensation that the worker is obtaining under a contract that he has with his employer, without compensating the worker for such reduction."

The result would be, Rep. Engel declared, the destruction of all property rights. If you can take property rights away from workers, then the Government can do the same to the employer's property right in his factory.

Ownership of every home, every industry, every piece of property, tangible or intangible, real or personal, and every mortgage on that property, depend on the same principle. Every bank deposit reloaned by the bank and every life insurance policy depend on the right to own property.

If workers' rights to overtime established under union contracts are destroyed by act of Congress, Rep. Engel concluded, then these other property rights are likewise jeopardized.

Butler Named Official of British Embassy

The appointment of Harold Beresford Butler to an important post in the British Embassy in Washington has been announced.

Mr. Butler is well known for long connection with the International Labor Office. He was a member of the British delegation to the Peace Conference of 1919 and participated in the deliberations of the Labor Commission of the conference which resulted in the establishment of the International Labor Organization. He also organized the First International Labor Conference in Washington in 1919 and with the assistance of E. J. Phelan, now acting director of the I. L. O., developed this new venture in international cooperation which later became an international industrial parliament.

When the International Labor Office was set up after the Washington conference Mr. Butler became its deputy director under Albert Thomas as director. On the death of Mr. Thomas in 1932, Mr. Butler was chosen as his successor and held the office of director until the end of 1938, when he resigned in order to take up the post of Warden of the newly-created Nuffiel College at Oxford, England.

During his administration of the I. L. O. Mr. Butler secured the active participation of the Latin-American countries. He was also largely responsible for the adhesion of the United States to the International Labor Organization.

Production–Plus

TODAY AMERICA is winning on the factory front. Output has been doubled and redoubled. The staggering figures President Roosevelt announced as goals in January are in sight. Indeed, 1942 totals are expected to go well beyond the 60,000 planes, and 45,000 tanks and 8,000,000 tons of shipping, then called fantastic. The survey made by a group of correspondents and reported in The Christian Science Monitor by Joseph G. Harrison fills in the picture of a thrilling victory in the Battle of Production.

Everyone connected with this achievement deserves our praise—, the War Production Board, Army and Navy, workers, technicians, and managers. More than anything we appear to have here a remarkable example of industrial mobilization and technical "know how." Business men have been on the receiving end of a good many brickbats in recent days. Isn't this a good time to bestow bouquets?

We have heard something of profiteering, but anyone who has been anywhere near the factory front knows that patriotism is the main secret of this success and that thousands of American industrialists have put into it enthusiasm and devotion that money could not buy.

Gratification over the production picture should not lead to any easy assumption that the war is won. Or that mere time and the swelling stream of mass production will win it. Planes and tanks have to be used, used skillfully and boldly—and in the right places. The critical places are from 3,000 to 10,000 miles from America and the submarines are strongly hinting that more than distance intervenes.

To keep our perspective it is necessary to look at some other factors. Quality, for instance. The quality of British planes and pilots defeated German quantity over England. In planes particularly, mass production tends to freeze design and can retard improvements. Emphasis on mass production has also encouraged the building of new plants—which may be slower than converting old plants and certainly causes material shortages and housing problems. Perhaps Washington should taper off on new construction even more rapidly than is now planned.

The proper correlation of production is also essential. Tanks can pile up on the docks unless ships are built to carry them. Bombers will not fly until crews are trained. In this connection we need to remember that men are still more important than machines. Mass production can lead to a materialism which forgets the superiority of spiritual qualities—devotion, courage, intelligence, foresight—which are necessary even for making and using machines most effectively.

Very soon the American people will be giving less attention to production, more to the question of how well what they are producing has been designed for the tactical and strategic tasks imposed by this war.

This is *your* publication. *Patronize* its advertisers.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

GETTING back to forest protection in Snohomish county and on the land outside the national forest, July is the big fire month, but April and October have plenty of big fires, and fire in March and November can happen. Incendiaries, smokers, campers, and land clearing make most of the trouble. Unstocked logged land and unburned slash are hardest to protect. One-half the fires start less than 100 feet from a road. That setup is good for almost any county in the Douglas fir belt.

Four lookouts cover most of the territory. The southwest corner around Edmonds and the State land up the Sultan river are blind spots. Stations covering these two areas seem to be in order. The lookouts report only 8 per cent of these fires, patrolmen get 42 per cent and anybody who sees them turns in the other half. The closeness of the fires to the roads probably explains why the traveling public and the patrolmen see 92 per cent of the fires before the lookouts. Another reason might be the absence of lookouts early and late in the season. Over 70 per cent of the cutover land can be seen from the lookouts, and that is good coverage, but in hazy weather, 6 miles is about as far as a man can see smoke. To get some of the corners, the lookouts have to reach out for 15 miles. Some emergency stations for bad fire days and hazy, smoky days might help.

The size a fire reaches usually depends on the number of minutes between its start and the time control work begins. The reports show good performance. When patrolmen discovered the fire, there generally was nothing to it but to get the car off the pavement, grab a shovel and start digging. In half these fires, or a fifth of all the fires, work began in less than 15 minutes. They got action on 83 per cent of the fires they reported within an hour, and on all of their fires within 24 hours. For all the fires, the figures are: Work began on 55 per cent of these within an hour, on 91 per cent within 6 hours, and on all but 1 per cent within 24 hours.

All the fires that were held to less than 1-4 acre and 9-10 of the fires that were held to less than 10 acres were controlled within the first six hours. In fact, 90 per cent of all the fires were held within 6 hours, and all but 2 per cent within 24 hours. Those 8 or 9 fires, no doubt, were the ones that got away and did most of the damage.

The survey shows fast, aggressive action pretty consistently, and still the loss is more than one-half of one per cent per year for the whole area, and more than 1½ per cent in the 162,000 acres of non-restocked land. Production is a whale of a lot better than it was back in the 20's—from 1918 to 1922 the average burn was nearly 16,000 acres, or 3 per cent, about 6 times what it is now. The number of fires reported in 1938 was the largest ever turned in. In the good old days, probably nothing was said about a lot of fires that happened. At that, the hazard from residents and general use, and the greatly increased acreage of logged land, must be more than it used to be.

Protection is several times as good as it was a while back. In fact, it is pretty tight, and still it is not good enough. Forest land can't pay out as long as one-half of one per cent burns over every year. A fern fire running through a 10-year-old stand, for example, destroys 10 years' growth—on that class of land the burning of 2,800 acres shows up at harvest time as the loss of 20 or 30 million feet, which means a lot of jobs.

The lads are doing pretty well with what they have, but protection isn't on a high enough level in Snohomish county, and in a lot of other counties much like it. This improvement from 3 per cent annual loss in the 1920's down to 1-6 of that should keep right on going down to one-fourth of one per cent, or less.

Protection costs about 5 cents an acre, or $28,000 now. Field salaries and wages account for $19,000 of it; fire fighting including the CCC, $4,700; tools and improvements $3,100; overhead $1,200. That improvement item does not take in several thousand dollars worth of work done by the CCC.

The owners of about 87,000 acres—1-6 the total—were enough interested in 1938 to belong to the Washington Fire Patrol association. At that time the State Forester had put 107,000 acres on the tax roll—that is, the patrol assessment is collected along with other taxes. The State owned 101,000 acres, and contributed $8,400 from State appropriations. The Federal Government put in $3,500 Clarke-McNary money and $2,800 worth of fire fighting by the CCC. Nearly half the land—224,000 acres—did not pay. Owners who lived within a mile of their land were exempt from the patrol tax, or else the taxes, including the patrol tax, were delinquent. The last legislature repealed the residence exemptions.

The resident land owners seldom had the skill and equipment to take care of a fire; they sometimes seemed to have little disposition to do a great deal of fire fighting.

This brings up a number of things that will stand looking into some other time—who should supply forest protection, and why; and who is going to own the land. But to get along with this protection business: The authors of the survey suggest that a good deal of time and money might to advantage go into hazard reduction—that might be roadside cleanup, better control of land-clearing fires, supervision of logging operations to prevent anyone making a hazard that can't be cleaned up. The smokers' and campers' fires, and a lot of others, are pure knot-headedness and negligence. Enforcement of the fire code on a level with enforcement of the game code, for example, would keep a lot of little trees from getting burned up.

A longer season of employment would cut down on the March, April and October fires. Most of the acreage is burned by the occasional big fire. Fuel, moisture conditions and wind are just right, someone who should know better starts it, something may prevent immediate action, and there is a fire too big for the local force to handle. By the time arrangements for men and equipment from outside are made, a lot of ground has been lost. These arrangements should be already made and in working order at all times. Sooner or later they are likely to come in handy.

Fire danger rating service should be kept up and on bad days the crew, with extras, should be set and ready to go. Fuels should be mapped, and the force located to take care of what is most likely to happen. For example, a tank truck with a suitable crew might be within 10 minutes' run of any slash from partial cutting.

To get this service would probably take a yearlong warden, an assistant, about 20 patrolmen and lookouts, 5 operators for the tankers, trucks, tractors and pump, 2 ten-men standby crews, weather instruments and miscellaneous items that bring the cost up to $53,250, or about 9.8 cents per acre. We will go into the question of what they will use for money later.

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as wómen behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Just One Short Year Ago

In The Carpenter a year ago, under the caption. "Fourth of July Thoughts," appeared the following:

"As these lines are written, America prepares once more to celebrate its holiday of holidays, the Fourth of July. A new significance marks this year's observance of Independence Day. Grave times are ahead of us, nay, at our very threshold.

"What the immediate or more remote future will bring, only Divine Providence knows. But this much we DO know—that come what may, we shall not falter in our obligations to the Flag and to all things for which it stands. * * *

"Once more our Country is calling, so once more the Brotherhood is contributing its part, in full and overflowing measure; with men to bear arms; with workers to build whatsoever is needed for National Defense, and with all the sinews at its command to the end that our beloved Country may ever continue to be the Home of the Brave and the Land of the Free."

All that goes double, now that we are at war.

Anti-Labor Congressman Hollers "Uncle!"

Our next nominee for the Congressmen-Who-Can't Take-It Club is Representative Cox, of Georgia. Next to Smith, of Virginia, and Hoffman, of Michigen, there has been no more violent opponent of pro-Labor legislation than the "Gentleman from Gawgia." And no one has been found more ready to grab the smear brush than he, when he had an opportunity to get up on the floor of Congress and attempt to excoriate Labor's representatives.

Well, like so many others of his ilk, who can "dish it out" but can't take it, Mr. Cox let forth a scream the other day, not against Labor, for a change, but against those who, in his opinion, were trying to "smear" Congress!

He said: "There is a determined, well planned, challenging program to smear and destroy Congress. Constructive criticism is welcome but that does not mean using a magnifying glass to look for chances to grumble and accuse and berate."

Now if anyone digests that quotation and merely substitutes the word "Labor" for the word "Congress" it would sound exactly like the charge that has been levelled against Cox, Smith, Hoffman, et al, who never miss a chance to yell to high heaven in their efforts to hurt Labor.

Maybe it depends upon who is wielding the smear brush.

Land of Destiny

By CATHERINE PARMENTER

THE pilgrim hearts that sought a holy shrine . . . .
The heroes' blood so freely, gladly spent . . .
The silent faith that bore His love divine,
With strength and tenderness and courage blent . . .
The spirit that has challenged unknown seas,
And cannot die, but sweeps from age to age . . .
America—America—in these
Behold the splendor of your heritage!

Majestic through the shadow of the dawn,
The stone and steel of mighty cities rise;
The spanning of a continent has drawn
Triumphant trails across the trackless skies!
The golden flame of morning will disclose
A commonwealth of every creed and race . . .
America—America—there glows
The light of high achievement in your face!

Now stirs the memory of those who paid
The price of freedom sanctified by law—
Of those who fought and labored unafraid—
Who dared the deeds their prophet-vision saw.
The plains—the mountains beckoned them in turn;
The star they followed swept their paths apart . . .
America—America—still burn
The eager dreams of youth within your heart!

May you, beneath the shelter of His wing,
Wake to the glory of a greater birth!
And may it be your privilege to bring
The shining gift of peace to all the erath!
Oh, visions that defy eternal seas! . . .
Oh, love that reaches to the far-flung shores! . . .
America—America—in these
Behold the destiny that shall be yours!

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1942, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2378	Rice Lake, Wis.
2379	Greenwood, Miss.
2380	Charlotte, N. C.
2381	Alexandria, La.
2382	Aberdeen, Wash.
3045	Troy, Mont.
2383	Winfield, Kan.
3038	Bonner, Mont.
3047	Greenville, Miss.
2384	St. Joseph, Mo.

◆

Your pocketbook and your checkbook are no longer just symbols of what you can buy for yourself and your family. War Bonds are for you and your family—also for your country. Your State has a Bond quota to meet! Remember that!

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother Charles Abel, Local 716, Zanesville, Ohio.

Brother George Bowers, Local 136, Newark, Ohio.

Brother David Brown, Local 119, Newark, N. J.

Brother George Dutton, Local 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.

Brother B. B. Gorden, Local 1774, Taft, Cal.

Brother Henry Holtorf, Local 1245, Carlsbad, N. Mex.

Brother C. A. Irwin, Local 136, Newark, Ohio.

Brother John MacBeth, Local 132, Washington, D. C.

Brother L. H. Wilson, Local 1278, Gainesville, Fla

Correspondence

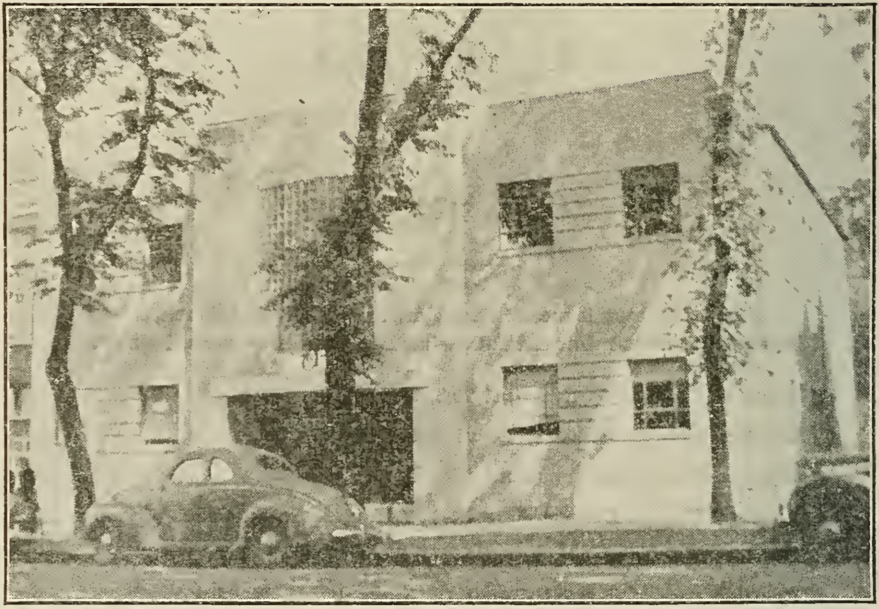
This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Rockford, Ill., Local 792, Has New Home

Editor, The Carpenter:

The dreams of years of Carpenters' Local Union 792 of Rockford, Ill., are realized at last. We have erected a new Temple at 212 So. First St., of which we are very proud. It houses practically every A. F. of L. Union in the City.

The dedication ceremonies took place on the evening of April 4, 1942. General Representative George Ottens represented the General Office.



Many speakers were heard, commending the advancement of Organized Labor. Dancing was enjoyed. Many vases and baskets of beautiful flowers were sent by different Locals of the City and the next morning two cars of flowers were sent to the hospitals at Camp Grant, Ill.

The building is all paid for and cost approximately $64,000. We have five meetings halls, a large dining room and kitchen and offices for Business Agents.

Officers of Local No. 792 are as follows: President, Carl Fradine; Vice-President, Fred Brightman; Treasurer, Ernest Tilly; Financial Secretary, David Fagerstrom; Recording Secretary, A. L. Hagaman; Trustees Harold Fairclough, Alfred Johnson, Chas. Alberts; Conductor Arthur Froberg and Warden, George Larson. John Broo is Business Representative.

Fraternally yours,

A. L. Hagaman, Recording Secretary.

Local Union No. 1112, Marshalltown, Iowa, 40 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local No. 1112 of Marshalltown, Iowa celebrated its fortieth anniversary May 2 at the Hotel Tallcorn.

After the group assembled, the invocation was said by the Rev. P. G. Dennis, pastor of the First Christian Church. Dinner was served to about 75 members and guests. Due to the scattered membership and bad weather the group was smaller than anticipated.

O. F. Sellers of Local 1112 was master of ceremonies and special mention was made of Brothers Thomas E. Moran and O. B. Olson, who are charter members of the organization. Brother Olson was unable to be present.

The speakers were Brother L. S. Braton, general representative; A. A. Couch, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor; the Rev. P. G. Dennis; B. S. Morgan, president of the Iowa State Council; W. F. Shadle, vice-president of the Iowa State Council and S. P. McKenzy, secretary-treasurer of the Iowa State Council and business representative for the Council.

The guests also enjoyed a group of tap dance numbers by Miss Elvera Conant's class of pupils, and music by Russel Smith's orchestra. The rest of the evening was spent socially and a good time was had by all.

Fraternally,

O. F. Sellers, Secy.-Treas.

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M. T. Finnan, of Letter Carriers, Succumbs

Michael T. Finnan, former secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, died recently in Washington, D. C., at the age of seventy-six.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Finnan was one of the best known labor leaders in Government-employes unions. He served as secretary of the Letter Carriers from 1917 to 1941 and also as editor of the Postal Record. He retired last year.

After funeral services in the Nation's Capital, the body was sent to Bloomington, Ill., for burial.

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

The Yarnin'
BASKET

Nutrition and Labor

By DR. MARK GRUBARD

It is always best for intelligent people not to fool themselves. For this reason, it is most desirable from every point of view to start this series of articles with the frank admission that it is not an easy matter to change our own food habits. Educated as well as illiterate people—professionals, business men or working people—all are slaves to habit. And we must know our habits, if we are to change them. Knowledge of vitamins alone does not make people give up bad eating habits. Similarly, many people know how many are killed each year by reckless driving. But it takes more than that to make careful drivers out of bad ones.

Now, our dietary habits and tastes were not selected consciously by any of us but, so to speak, sneaked up on us in the course of our growth and development. Nor were our tastes and habits guided by our parents or teachers with any knowledge of the role which food and vitamins play in the physical and mental well being of the individual. On the contrary, our eating habits are the results of custom and tradition, of the kind of cooking our mothers were accustomed to, mixed with some personal likes and dislikes. These depend on chance association, on fancy and individual psychological twists.

Consider the following illustration as evidence of how strongly entrenched a food habit can be. We eat bread and many of us believe that bread naturally tastes good to everybody. So it does—to us. But so different can human beings be that not all people eat bread. In reality bread is eaten only by less than forty per cent of the entire human race. About fifty per cent eat rice as their staple food, with just snacks of other things. Now, people accustomed to bread cannot feel well psychologically on a diet of rice. And our boys who are captives in Japanese prison camps do not have an easy time living on rice. Similarly, Orientals deprived of rice and given bread instead, will also feel completely dissatisfied.

Just as we cannot escape having our peculiar language, so can we not avoid having our peculiar foods and our own ways of preparing them. We, who campaign for good eating habits, do not want anyone to give up his preferences, his likes or dislikes or his traditional dishes. What we want people to do is to realize that they can retain all their favorite dishes, but may need to supplement them so as to have a scientifically sound diet. We should enjoy our food but we must not let our personal tastes undermine our health. On the contrary, food should build it up. And this can easily be done by every one of us if we have the will to put it into practice.

To achieve this aim, only two steps must be taken at the start. The first is to realize that we must get to know a thing or two about what a good, balanced meal is; and the second is to repeat to ourselves that we are determined to modify a little our old habits in order to make this important adjustment for our own good, for the sake of our family, and for the good of the national effort requiring our strength. In succeeding articles we shall discuss the various foods we eat, their meaning to our body and their health building powers. We shall also talk about human nature so that we get to know our own psychology, our mental and emotional attitudes, the better to master our habits and learn to practice what we preach or what science tells us.

Auxiliary No. 331, Tulsa, Okla., Is Active

Editor, The Carpenter:

We would like to spin a little yarn about our activities of the past year. We have added 20 new members to our roster this past year, giving us the largest membership in the state.

Under the able leadership of our President, Mrs. John G. Hubbard, we have done very well. She has served two years as our president, and at the State Convention, this year, she was elected State President, of which we were very proud. We had our full quota of delegates and the largest number of visitors of any auxiliary. Our other officers are also quite capable and willing workers. They are:

Vice-president, Mrs. M. A. Scott; financial secretary, Mrs. C. W. Steininger; recording secretary, Mrs. R. L. House; conductor, Mrs. R. Gambrell; warden, Mrs. B. W. Snider; chaplain, Mrs. Ed Christy; trustees, Mrs. Ned Long, Mrs. Ed Glenn and Mrs. Peter Gindt; hospital chairman, Mrs. W. D. Scott.

We sponsored a boy in Junior High for two terms, due to his father being unemployed, but this year it wasn't necessary so we immediately took two girls to sponsor. We provided a lunch fund; some of the members made clothing, others donated them. At Thanksgiving and Christmas, baskets of food were given to the girls and their family. The wife of a carpenter, although not a member of our auxiliary, became ill, and not being able to afford a nurse our own ladies took turns caring for her. All members and their families are remembered with cards and flowers.

We have contributed generously to all worthy campaigns, such as the Red Cross, Mile of Dimes and our own campaign originating here in the city, known as "Give a Dollar to Uncle Sam." Our auxiliary is supported mainly by dues and initiation fees. We had only two benefits last year, a rummage sale and a card party.

Penny Wise
says...

"Give Uncle Sam a lift with thrift"

RAYON fabrics lose strength when wet. Never iron rayon until it's practically dry—or you'll injure the threads and shorten the life of the garment.

Invest the pennies you'll save by your careful handling of rayon in WAR SAVINGS STAMPS, because you care for Democracy!

A tornado hit the little town of Pryor, Okla., last April, and a relief delegate was sent from Auxiliary 331. Every member contributed freely with food and other necessities. After the Red Cross gave us flags and stickers so we could enter the stricken area, twelve women with four cars of groceries went immediately and set up tables and served sandwiches and coffee to approximately 100. The balance of the food was turned over to the Red Cross canteen. The Red Cross gave the auxiliary credit for donating about $250.00 worth of food. With the exception of the Red Cross, no other organization did as much for the unfortunate of Pryor as the Carpenters Auxiliary of Tulsa.

We have taken the nurses' home training course, done much Red Cross sewing, and are now taking the nutrition course given by the Red Cross. Yes, we are proud of our auxiliary. We work when needed and have pleasant little get-togethers, too.

We are always glad to hear from other auxiliaries and we especially welcome visitors. Fraternally,

Mrs. R. L. House, Recording Secretary.

New Sickness-Accident Family Policy

The United Insurance Company now offers a Sickness and Accident Policy that insures the whole family—mother, father, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, in-laws—all may be included in one policy for the amazing low cost of a dollar a month for all.

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This is an unusual opportunity to get an amazing, new lost cost Sickness and Accident Policy that will insure your whole family. Read the United Insurance Company's advertisement on the back cover of this magazine and write to them for all the information.

◆

Pan American Airways have recently hired girls to replace men in the repair and maintenance department in the hangars at LaGuardia field, so the men could be released for war duty. The girls do repair and overhaul on such details as life saving equipment. They look after the upholstery and panelling on the seaplanes—meaning everything from making and counter-sinking carpets to patching plastics.

◆

Didn't Mean Pail

She: "Let's have some ginger ale."

He: "Pale?"

She: "Oh, no, just a glass will do."

* * * * *

No Water

Medico: "Frequent water drinking will prevent you from becoming stiff in the joints."

Dough Boy: "Yes, but some of the joints don't serve water."

* * * * *

Nothing To Crow About

Ira—This is our tenth wedding anniversary. Shall we go home and kill a chicken?

Nora—Why kill a chicken for what happened 10 years ago?

◆

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Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 166

Not all home builders employ architects to design their homes. Some of them pick out some house that is something like what they want, or think they want, and then employ a carpenter to build a sort of duplicate of the house selected or modified, of course, by the notions or ideas of the owners. Other home builders employ a carpenter to design the house and build it, his only guide, beside his own judgment, being the owner's needs and his suggestions. This is not an uncommon thing, especially when the owners have limited means with which to build. Then there are the many varied situations that come up in the field of remodeling. In many, many of these cases, the carpenter is expected to plan, suggest and confer until the logical conclusion has been reached. We recall an instance of this kind. A two-story house had a straight stairway reaching from the first floor to the second, much on the order of what we are showing by Fig. 1, A, excepting that it was a closed stairway. This stairway was satisfactory until the ownership of the house was transferred to another. He wasn't at all satisfied with the foot of the stair, as he put it, just where he didn't want it. He and his carpenter studied, planned and suggested ways and means of solving the problem, and, after deciding on a few other changes, were able to reach a perfectly satisfactory solution of the problem. The change resulted in a stairway similar to what we are showing at A, Fig. 5.

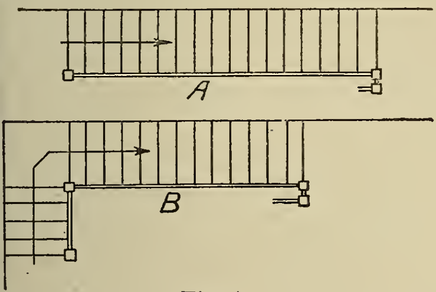


Fig. 1

Let us take up another objectionable feature of the stairway shown at A, Fig. 1, especially where the flight is much longer, as is often the case. Many persons become completely exhausted on going up such a stair before they reach the head. The remedy for this evil is to put a landing somewhere as nearly center as possible. The stairway shown at B, Fig. 1, is a suggestion; however, the landing should be more nearly center. Another solution to the problem is shown by Fig. 3, where we have two quarter-turn landings. These three suggested solutions for long-flight problems merely touch upon the many possibilties.

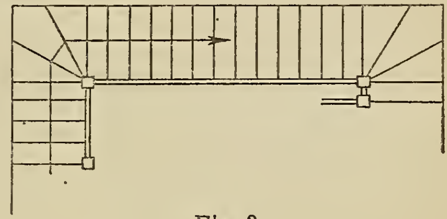


Fig. 2

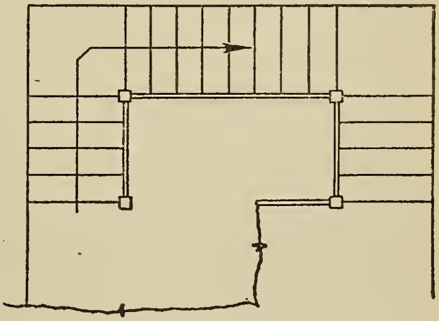


Fig. 3

Another bad situation in stairway designing is shown by Fig. 2. Here we have two quarter-turn flights of winders connecting two short and a longer flight of flyers. This stairway provides no rests anywhere. Besides that, the winding flights are not only awkward, but dangerous. The only justifiable reason for using winders in a stairway, is absolute necessity, by reason of an unchangeable limitation of space. Never, never use winders if it is possible to build the stair without them.

Fig. 3 represents a stairway design that provides plenty of rests and can be finished so it will give a pleasing architectural effect. The objectionable feature of this design is that it requires a great deal of space for the well hole.

A stairway design that has met with much popular approval is shown by Fig. 4. This stairway is what is known as a double-return stairs. The arrows are pointed up, however, the design can be used quite satisfactorily in the reverse order. A double-bull-nose step would be necessary in case open stringers were used.

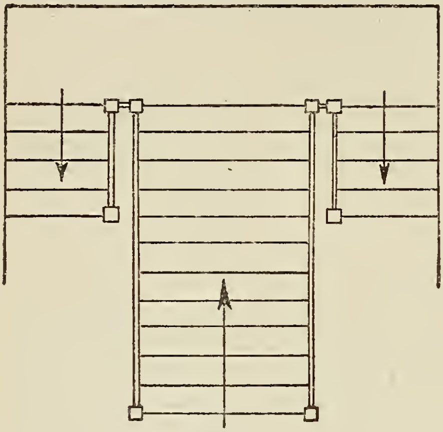


Fig. 4

Fig. 5, A, shows a moderately easy and pleasing design for a simple stairway. Much of the waste space brought about by this design, can be utilized for closet room. This is especially true, if, instead of an open stairway, it is built as a closed stair. At B, we are showing a step between the two quarter-turn landings. This is an objection, and jusfiable only in cases where space limitations make it necessary. At C, the landings have been turned into winding flights. This arrangement is, perhaps, the worst of its kind that can be imagined.

All of the designs shown so far, excepting the double-return in Fig. 4, are right-hand stairways. That is, the hand rail is to the right, going up. The arrows in all of the illustrations in this lesson point up the stairs.

Fig. 6 shows to the left a quarter-turn left-hand stairway, and, to the right, the same kind of a stairway with a winding flight instead of a landing.

Fig. 7 is an illustration showing how to lay out the stringer for a stairway with two quarter-turn flights of winders. To the extreme left we show a story-pole. The various pieces of the stringer are shown on the elevation, strung out out in a line, and are indicated by the letters, a, b, c, d and e, which, respectively represent the pieces of the stringer marked, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the plan. A little study of the diagram will make this clear.

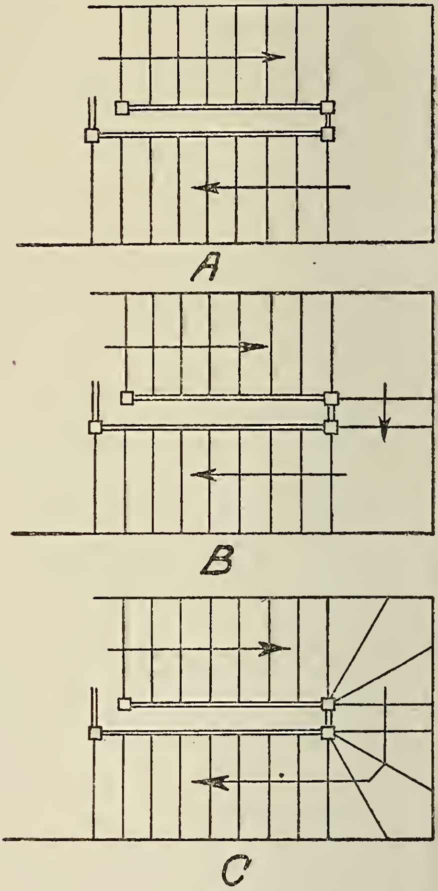


Fig. 5

The width of any stairway must, of course, be governed by the conditions surrounding it. A good basic width for an ordinary stairway is 3 feet. For closed stairways the width if often reduced to almost the width of the door connecting the stairway to the hall, or to a room. For example, if the door is 2 feet 6 inches wide, then the stairway should be about 2 feet 8 inches wide—if the door is 2 feet 8 inches, then the width of the stairway should not be less than 2 feet 10 inches, and so on.

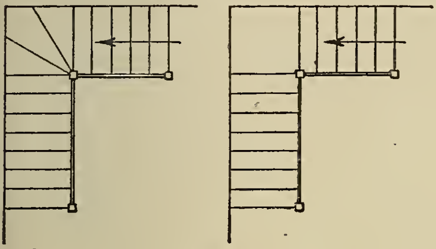


Fig. 6

An important consideration in designing landing stairways is to make the landing large enough so furniture to be used up stairs will pass through them without marring the walls or the woodwork.

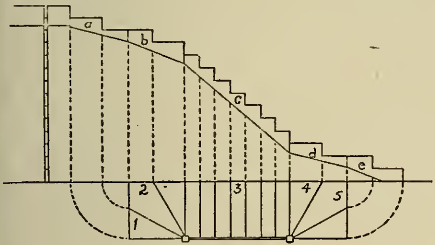


Fig. 7

For public buildings, the width of the stairways should never be narrower than the width specified by the building code, if the locality has a building code; otherwise the State law should be consulted. In most cases not less than 3 feet will meet the minimum requirements; however, 4 feet 6 inches is a much safer standard, speaking of public buildings.

◆

Good Boarders

"They tell me you keep boarders. Is hat true?"

"Certainly not. My boarders keep me."

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Reinforced Concrete

By L. Perth

There are two distinct types of concrete construction; Plain and Reinforced. When concrete is properly made it has all the strength and characteristics of stone. It will support heavy loads as in foundations and flat work resting directly on the ground, such as floors and sidewalks. Like many building stones, concrete is strong in compression, i.e. in bearing loads which are placed directly upon it, but will not stand much "pulling apart," or what is known as tension.

But when concrete is reinforced with steel rods, wire strands or wire mesh embedded in it during the process of pouring, it has added strength, for steel withstands the pulling apart or tension.

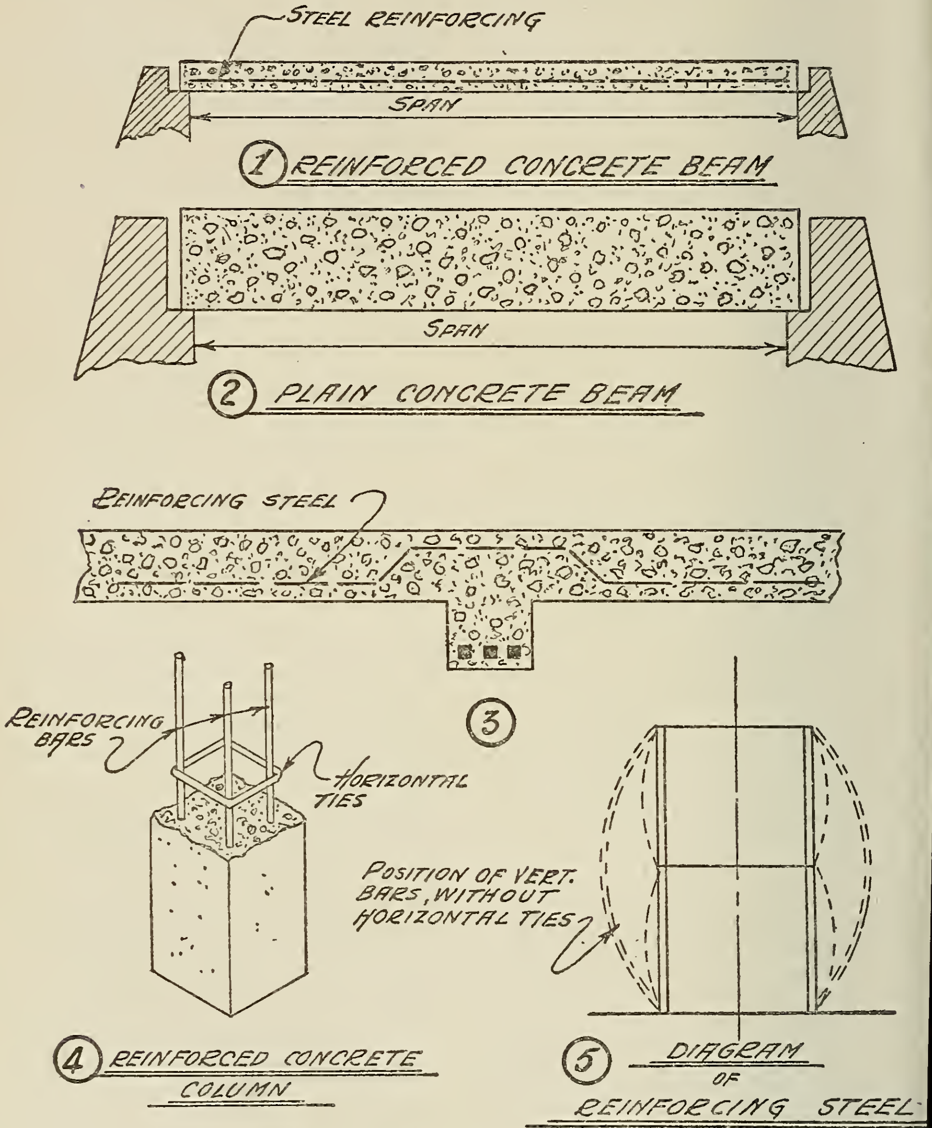
Both materials, steel and concrete, possess the same coefficient of expansion and contraction with changes of temperature; consequently these two materials combined act as one unit. The steel resists the pulling apart and the concrete withstands the compression or pushing together and thus they represent a very durable and economical material.

The term "Reinforced Concrete" is applied to the practice of embedding steel in concrete, the main function of which is to resist tension. Thus the two materials combined act as one which is stronger and more durable than either alone.

Since concrete is not suitable for withstanding tensional stresses and steel on the contrary is not sufficiently cheap to be used alone, is not resistant to weather conditions and its surface must be substantially protected, the combination of the two represents an ideal material of construction. Concrete protects the embedded steel from deterioration as well as from expansion in case of fire. Therefore, these two materials combine the structural qualities of steel and timber with the durability of good masonry.

The great advantages of reinforced concrete lie in the fact that it is capable of withstanding stresses due to transverse strains, tension and compression. It is immune from corrosion and decay and in many cases it affords a variety of desirable solutions not practicable in any other material.

Timber, iron and steel rapidly perish by natural decay or corrosion. Stones more slowly but nevertheless surely disintegrate and crumble away as the result of atmospheric influences. Concrete, on the contrary, increases in durability and strength by continuous exposure.


STEEL REINFORCING
SPAN
① REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAM
SPAN
② PLAIN CONCRETE BEAM
REINFORCING STEEL
③
REINFORCING BARS
HORIZONTAL TIES
POSITION OF VERT. BARS, WITHOUT HORIZONTAL TIES
④ REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN
⑤ DIAGRAM OF REINFORCING STEEL

REINFORCED CONCRETE

Steel under compression is 30 times stronger than concrete and 300 times as strong when under tension. The cost of steel is 50 times as much as an equal volume of concrete, therefore the combination of the two is much cheaper than either material alone.

Reinforced concrete structures usually are so designed that the compressio stresses are all borne by the concret and the tensile stresses by the steel. I this manner each material is used fo the purpose for which it is the cheape and the best fitted.

In Fig. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawing the remarkable effect of steel in increasing the strength of concrete is strikingly illustrated; two beams designed to carry ordinary floor loads, the one made entirely of concrete and the other of concrete with steel reinforcement embedded in the tensile portion of the beam. By comparing these two structural members the saving in the mere weight of concrete alone is obvious.

The materials generally employed to reinforce concrete are steel rods of various forms, and woven mesh fabric similar to some of the common types of wire fencing. The commonest kind of reinforcement used is plain round or square bars. Reinforcing steel varies greatly in character; some stretches and bends easily while other kinds are stiff and brittle. Therefore it should be borne in mind that not all steel is equally suited for reinforcing cement work.

Reinforcing steel not only strengthens concrete against tension, but, in many cases, makes possible the attainment of a required strength in a structure with considerable economy in concrete. Another very remarkable feature is that it prevents the possibility of cracks which would otherwise develop from expansion and contraction, due to temperature changes.

The generally accepted methods of reinforcement consist in the insertion of thin, horizontal or vertical, bars or rods in just those place alone where the resistance of the concrete requires it to be supplemented in order that it may withstand tensile stresses.

Columns, piers and posts are so constructed that the reinforcement tends to reduce the section of the concrete, to bind together and to prevent bulging. In Fig. 4 a reinforced concrete column is shown. If provided with the vertical bars, only the column would have the tendency to bulge. Therefore, horizontal ties are placed at intervals which tend to prevent this condition.

In Fig. 5 a diagram of reinforcing steel in column construction clearly illustrates the method of placing reinforcement. The dotted lines indicate the position of the vertical reinforcing bars, if the horizontal ties were eliminated.

◆

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Haunch Board and Head Room

By H. H. Siegele

A brother from Colorado writes:

"Perhaps I can give you some information on the question of what a 'haunch board' is. As we use the term out here it means a beamside set on a rake or corbeled. See the rough drawing. (Fig. 1.)

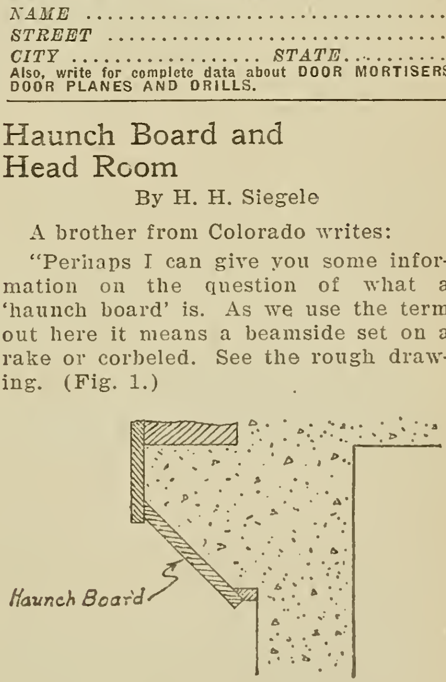

Fig. 1

"I also want to give a little information about head room in stairways. You may already be familiar with this quick-and-rough rule. If so, there probably will be no harm done in repeating it. The rule is this: You may safely head in your well hole directly above the thirteenth riser, counting from the top riser down. I have found this a useful rule to use on rough basement stairs or even in quick check-ups on plans made by so-called architects that draw plans for small houses. I have run across plans where the architect drew a few lines representing the well hole and then went ahead and worked out his partitions on the upper floor, using these lines as a starting point, with the result that in some cases there would be only four or five feet of head room. Even if you are building a ladder instead of a flight of stairs, the above rule will apply. A few seconds of figuring will show whether or not the architect's plans are workable."

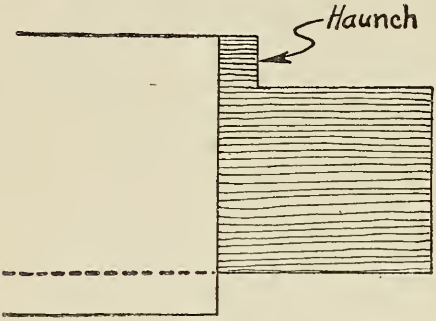

Fig. 2

We are glad to have the rule for heading-in a well hole for a stairway and especially for the information about the term "haunch board," speaking of form building.

In mortise-and-tenon work (as in making doors and panels) the word "haunch" is used, applied to a shoulder cut on the tenon, as shown in Fig. 2. Besides that, a board used for forming the haunches of an arch over a blind opening can logically be called a haunch board; however, when speaking of an ordinary beamside in form building, common usage supports the term "beamside."

On checking over the brother's rule for heading-in well holes, we are wondering whether it would give him enough head room. Fig. 4 (Carpentry) in the March issue of The Carpenter, shows that the fifteenth riser, counting from the top riser down, gives 7 feet head room, which is a good standard. Applying the brother's rule, the head room would be only 5 feet 10 inches. If the counting would begin at the ceiling line, instead of the top riser, the rule would work out approximately right.

Strictly Realism

Mrs. Mandy Johnson—Ah wants to see Mistah Remson.

Office Boy—Mr. Remson is engaged.

Mrs. Mandy Johnson—Go long, boy. Ah doesn't want to marry him. Tell him his washlady wants huh money.

* * *

Couldn't See The Joke

When the umpire was leaving the grounds, he was aproached by an irate fan. "Where's your dog?" demanded the fan.

"Dog?" ejaculated the umpire. "I haven't any dog."

"The helya haven't," bawled the fan. "You're the only blind man I ever saw who didn't have a dog."

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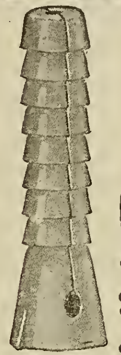
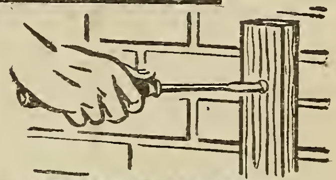


Fig. 950



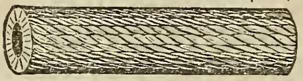


Fig. 955

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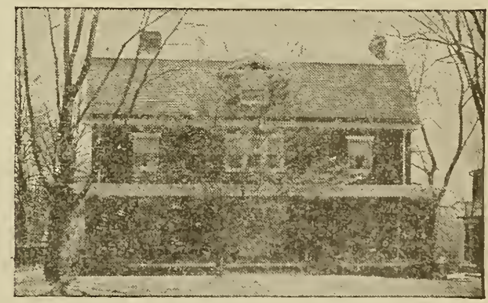

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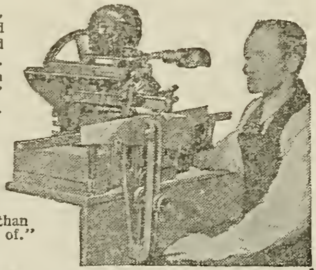

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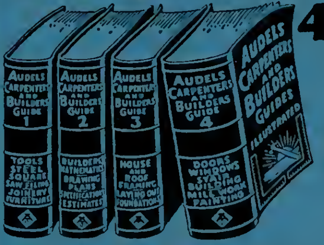
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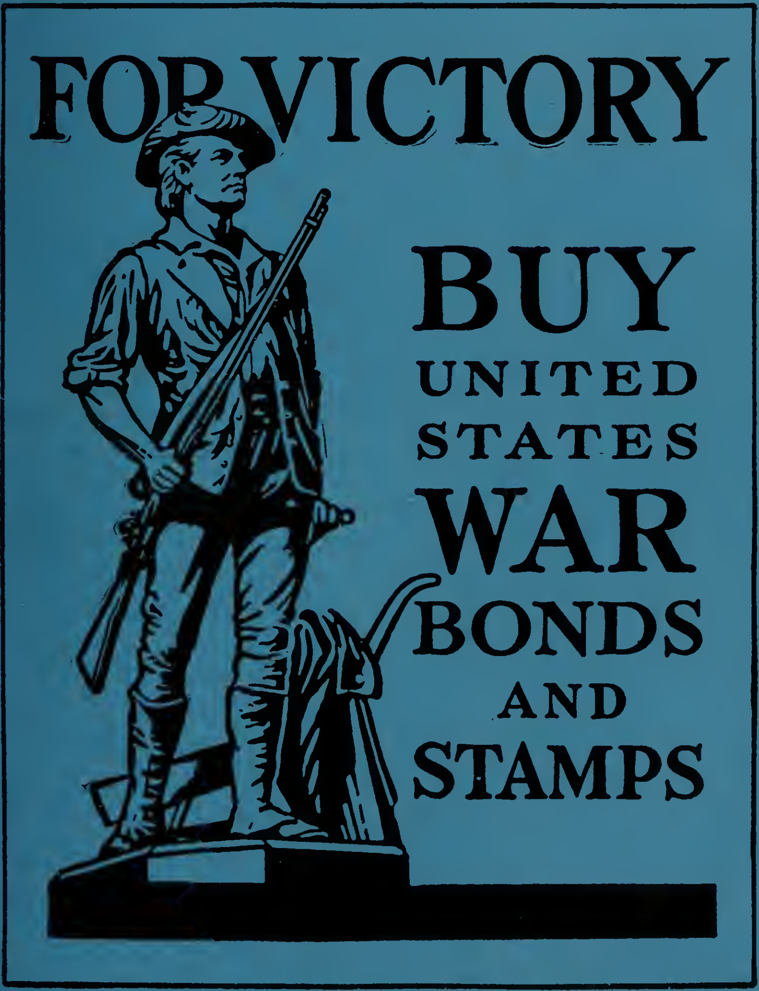
The CARPENTER

AUGUST 1942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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1942

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Ten Cents a Copy

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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories	**Page**
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	63
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	64
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J.	62
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.	63
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y.	64
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill.	64
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	3rd Cover
Carpentry Materials	
Celotex Corp., Chicago, Ill.	33
Insurance	
Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Co., Chicago Ill.	4th Cover
Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	3rd Cover
Technical Courses and Books	
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.	62
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y.	64
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	63
Mason & Parrish, Engineers, Kalamazoo, Mich.	64

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—Author Unknown.

I HAVE SEEN BRITAIN AT WAR

By **ROBERT J. WATT**

LONDON is a battered, war-torn city whose proudest heritage today is the courage which confronted chaos and cruelty.

It is a grim city, scarred, hungry and injured, but it shows a dogged determination which lives triumphant and unyielding, a grimness which says, "We have proved we can stand together to defend our freedoms and liberties, and now await the day when we can destroy the monster which struck at us day and night."

The masses of common people, the workers in mine, mill and factory of Britain, say it as fervently as their leaders. They say it as effectively in their way as the oratory of a Churchill. They say it, rich and poor together, because, after all, they are in it together.

They have learned that bombs don't distinguish between Buckingham Palace and the slums of Britain.

They have learned that in striving for victory, the poorest may play a bigger part than the richest.

They have learned that it takes brawn and zeal and endurance and a love of freedom, and no class has a monopoly on any one of these.

Yes, the British workers support this war of survival, not to preserve the status quo but because, like ourselves, they prize richly the joys of human freedoms.

They support this war of survival because they know that only through a representative democracy are there hope and opportunity for progress toward a finer, brighter and happier future.

And they are thinking of a brighter future. Although they hate war and the suffering war imposes, the British workers will readily tell you that out of the worst evil some good may come. They maintain that the emergency of war many times presents opportunities to achieve reforms which in peacetime would never get further than "the dusty pigeonholes of the bureaucrats."

The British Trades Union Congress is insisting upon a complete revision of all the social services in Britain. It is demanding an all-inclusive scheme which will cover unemployment, sickness, maternity, non-compensable accidents, invalidity, old age, blindness, death, widowhood and orphanhood regardless of status or income.

The British workers realize they have a particularly tough job to do and are facing it with energy and endurance. To an American just visiting Britain for a few weeks the blackout alone is a nerve-racking experience, and when one realizes that the British people have lived in this blackout for nearly three years he has a fuller appreciation of the difficulties they are living under.

One evening the Polish workers' group gave me a dinner at which Jan Stanczyk, the Polish Minister of Labor, spoke. It was quite late when the event concluded, and after the experience of trying to return to the hotel I was not out again after the blackout began!

Although I did not go hungry while in Britain, the food I got after long waits and many times standing in queues, was not the nourishing kind we get at home. I weighed 145 pounds when I boarded the Clipper for the flight to England; when I returned, less than four weeks later, I weighed 133.

This was not because I did not get enough to eat, but the food I did consume lacked the nourishment I was used to. There were no eggs, milk, cream, fresh fruits or good meat. Such meat dishes as were available appeared to me to be about 90 per cent potato and 10 per cent meat. The only foods unrationed were fish and horseflesh, and fish was not always available unless you "got there first." I didn't try the horseflesh!

The rationing system affects rich and poor alike and includes every daily need. Being allowed only 15 pounds of baggage on the Clipper, I made no effort to purchase gifts of any kind except a small silk dress for my granddaughter. When I went to Selfridge's store on Regent Street to buy the dress I found that it was necessary to have three coupons.

I secured the coupons after some difficulty, returned to the famous store and purchased the dress, only to have the saleslady hand it to me without wrapping of any kind. They had had no wrapping paper for a long time, she informed me.

But the rationing problem and the blackout, difficult as they are for the British people, are minor indeed when compared with the effects of the indiscriminate bombing. Nearly every street in London and several other cities I visited shows signs of bombing or machine-gunning. On many streets familiar to Americans the Nazis bombers flew only a few hundred feet above the ground, spewing out their bullets everywhere. Many large areas are merely heaps of rubble.

After visiting one of the devastated sectors in a district of workers' homes which was one of the first to suffer from Hitler's onslaught, I remarked to Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labor, that the razed area was "one of the slums." He retorted quickly that the bombed structures were "the homes of workers where thousands of their children were born and suckled."

I talked with workers in Bristol, London and Glasgow and other British cities and without exception found them grim and resolute, with no thought of anything but victory. However, I found many of them, particularly in Glasgow, who were questioning seriously whether the rights of property were not being given precedence over human rights.

Some of the older workers reminded me that they remembered the last war and the promises that were then made. They also remember the terrible depression on Clydeside after the last war, and they are demanding, instead of vague promises, that an expression of good faith they be given an equality of status *now* and not wait until the war is over.

The workers on the Clyde freely assert that while limitations have been placed upon industry, the status of the employers has been preserved in such a way that the solution of postwar problems will be little different from the experiences at the end of the last war. They are insisting upon the fulfillment of the pledges given to them in regard to postwar problems.

Although strikes are outlawed in Britain, there apparently is no attempt to shackle labor. The record indicates that, on a percentage basis, fewer man-hours have been lost in the United States since Pearl Harbor than have been lost in Britain since Dunkirk.

But the British have another problem which is giving the labor movement some concern. Public attention was being drawn to an increasing degree of "absenteeism," particularly in the heavy industries, where in some plants lack of attendance at work had increased considerably from what it was in prewar days. It was being suggested that a careful examination be made of the time-cards of individuals absenting themselves from work and that they be summoned before a Joint Timekeeping Board, representative of employers and workers in the plant.

I was amazed at the lack of understanding of American labor's war effort on the part of the average Britisher. Apparently our newspapers and the British correspondents who pick up their news from them had dramatized our industrial disputes in such a selective way that the British public had forgotten all about our enormous production effort. It was interesting to note that, although there were several disputes in Britain while I was there, the newspapers had little or nothing to say about them.

British production, in spite of troubles, is steadily increasing, but it has not yet reached its peak. I think they have approached the problems of production and the general overall problem more democratically than we have. Our approach in most instances has ignored the representative principle. "Directives" have been issued without consultation of either labor or industry, while in Britain no directive of any kind which deals with the problems of labor and industry is ever issued until labor and industry representatives have had an opportunity to counsel and advise on the problem.

Labor and industry, organized in this way, have become the chief bulwark of British democracy. Their democratic decisions set up economic rules of conduct and prevent individual plants from undercutting their competitors or exploiting their workers. The rules of the game are not made by well-meaning college professors, but by the men who operate the industry and have a stake and equity in seeing that they are properly carried out.

The British workers place great emphasis on consultative advisory labor groups which operate on a national, regional and local basis throughout the country, alongside similar employer groups.. The workers insist that such groups, representing and chosen by the qualified organizations of management and labor, are necessary to make any democratic agency a reliable instrument to cope effectively with the urgent problems confronting industry and labor.

British labor believes it is better to pool brains to determine policy than to have single executives banging out "directive orders." And they fear that the combination of economic as well as political power in the same persons may cause a form of "control" which might threaten the existence of individual freedoms.

All of this was very evident at a meeting of Labor Members of Parliament I addressed at the British House of Commons. They made it very clear that they looked to the British Trades Union Congress to advise on all policies dealing with the production of war materials, subcontracting procedures, inventories of idle men and machinery, intelligent utilization and allocation of manpower, wage controls, safety and prevention, and many other important problems, on which I frankly admitted we, in the United States, had not had much opportunity to counsel, advise or participate.

On the question of wage and price controls in Britain there is a great deal of misinformation in our country. Despite the fact that this is the third year of war, I found that during 1941 increases in weekly wage rates, on the basis figures from the Ministry of Labor, totaled more than $8,000,000 for about 8,000,000 wage-earners. This compared with an increase of approximately $10,000,000 for the same number of wage-earners in 1940.

The British trade unions estimate that average weekly earnings in all industries for which information is available rose about nine per cent by the end of 1941 as compared to 1940. The average wage level was approximately 26 per cent higher at the end of 1941 than at the beginning of the war. These figures represent the rate of wages only and do not include increases resulting from fuller employment, overtime pay and payments under bonus or incentive systems.

Good common sense and a full exercise of the esatablished machinery have played an important part in stabilizing Britains's war economy and have helped greatly to keep wages and prices fairly steady despite the terrific upheavals. Although the cost of living is up 30 per cent and wages 25 per cent since the war started, price levels are the same as they were a year ago.

Much to my surprise, I found there was no large price control organization for the policing and enforcement of orders. The administration of the Price Control Act is controlled by a central committee with seventeen local or area committees throughout the country. All these committees are recruited on a voluntary basis, and include in every instance representatives of the British labor movement, nominated by the labor movement.

The problem of proper distribution of manpower between the armed services and industry was being discussed by a national committee which was composed of the representatives of industry and labor and the Ministers. In view of the importance of this problem has in our own Nation at the moment, it is interesting to note that some of the major recommendations of this committee were the following:

(1) A permanent committee, independent of departments and reporting direct to the War Cabinet, should be set up to estimate the best allocation of manpower between industry and the fighting services.

(2) Stricter attention should be given to insure that officials responsible for absenteeism fully exercise their powers, and further steps should be taken, if necessary, to bring home to offenders the serious consequences of idleness.

(3) Compulsory methods should be used in any area where women are available, if employers cannot be induced to increase the proportion of women to that which is considered appropriate in suitable occoupations.

(4) Further measures should be taken to rehabilitate wholly unemployed workers classified as unsuitable for normal industrial employment.

(5) The release of further labor from the distributive trades is a source of supply which should not be neglected.

(6) A survey should be made of establishments were training capacity is available, and powers used to require employers to train the quota deemed necessary.

(7) Labor suppy should be treated as an integral part of the production problem, with unified direction in each region to deal with the detailed distribution of labor, and this should be exercised by the regional boards, which also should have machinery for securing the carrying out of their decisions as to transferable labor which can be released.

—*(The American Federationist)*

Two War Labor Board Employer-Members Cast First Union Membership Maintenance Votes

THE RANKS of the employer members of the National War Labor Board have split on the union security question, as two of the employer members for the first time joined public and labor members in ordering a form of maintenance of membership. The Board also announced the "Little Steel" decision and approved the award of an arbitrator stabilizing wage rates in the West coast Douglas Fir area.

The employer members of the Board recently broke a consistent record of solid dissents on maintenance of membership clauses when two of them split away and voted with the public and labor members for such a clause in the Ryan Aeronautical Company case.

By a vote of 10 to 2 the Board ordered the San Diego, Calif., company to include in a contract a clause providing that all employes who, 15 days from the date of the order, are members of the union in good standing or who thereafter become members shall, as a condition of employment, remain members in good standing and any dispute over the status of any employe will be finally decided by an arbiter appointed by the Board.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member of the Board, in writing an opinion on the membership maintenance provision, stated that the Ryan case is significant because it is "the first time two employer members of the War Labor Board voted for maintenance of union membership as a condition of employment." In his opinion, which was signed by the three other public members of the Board, Chairman William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor, and Wayne L. Morse, Dr. Graham traces the history of union security in both the National Defense Mediation Board and the present Board to show that "a pattern of decisions on union security" was evolved, in "a relentless search for a reconciliation of stability and freedom."

"To many thoughtful minds," Dr. Graham wrote, "the test of the liberty of the worker is not, as some spokesmen for business think, in the consent of the corporation to the abridgement of this liberty, or even in the sanction by the government of the compulsion upon the individual by the corporation, or by the union, or by both. This individual liberty inheres in the prior knowledge and the consequent consent of the worker himself, whether expressed in a certification, which he himself expresses freely and individually in writing before being bound, or in a majority vote in which he freely participates with knowledge of what his vote binds him to, or in the freedom of a member of the union for a brief period of two weeks or so to withdraw from the union or to stay in the union with express knowledge as to the nature of the particular provision for union security by which he is to be bound for the remainder of the contract."

Roger D. Lapham and R. R. Deupree were the employer members who went along with the Board majority. E. J. McMillan and H. B. Horton dissented. In a concurring opinion, Mr. Lapham said in part: "The Directive Order of the Board in this case is noteworthy because for the first time it recognizes one of the main principles the employer members have contended for:

"In simple language, it states that for the next 15 days (or until July 3, 1942) employes of the Company who are now members of the Union may withdraw from the Union before the maintenance of membership clause in the agreement between the Company and the Union becomes effective. * * *

"In previous union maintenance decisions, the employer members of this Board in their dissenting decisions emphasized that the Directive Orders of the Board did not allow the individual affected to exercise in some form the right of withdrawal or resignation within a reasonable time. (See dissenting opinions in International Harvester Company case, ND-MB 4, and Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company case.) In the latter case, the majority opinions, but not the Directive Order, did explicity state the individual's right to withdraw from the Union before the agreement between the Company and the Union was executed." Mr. Lapham added a statement that his concurring opinion in the Ryan case covered his affirmative vote for the membership maintenance clauses in the Ranger Aircraft Engines and E-Z Mills cases as well as Ryan. The clause in these three cases is identical.

The Board by unanimous vote ordered the company to bring its wage rate up to the level of all other Southern California aircraft plants set last summer as the result of the OPM stabilization agreement by:

1. Making retroactive to the first pay period of July 1941 a basic hiring rate of 60 cents an hour, to be increased 5 cents an hour each four weeks until it reaches 75 cents an hour.

2. Making retroactive to October 15, 1941, a blanket increase of 10 cents an hour over the rates set in the contract signed January 22, 1941. These two provisions were ordered to bring the company's wage rates into line with the rest of the Southern California aircraft industry.

The Board refused to grant a current wage increase, since the WPB has called a wage stabilization conference for this section of the industry.

John Gill, Treasurer of Iron Molders, Expires

Word has been received of the death of the Treasurer of the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union, Brother John Gill.

Brother Gill pased away at his home in Norwood, Ohio. He was well-known to the Molders throughout the country.

Family Group Insurance Offered

The Interstate Life Insurance Company, of Chicago is now issuing a family group life insurance policy. This policy insures the entire family, and everybody from the baby to grandparents is included at one low cost.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company had made this offer because they feel that the average American Family needs Life Insurance, but has never before been able to secure a policy that will insure the whole family, and yet the premium only be about 3 cents per day.

The Company is offering this insurance without any special application fee; there is no medical examination required. The Insurance Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to $3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other policies which the applicant or his family might have.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company has in force and effect over three millions of business, and handles this special policy direct by mail from the Home Office. This Company also has on deposit, with the Illinois Department of Insurance, $100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on the back cover of this issue, with special regard to the return coupon.

Unions May Now Invest $100,000 Annually in War Bonds

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests by labor unions and other organizations, the Treasury Department has announced that the limit for yearly purchase of War Savings Bonds by organizations has been doubled to $100,000. This ruling became effective July 1.

Hitherto, a labor organization was permitted to buy no more than $50,000 worth of Series F or Series G Bonds, or both together in combination, in any calendar year.

In the last half of 1942 any labor union may purchase up to the $100,000 limit. The top figure includes purchases made in the first half of 1942. This means that organizations which already have bought $50,000 worth of War Bonds may now buy another $50,000 worth.

The doubling of the limits on Treasury Series F and G Bonds was described by leading labor officials as "very welcome to labor organizations."

There is no safer place for the funds in union treasuries than in Government securities. Beyond the safety feature of this investment is its patriotic aspect. Many labor organizations, international, national and local which have asked for an increase in the $50,000 limit, are expected to take advantage of the new ruling immediately.

"Our organizations have bought War Savings Bonds to the hilt," one union officer said, "and they have awaited the day when they could buy more. In fact, as one of their first steps in the War Savings Program, union workers at thousands of membership meetings last January voted to place union funds in War Savings Bonds. Now they can repeat this vote.

"As soon as word of the bond change spreads among the unions," he declared, "I am certain that they will increase their investments. They have been hoping the limits would be raised."

The leaders of Labor last Spring issued letters to all their subsidiary organizations, advising the membership to invest union funds in Series F and G Bonds.

While no complete figures are available, a majority of the Nation's international unions and hundreds of the 60,000 local unions with substantial treasuries have invested up to the previous $50,000 yearly limit.

The new annual limit of $100,000 is based on the cost price of the Bonds, not on their maturity value.

Intended primarily for organizations, institutions and larger investors, the Series F and G Bonds have been purchased widely by labor organizations, and by welfare subsidiaries of the labor unions.

The Series E Bonds, which millions of the Nation's workers are buying through Payroll Savings, still retain the limit of $5,000 for each owner in any calendar year. The Series E Bonds mature in 10 years and return 2.93 per cent on the original investment. They pay back $4 for every $3 invested.

The Series F Bonds accumulate interest over 12 years, paying back at maturity the original investment plus a return equivalent to 2.53 per cent a year, compounded semi-annually. This means that they return more than $135,000 on an investment of $100,000.

The Series G Bonds pay interest semi-annually by Treasury Check. At maturity, in a dozen years, they return the original investment. The interest is 2.5 per cent a year.

Occupied Countries to Aid Second Front

A SECOND FRONT in Europe, wherever opened, will be effectively supported by the people in occupied countries, said Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, in releasing a pamphlet entitled The Unconquered People. This is the first official pamphlet to be issued by the new information office.

The Unconquered People tells the story of mounting anti-Nazi resistance and cites numerous cases of sabotage, industrial slowdowns, underground activities, guerrilla warfare, and stubborn refusal to submit to the Nazi tyranny.

"The American people should know the facts of the heroic resistance to Hitler by their silent allies in occupied lands," stated Mr. Davis. "Harassing the Nazis day and night at the risk of death, the people of occupied Europe have dedicated themselves to shaking off the Nazi yoke. They want the American people to know that when the time comes to create a second front it will be effectively supported as a front of liberation.

"A second front will be a two-way operation: we need Europe's help, Europe needs ours to gain freedom. Evidence in The Unconquered People demonstrates that they rest their lives and hopes upon a United Nations' victory."

The pamphlet recalls that local Frenchmen recently mistook Commandos raiding the coast of France for a full-scale invasion army. "Swiftly turning upon the Nazis," says the pamphlet, "they seized German arms and produced hidden weapons. This is the shape of things to come."

Copies of The Unconquered People may be obtained from the Office of War Information, in Washington. The pamphlet was illustrated as a patriotic contribution by Edmund Duffy, Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist of the Baltimore Sun.

The Unconquered People traces the gradual rise of resistance after the first stunned moments of defeat, when "the main problem was to keep alive, eat, and find a place to sleep." Hitler's armies were ordered at first, says the pamphlet, "to seem good-natured and mannerly. The Nazis believed, or pretended to believe that people whose homes had just been bombed and whose cities had just been destroyed would take the invader to their hearts. But by its very nature the 'New Order' could not for long hide its true purpose: wholesale plunder of the occupied countries, scrapping of every vestige of personal freedom, complete Nazification."

Resistance at first took simple forms, such as refusal to obey the commands of the German authorities, turning of backs when Nazi columns swung down the street, and coughing loudly in movie theatres when Nazi officials appeared on the ccreen. Gradually the resistance mounted, becoming a ground-swell of revolt. As examples, the pamphlet cites:

Resignation of Norwegian bishops, teachers, and nurses.

Planting of Dutch tulip fields to resemble hugh Dutch flags, visible to RAF flyers.

Kidnaping of German soldiers by Breton fishermen.

Overt anti-Nazi demonstrations and parades.

Publishing of hundreds of secret newspapers, especially in Poland.

Wrecking of troop trains, puncturing of oil wagons, incorrect sorting of ammunition.

Slowdowns in factories making arms for the Nazi war machine.

Open warfare by Yugoslav General Mikhailovitch, and other guerrilla groups.

Telling the story of Hitler's seizure of hostages in reprisal for those who resist his "New Order," the pamphlet says, "One cannot hope to list accurately the thousands upon thousands of people—fathers, mothers, children, corner grocers, doctors, postmen—who have been slain by the Nazis." Examples of the Gestapo's reign of terror include the leveling to the ground of the Norwegian village of Televaag, and the murder of 2,300 Yugoslav hostages in reprisal for the shooting of 26 German soldiers.

"Not until the ultimate victory of the United Nations has been achieved," says the pamphlet, "can the full story of this heroic resistance be told. The black curtain of tyranny is now drawn across Europe. But occasionally the curtain blows back for an instant and we see a continent struggling in its chains. For an instant we see the streets and shuttered houses of an occupied town. We sense the cold relentless fury that peaceful citizens feel toward those who bombed their homes and destroyed their liberty. We see the dull expressionless faces of the occupying troops men surrounded by an invisible wall of contempt, forever on guard and forever marching through streets whose very stones are hostile.

"We sense, too, the strength of people united in a cause that knows no boundary—the individual Norwegian nodding to the Poles, the Dutchman to the Czech, all the occupied people nodding silently one to the other, and meaning, 'The invader must go.' We sense, too, that out of the misery that Hitler has inflicted on Europe there has risen a new brotherhood of man, that any act of resistance to Hitler, however feeble, is part of that new unity. Out of the misery, the united people of Europe are writing a noble page in the history of human freedom."

Which Proves What?

"Sedentary work lessens one's endurance." The more one sits the less one can stand.

* * * * *

Never a Hand on the Wheel

Bump—Has your wife learned to drive the car yet?

Bumper—Yes. In an advisory capacity.

* * * * *

CAME THE DAWN

The inebriated one was leaning against a lamp-post when a policeman found him. He shook the man.

"You can't stand around here," he advised. "Go on home to bed."

The reveller blinked a bleary eye.

"What time ish it?" he inquired.

The officer looked at his watch. "It's just six o'clock in the morning."

"Too late," the other hiccoughed. "I get up at five-thirty."

Every penny is a patriotic penny if it hastens the privileges of peace. Every dollar you invest in War Bonds will shorten the months of the War. If your State meets its quota this month, peace may be a month closer.

How to Tell a Saboteur

By LLEWELLYN WHITE

YOU OFTEN HEAR a person say: "I wish I could get my hands on one of those saboteurs!" The answer probably is that the fellow has been close enough to one to get his hands on him (or her), and didn't know it.

There was that woman, for example, who elbowed her way into a Red Cross clothing collection center up in Evanston. A very fussy old dowager, she was. Nothing suited. People would come in panting under a load of oddments—old suits, shirts, ties, shoes, dresses and such—and this woman would sniff disdainfully.

"I shouldn't think you'd have bothered bringing in such rags," she would snort. "It would be an insult to offer them to anyone."

Usually the would-be donor stamped out, resolved never again to bring anything to the Red Cross.

That was the idea. The woman was a saboteur—deliberately planted in that collection center to discourage donations.

Then there was this man in Buffalo, N. Y., who volunteered for air-raid duty, and used the meetings of air-raid wardens and block captains as a forum for spreading mistrust of the Government.

"Listen," he would say, with that air of one who knows more than his neighbors, "we're a bunch of suckers to waste our time doing this stuff. Nobody's going to bomb this country."

The morale of that particular neighborhood went down, down, down until somebody got wise and had the troublemaker taken off air-raid duty.

(One notes in this connection also that one of the eight persons held in Chicago as alleged accomplices of the saboteurs had been mighty eager to serve in the Civilian Defense setup, but was turned down.)

There are several cases on record of women entering war-aid groups for the express purpose of stirring up fellow-members by spreading wild tales. One such woman upset her whole community with a story to the effect that the President and Mr. Churchill had been bribed to make some sort of secret compact with the Japs whereby the latter were "allowed" to capture the Netherlands Indies and Malaya so that they, producing rubber with presumably cheaper methods, could sell it cheaper.

So far, although the Federal Bureau of Investigation naturally isn't making capital of the fact, more than 50 men have been apprehended in positions of trust around war production plants. Most of them worked as watchmen—usually night watchmen—but not a few had wormed their way into jobs on the actual assembly line, where they were in a position to practice sabotage in its cruder and more easily recognized forms.

How does the F.B.I. catch them? Well, when the story is finally told it will be a story with thousands of heroes whose names at the moment would mean very little to the newspaper reading public. The war plant trouble-makers are weeded out by the men with whom they work—loyal, everyday Americans who know what to do when they suspect the motives of people around them: they notify the F.B.I., as everyone should—reassured by the knowledge that Government agents are not witch-hunters, but scientifically trained criminologists.

The hardest enemies to catch are the whispermongers. And the reason they are hardest to catch is simply that, at first blush, they sound so much like loyal but misguided Americans shooting off at the Government or its personnel.

Of course the most obvious way for the loyal but misguided Americans to make the F.B.I.'s work easier in this respect would be to stop carping. Nevertheless, there are certain simple rules by which even the untrained may go in separating unconscious foes from conscious ones. The latter are as a rule more consistent. They follow a "party line" and, in cases where one can listen to them over a period of time, the "party line" can be discerned easily enough.

(The sort of Germans and German-Americans who were ordered by Hitler to stick it out here and do whatever dirty work was assigned to them are not one-tenth as clever or subtle as Hollywood spies. Usually they are painfully literal-minded, and hence give the game away quickly.)

Perhaps the chief difference between loyal but big-mouthed Americans and saboteurs lies in the fact that the latter are not likely to say anything uncomplimentary about Hitler, Nazi Germany, the Axis, the "New Order," etc.; the former generally cuss Hitler and Roosevelt in the same breath.

Oddly enough, the Red Cross seems to have endured more than almost any other group at the hands of the whispering saboteurs. There have been cases of ground glass being inserted into rolled bandages—obviously by women who had volunteered for bandage wrapping with just such skulduggery in mind. There have been many cases of discouraging donations to the Red Cross, like the one cited above.

But the greatest mischief has been done by persons who have spread the story that the Red Cross sells the things we give to it, that high officials go to the pocket with our contributions, and so on. That particular whispering campaign has about petered out, but one still hears echoes now and then.

What shall we do with these enemies within? The best advice still is to turn them in to the F.B.I. Although one is sometimes tempted to use the direct method of the sailor who recently knocked a man down in Chicago for calling him "a sucker to fight."—*(From the Chicago Sun)*

To the Point

Magistrate—Have you ever been up before me?

Prisoner—I don't know, sir. What time do you get up?

* * * * *

Wants to be an Actor

"Has your friend any histrionic aspirations?"

"Oh, he don't bother any about history. He wants to be an actor."

"Every man is rich or poor according to the proportions between his desires and his enjoyments."—Johnson.

* * * * *

A man who has made a profession of teaching people to talk over the telephone says the commonest faults are long-windedness, and slovenly speech. His advice is: Be concise, quick to the point; make your voice resonant and never be familiar! Take heed, girls!

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Credit for Good Job Not Given Labor

By THE REV. R. A. McGOWAN

Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference

MOST OF THE PUBLIC comments on the American labor movement are cynical, or, what is worse, frivolous. The labor movement is trying to make a good country. Yet it is usually reported and commented on either as if it were playing a game of, say, miniature golf, or as if it were a racket.

Look. About half of the people working for wages and lower salaries still do not make a living wage and never have. Some 3 millions are still out of work; between 1929 and the recent rush of war-work, from 8 to 12 millions were out of work, and, before 1929, 2 millions or more in time of prosperity were in the same fix.

From the war-production it is clear that since we can use half of the output of the country for the war and still keep the rest of the people going pretty well, we can make the whole country prosperous in peacetime. What has caused unemployment has been the refusal to handle prices and incomes so that people can buy.

Countries go Totalitarian chiefly because they don't cure their unemployment in right ways. Then the Totalitarian countries try to cure the unemployment by putting some of their people to work producing things through which other of their people will kill and in retaliation be killed.

This mess is the chief reason why Communism is a movement and not a mere hobby in our generation. On the world scale it is the chief reason for the war. Bound up with the Totalitarianism which the mess produces are the persecution of the Church, the destruction of the rights of man, and the suppression of minorities. The war is killing its millions and making millions of others lead wrong kinds of lives.

All this is common knowledge: it is a nightmare.

So you would think that the newspapers, schools, magazines and radio would be all on fire in favor of every move to clean up this mess. You would think that anything so catastrophically cataclyonic as what is happening now—to understate the fact—would make us all somewhat anxious and in favor of any thing trying to save us. Apparently not.

Now note this. Certainly the American labor movement is on the right side of the fence on this whole issue—which in its roots and branches is a central issue of our tragic generation. It is not only on the right side of the fence in fighting the whole long mess. It does not go Communist in fighting it. It really believes that organized employers, labor, farmers, consumers and the Government can clean it all up without breaking down private ownership or going Totalitarian.

But just what credit does labor get for trying to do this good job? About all you see regarding labor in the papers and public comment is stories of the real or alleged mistakes of labor. The whole situation is treated frivolously as if the labor movement were much ado about nothing, as if the growing-pains of the labor movement were more important than the growing, as if masses of people had not organized to fight in the right way a central crime of our time.

One of the most important and most hopeful facts of our generation is the American labor movement. Yet it is usually discussed either as if it were made up of revolution or racketeers, or, on the other hand, as if it were about as important as a village local of the D. A. R. The mind of the American people is being poisoned.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR GENERAL SECRETARY

JULY 24, 1901 will always remain an important Milestone in the history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

It was on that day that Brother Frank Duffy succeeded to the office of General Secretary.

During the years that have intervened, he has seen many important changes, not only in the Brotherhood, but in the entire Labor Movement of which he has always been an integral part.

To those who have been members for any length of time, the name "Frank Duffy" has become synonymous with the General Office and with the traditions of the organization. His splendid leadership and outstanding Executive Ability have always been recognized and appreciated by all those with whom he has come in contact—especially those of us who have been privileged to associate with him at Headquarters.

His fine personality, his honesty, and integrity, have been an inspiration to all men in all walks of life, and his work for the United Brotherhood represents one of the finest records ever attained by an official of a Labor Organization. It is men of character, like Frank Duffy, who have built the Labor Movement in this country and his influence has been far-reaching. I am quite sure that all members of the United Brotherhood will join me in wishing him many more years of service to the organization.

—R. E. R.

Polish Underground Paper Tells Horror of Nazi Mating Camp

HERE AT LAST is first-hand information on the notorious human stud-farm set up in conquered Poland. The following report is taken from a Polish underground paper which has so far provided the best authenticated information on Poland under Nazi rule.

In the summer of 1941, an experimental camp for the "improvement of the Nordic race" was established at Helenow, near Lodz, under the control of an official Nazi group of self-styled "race scientists." It is the first camp of its kind in the "recovered eastern areas," as the Polish lands are called by the Germans. Similar camps have existed in the German Reich proper for the past several years. In the Reich they operate upon somewhat different organizational principles and under a different name, but they have the strong support of the Nazi medical and educational authorities. Before the war, the Polish press carried much information about these camps. There were approximately ten of them in Germany in May, 1939; today their number has probably increased.

The Helenow camp sets itself the goal of raising the standards of the Nordic racial type to the ideal conceived by the Nazi "race scientists." When the camp was first opened, several score of young German boys and as many German girls between the ages of 15 and 18 were brought there. Preliminary activities were begun; playgrounds and classrooms, a swimming pool and a hall were built. Many small cabins were erected, each to accommodate two persons. By the fall of 1941 the preparations were complete. About the same time many Polish families in the districts of Lodz and Poznan were distressed by the sudden disappearance of their young sons and daughters, all of them of excellent physical constitution, with blue eyes and other "Nordic" characteristics. Some of them returned after several weeks; others were not heard from. Only much later news of them came from Helenow through illegal channels.

The boys and girls, captured in the streets or on trains, are taken to Lodz, where they undergo a thorough medical examination. Those in whom the slightest phyical defect is discovered are sent back home. The others are given a series of innoculations, after which they are once more examined by doctors. They are then taken to Helenow and separated according to age and sex groups. Once these preliminaries are over, the young people are started on their incredible ordeal.

By September, 1941, a young couple was settled in every cabin in the camp: German boys with Polish girls, and Polish boys with German girls.

The regular program for the day is as follows: reveille at 6 a.m., putting rooms in order, calisthenics, washing, etc. At 7, breakfast in the open air, or in the hall when the weather is bad. After breakfast, two hours of classes (German, physics, mathematics, etc.). The hours between 11 and 1 are devoted to exercise and sports. Lunch is at 1:30, after which two hours' rest is permitted. From 3 to 5 p.m., classes or sports, alternating daily. At 5, afternoon tea, then short hikes or military exercises for the boys. Dinner at 8 is followed by propaganda readings around open fires. Curfew at 10 p.m. After that everyone must be back in his cabin.

The food is excellent, absolutely unlike that in the rest of occupied Poland. There is meat every day, milk, fresh fruit, much white bread and vegetables.

According to the foregoing, life at the camp would appear relatively free and pleasant. Germans and Poles are given equal treatment. The only duty which is absolutely enforced is the regular performance of sexual intercourse with the partner assigned. Observance of this duty is under the constant control of camp physicians, and any failure in this respect is severely punished. There were several attempts at suicide among the Polish girls forced to sexual intercourse with German boys. To prevent the recurrence of such cases, the camp authorities arranged a special series of propaganda lectures to stress the need for sexual intercourse between Poles and Germans and to point out the importance of racial purity in the life of the German and Polish nations.

The Helenow camp has recently been expanded; today it holds 500 inmates, most of them Poles. There is a constant turnover in the camp. Mothers-to-be are evacuated to Germany. What the future holds for these girls is not difficult to guess. They may be employed as farm-hands or as workers in armament factories, but it is more likely that they will be made into "army women." The boys will probably be allowed to return to their homes after the ordeal is over, but the psychological effects of life in the "camp for the improvement of the Nordic race" will not be easily eradicated.

★ *Knowest Thou America?* ★

KNOW'ST thou America, where we from every land
Unite in friendly fellowship, all evil to withstand?
Where freedom of the people forever reigns supreme?
Where we together labor to render real our dream?
Know'st thou America? We call the world to see
The greatness of America that is and is to be!

Know'st thou the glory of what we can achieve
When we for one another in liberty believe?
When human worth stands foremost, the chiefest of all good,
And democratic principle is clearly understood?
Know'st thou America? We call the world to see
How great all human greatness can be!

Know'st thou the Future for which we dare to live?
All that we are or can become for it we gladly give.
Not for herself America! Her banners are unfurled
To herald forth the coming of the Federated World.
Know'st thou America? With spirit unconfined
In joyous self-surrender we stand for all mankind!

—Victor E. Southworth.

Federal Apprenticeship Law Aids War Effort

By REP. WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD, of Connecticut

Published in the *Congressional Record*, Wednesday, June 3, 1942

FELLOW CITIZENS, it gives me great pleasure to speak to you this evening on such a vital and timely subject as training for war production.

The subject of industrial training, as many of you know, has always been near and dear to me. It has been uppermost in my mind for years. I have let few opportunities slip by to do something about it.

Being friends of mine of long standing, most of you know that I served an apprenticeship in a foundry as a molder. I look back upon those years with great satisfaction. They not only gave me a trade, but they helped to mold my character and make me conscious of my responsibilities to my fellowmen.

As a molder I never overlooked a chance to help young apprentices, and in my capacity at the foundry, one of my first considerations was to see that new workers received the right kind of training.

As my horizon widened through years of service as a Connecticut State Senator, as State Deputy Commissioner of Labor, and later as United States Representative, I have been more and more impressed by the vital part training, especially the time-tested device of apprenticeship, plays in industrial operations.

Planned industrial training not only facilitates the entry of young people into our industrial machinery, but it benefits the employers, other workers, the plant, the community, the State, and the Nation.

A mechanic who has acquired mastery of his job under an adequately planned and supervised training program can't help but produce superior work. He is bound to be more dependable, alert and efficient than one who has picked up his trade catch as catch can. The difference between poor, mediocre and efficient workers is generally found in the quality of the training received.

Today, with the Nation's industrial machinery facing the mightiest armament program in the history of mankind, no one has to work hard to sell the idea of industrial training. A critical shortage of skilled men has made everyone conscious of it. The cry is no longer, "Why train workers?" but "How can we train more of them?"

This is in sharp contrast with six or seven years ago, when the more far-sighted and realistic of us had to beg to be heard on this subject.

I recall with a certain amount of awe that one of the arguments I used then was: "If we should suddenly be plunged into a modern mechanized war, fought by vast fleets of planes and tanks and by armored divisions, our industries will need hundreds of thousands—perhaps millions—of skilled workers overnight. How will we be able to get them unless we set up training machinery now?"

Many thoughtful individuals took up this cry, but many of those who today are loudly bemoaning the present shortage of trained labor, blaming everyone but themselves, didn't give a hoot. Some even opposed the idea, maintaining that a national plan for apprentice training was too far-fetched.

War on a universal scale seemed a crazy idea back in 1936, and the opponents of a national apprenticeship program insisted that industry would train apprentices in its own way, if let alone.

But thank goodness, there were enough of us who saw the writing on the wall to push the idea through.

We in Connecticut are noted for two things—our ingenuity and our never-say-die spirit. I am thankful that I possess that never-say-die spirit in generous quantities. I believe, too, that I possess some of that ingenuity for which the people of Connecticut are famous. Anyway, indifference and opposition made me only more determined.

When you elected me to the United States Congress in 1936 I realized that, at last, the opportunity to do something about apprenticeship training on a national basis had arrived.

Here was the golden chance I had hoped for. The chance to formulate an apprenticeship plan which would root itself into the industrial machinery of America and thrive and bear much fruit. A plan which would not only foster the welfare of industrially minded young people, but make our craftsmen the equal of those found anywhere in the world. No longer would we have to look to Europe for men with "brains in their hands."

Through a national apprenticeship program based on the best experience and technique of our own and other countries, we would develop tht finest craftsmen and make our Nation the world's industrial leader in every sense of the word—a leader in workmanship as well as production.

Working in close cooperation with interested Government officials, early in 1937 I introduced before the House of Representatives a bill which made the promotion of apprentice training a permanent function of the United States Government.

To my amazement, labor and management rallied as one man in support of that bill. The National Association of Manufacturers voiced its unqualified endorsement. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations backed it.

This wonderful support was an indication that American industrialists, once they saw the light, were with us wholeheartedly.

Couched in simple, straightforward language, the bill sold itself. It was short enough so that those who run could read and understand it. When it reached the floor it went breezing through with no serious opposition—proof enough that once the idea of sound apprenticeship had been driven home, everyone was for it. But before we could get that idea firmly planted a tremendous amount of spadework had to be done. Only those of us who did that work remember how difficult it was.

Blazing trails is always hard work beset by frequent discouragements; blazing a trail for a realistic attitude toward apprentice training was particularly difficult. However, dogged persistence won out. The apprenticeship bill, having passed both Houses with flying colors, was signed and made law by President Roosevelt in August, 1937. The law is a voluntary one, in keeping with American democratic ideals. This arrangement has proved throughly satisfactory.

I have been informed by Mr. William F. Patterson, the chief of apprenticeship, that currently there are more than 1,500 approved apprenticeship programs in operation. These programs are found in forty-five States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

There are thousands upon thousands of apprentices in training today. The training of all has been improved by the existence of a Federal apprenticeship law. Though hundreds of new apprentices are being hired each month, nowhere near enough are in training to meet the present skilled-labor shortages. Imagine how much worse off our industries would have been if some of us had not had the foresight and fortitude five years ago to push through a national apprenticeship law.

What we have learned through gearing apprentice training into actual prouction is now being utilized in setting up short-term programs to train war-production workers.

The results of the apprenticeship law are woven through the whole pattern of our war effort.

Everyone realizes that a soldier at the front is helpless without arms and supplies. Everyone knows that it takes 14 to 18 workers behind the line to keep a soldier equipped with the essentials of modern mechanized war.

What is not generally realized is that men and women in war plants need more thorough training than those in civilian work, not only because errors slow down production and waste precious materials, but because weapons of war call for close precision.

While the premium is on plant training in general, the highest premium is on all-around training, and this means apprenticeship. It is the man who has acquired a trade through apprenticeship who can turn out quickly close tolerances demanded by war production.

In certain bottleneck industries—tool and die making, precision instrument and gauge making, pattern making—this all-round skill is indispensable.

Installation, maintenance, and repair work demand a comprehensive mastery of a trade. Inspecting, testing, and adjusting cannot be left to workers with only limited knowledge.

Studies conducted during the past 18 months reveal that one-third of a force working on war production is made up of all-round skilled workers, men trained through apprenticeship.

People who know industrial operations need not be reminded that an apprentice produces as he learns; that he is a worker with more than average ability, contributing directly to production from the moment he is hired.

Apprenticeship, experience has proved, is not only the wisest but the quickest way to acquire command of an entire trade.

However, we are at war. There is a shortage of all kinds of trained workers. We cannot hope to train the all-round skilled workers we need right now through apprenticeship.

Other methods of industry training must be utilized. Men and women must be trained on short-term basis for mass production and assembly-line work, for repetitive jobs and special jobs and processes. These people are to be trained only for a specific job, however. This type of training involves principles and techniques used in training apprentices.

Such programs must be set up to meet local conditions. If mechanics with apprenticeship background are available in numbers or if the plant has had an apprenticeship program running for some time, and apprentices with years or even months of training to their credit are available, the short-term training programs need not be extensive.

Journeymen and advanced apprentices can be scattered through the working force as check-up, lead, set-up, and quarter men.

In spite of my deep interest in apprenticeship, I did not lose sight of other forms of industrial training. In 1940 I helped launch a vocational school for young men and women seeking industrial opportunities.

The skills developed in young people by this school are being utilized by industrial establishments throughout this area. The methods of the school are being used as models in other localities.

It is quite apparent that eastern Connecticut has taken many vital steps to prepare itself for the impact of war and possible labor shortage. For that we must be grateful. However, we must continue to do everything we can to train more men and women so that when this war ends we can shift our working forces to civilian production with dispatch.

It will be the adequately trained worker who will most quickly adapt himself to new industrial demands. The more trained workmen we have available, the quicker will we be able to put our country and our State back on its peacetime feet.

Efficient industrial training not only guarantees great production for the present but also safeguards the production of tomorrow.

This State's foresight in the field of training and its current efforts to improve and expand its training facilities are an assurance that Connecticut's industries will be ready for peace as they were for war.

My Mother's Garden

HER heart is like her garden,
Old-fashioned, quaint and sweet,
With here a wealth of blossoms
And there a still retreat.
Sweet violets are hiding,
We know, as we pass by,
And lilies, pure as angel-thoughts,
Are opening somewhere nigh.

Forget-me-nots there linger,
To full perfection brought,
And there bloom purple pansies
In many a tender thought.
There love's own roses blossom,
As from enchanted ground,
And lavish perfume unexcelled
The whole glad year around.

And in that quiet garden—
The garden of her heart—
Song-birds are always singing
Their songs of cheer apart.
And from it floats forever,
O'ercoming sin and strife,
Sweet as the breath of roses blown,
The fragrance of her life.

—Alice E. Allen.

True charity is the desire to be useful to others without thought of recompense.—Swedenborg.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

LABOR IS DOING A JOB

By RALPH BARD

Assistant Secretary of the Navy

ON DECEMBER 8, 1941, when the President of the United States asked the Congress for a declaration of war against a foul and oppressive system of regimentation which threatened the liberties of man, the representatives of a free people's Government in Washington ordained that the resources and manpower of this Nation would thenceforth be devoted, in blood and bone and anger, to obliterating fascism and its traces from the earth.

Japan was the immediate cause. But we all know our survival has been at stake beginning with the seizure of Manchuria, the "civilization" of Ethiopia, the hocus-pocus of the Austrian anschluss, the rape of Spain, the death feast at Munich and the consequent degradation of the European continent by Adolph Hitler. Now, in our war, we are engaged, as Vice-President Wallace has magnificently pointed out, in establishing "the century of the common man."

This is our inexorable answer to those who would enslave humanity. Our struggle is in common with that of the peoples of the United Nations, and at its very heart is the American worker. Whatever the outcome of this war, his will be the greatest gain or his unthinkable and irretrievable loss.

The American worker, with all his hopes in the balance, enlisted in the Nation's mighty battle of production. Labor's organized cooperation with industry and the armed forces of our country has become one of the realities of the democratic process under fire. Since Pearl Harbor labor's record has been exceptionally distinguished. Beating the time schedules is labor's way of proving to the world that in this struggle the worker means business.

American labor is aroused for the defense and erection of world freedom. Memories of heroic fellow-workers under fire at Pearl Harbor, Wake, Guam and Midway move the men of labor today to vindicate their comrades' great and gallant efforts to construct the ramparts of liberty in the embattled Pacific areas of defense. Labor in these instances stood, as it now stands, shoulder to shoulder with the armed services. The Navy and Organized Labor realize that the American intention is to win this war together. We shall not come to victory separately.

To cement this unification of purpose, and to strengthen the national effort in producing the instruments of war for our fighting men on a worldwide scale, the Navy, in its own labor policy, has kept one fact steadily in mind—***this is the war of the common man.*** Its labor policy must, therefore, be progressive and liberal. It has to be, since its profound direction must necessarily lead, by the use of sea-power, to that victory by which the common man will possess his inheritance of security and prosperity in the new world of peace.

That labor and the Navy understand the common implications of a united conquest over international totalitarianism, and that they are determined that it shall be achieved through unselfish pariotism, was seen in the conclusion of the recent stabilization agreement affecting skilled mechanics and workers in the Nation's shipbuilding drive.

The stabilization agreement is of a beneficial and harmonious nature, the product of determined freemen standing together in the face of a threat of international peril to their lives, their security and their right to live and work in the American way. Labor's forward-looking viewpoint in this instance is of notable significance and shall not be forgotten.

It is appropriate to note here that the workers in the non-ferrous metal mining industries of Montana on whom the Navy depends for producing essential war materials decided, on their part, to celebrate Miners' Day a fortnight ago as a working day. On its part, the Navy, in the person of Secretary Knox, responded by saluting their action. He said the Navy "applauds the evidence of goodwill of the workers to lick the production job that faces them." Furthermore, on June 14, the Navy dedicated a new archives building at Burns City, Indiana, made possible by the voluntary contributions of one day's pay by the workers at the local Naval Ammunition Depot.

These are but two of many stirring examples of cooperation, loyalty and confidence which today characterize the spirit of American labor dedicating itself to the fighting needs of the American Navy.

As the same time it is possible that grievances may arise. Men have the right to express their views in our democracy. The Navy, the Army and the Air Force will safeguard and fortify that right as well as other guarantees of freedom for all men. But, as labor itself realizes, America's utmost consideration must always be the winning of the war.

No American will deny that any unreasonable insistence on personal rights may conceivably imperial the greatest victory in mankind's long struggle for freedom. Anything which might impede that victory should be avoided by free Americans.

You of the American Federation of Labor realize the deep significance and the timely importance of President Green's words: "Our workers and their union leaders are Americans first and trade unionists second." You have grasped the unmistakable lesson of history—how workers and trade unions under the Nazi, Italian and Japanese governments are hit the hardest. There can be no system in a totalitarian state in which the working man may express his opinions with regard to himself or the conditions under which he labors. He must do as he is told. No questions are tolerated. He may discuss his grievances only with the barbaric torturer in the concentration camp or with the firing squad.

And what is the fate of labor in lands conquered by fascism? It is a lot degraded to slavery. We're read much about slave labor in Europe since the outbreak of the war. It is no myth. It is a terrible fact. If Adolf Hitler's mighty armies, together with their Japanese and Italian associates, triumph over the United Nations, the working man will unquestionably suffer the hardest blows of their totalitarian whips. For him there will be no redemption. All the good work accomplished thus far by American labor will be lost, for the workers will be reduced to total, abject serfdom.

Therefore, humanity appeals to the American worker. The full realization of our common fate in a Hitler world must move the men and women of labor to work even harder and bring the national production effort to its necessary and established goals. We of the Navy make this appeal with all earnestness. We cannot fulfill our fighting tasks to safeguard freedom for the human race unless labor helps us by its genius, its cooperative skill and its products. American labor and the American Navy are comrades in this tremendous modern crusade, and by their united strength, exerted without stint, will burn the fascist scourge of oppression and tyranny from the earth. We know what we must do. Let us effect the victory as quickly as we can. And then we shall proceed to rebuild the world on our common hopes.

As to labor relations with its own employes in shore establishments and bases, the Navy is proud of a satisfactory record of many years' standing. Whenever problems arose they were solved with this one thought in mind—the good of the Nation is paramount and must always motivate the solution. Needless to say, this attitude, jointly held, has resulted in excellent cooperation between the Navy and its own workers.

In industrial disputes between labor and private management, other qualified governmental agencies are empowered to act, but at the same time the Navy is inevitably interested in the course of these controversies and in their solution.

The enlightened thinking that characterizes the Navy's adoption of a broad labor policy constitutes, in essence, a desire to preserve the greatest freedom of organization compatible with the necessary discharge of its wartime responsibilities. Such is the only reasonable and fair attitude, as all men working and fighting for humanity's free destiny will agree.

In this world struggle organized labor and the Navy are successfully cooperating. Both forces of an embattled republic realize the importance of mutual trust and confidence today, and no more than the hard work of the one, combined with the fierce fighting of the other, can be asked of men whose liberty is at stake and either may be lost forever or increased abundantly for all time.

Grateful for the good work, inspired by the cooperation of the American worker, the Navy sees in organized labor today the symbol of a working and fighting democracy at its best.

Great blows must be struck for freedom in the months that lie ahead. With American labor and its men and women of the mines, the mills and the shipyards standing behind our Navy with all their strength and all their skill, American cannot fail to achieve the great victory and give this earth back to human being who, going forward, united in brotherhood, will then make ours truly "the century of the common man."

◆

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"Yes, he was the only one who could talk louder than the radio."

* * * * *

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◆

REMEMBER WAKE ISLAND!

WPB Realigns for Peak Production

WITH CURTAILMENT and expansion work in war production about over, and with most war goods in production, the War Production Board has been realigned to concentrate on new tasks. The revision, announced July 8 by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, is designed to tie economic and military strategies more closely together and make more effective the Board's determination of policies and programs governing the flow of materials.

The changed character of the war production task was portrayed by Mr. Nelson in his press conference the day of the announcement, in answer to a question:

Q. How would you characterize this new era of war production, as signified by this change?

Mr. NELSON: . . . I would say it signified this. The curtailment job is just about over. . . . Most of the goods are in production today. Most of the expansions have taken place. From now on it becomes a question of directing production through directing the flow of materials.

The realignment, according to a statement released at the conference, does these things:

It clears the decks to make controlling and expediting the flow of materials the Board's central effort.

It brings the Board into closer touch with military and international production requirements, and increases the Board's activities in over-all war production strategy.

It strengthens the topside policy, programming and progress-reporting organization of WPB.

It concentrates the operating portions of WPB under one head, and puts increased emphasis on the work of industry and commodity branches.

It lightens the administrative load upon the chairman so that he can devote his time to essential policy decisions and to the increasingly important relations of WPB with the other war agencies.

Two vice chairmen are provided for in the new set-up.

One of these vice chairmen will be William L. Batt. He will serve, in substance, as Mr. Nelson's general assistant and deputy, helping him in the determination of policies and in the direction of operations, and devoting his attention to the whole work of the War Production Board. In order to fill this post Mr. Batt is relinquishing his chairmanship of the Requirements Committee, although he will continue as a member of that committee.

The other vice chairman will be James S. Knowlson, formerly Director of Industry Operations. Mr. Knowlson will have responsibility for program determinations; he will serve as Mr. Nelson's deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board, and will be chairman of the Requirements Committee.

Just as all of the program development work is brought together under Mr. Knowlson, all of the operational work—including the industry and material branches, appropriate bureaus, and the field organization—is brought together under a Director General of Operations. This post has been given to Amory Houghton, formerly deputy chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches. Thus the programs and policies governing the flow of materials which are worked out under Mr. Knowlson are put into operation through the operating units controlled by Mr. Houghton.

A third important phase of the work—checking up to see that programs are properly carried out—is entrusted to a deputy chairman on Program Progress. This officer will, so to speak, be WPB's inspector general, working with the operating units of WPB, with the Supply Arms and Services to which the Chairman has delegated procurement, production and expediting responsibility.

One of the most important parts of the new structure is the fact that it gives WPB (1) a closer relationship to the broad strategic picture, and (2) a closer relationship to the other Governmental agencies which have responsibility for various parts of the war program.

As to strategy: The tie-up between WPB and the Combined Production and Resources Board is made close and effective. The work done by the Combined Production and Resources Board can be woven into the operations of WPB in such a way that decisions made by the Combined Board can be translated speedily into programs and action by WPB, and also so that the potentialities of the American economy can be understood by the Combined Board and woven into its decisions.

Other features of the new organizational arrangement include:

Formation of a Smaller War Plants Corporation, in line with legislation recently passed by Congress.

Leon Henderson remains as director of the Office of Civilian Supply, serving as chief adviser to the Chairman on the changing needs of the civilian economy in war time.

Working with the vice chairman on program determination will be the Procurement Policy Division, formerly the Division of Purchases, under Holder Hudgins, and a new Construction Program Division, which will be responsible for considering and programming all plans for capital expansion, whether military or otherwise, and making sure that facilities expansion projects are in accord with the maximum over-all program.

The Labor Production Division continues under Wendell Lund, and reports directly to the Chairman.

Working with the Director General of Operations will be the following units, other than the industry and commodity branches:

The Conservation Division.

A new Production Engineering Division, which will help in the development and wide use of new production methods and techniques in the war program.

A new Facilities Utilization Division, which will be responsible for seeing to it that proper use is made of available productive facilities.

The Inventory Control Division.

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees.

The Priorities Administration Division.

Reporting directly to the Chairman, as units whose services are used by all parts of the WPB, will be the Legal Division, the Office of Organizational Planning, the Office of Information, the Planning Committee, the Statistics Division, and the Administrative Division.

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There is a typewriter concern in the United States making machines that write in eighty-seven languages.

Workers Health in War

THE NERVES and muscles of American workers are our sinews of war. To turn out war production at top speed and top quality we need workers who have strength and health. On their keen eyes and skilled hands, on their brawn and stamina depends our country's ability to produce.

We know that our vital war strength is in our industrial manpower; yet we wantonly waste this manpower in our industries. We know that the casualties on America's industrial front are just as important as the casualties suffered in the line of fire; yet we permit the ranks of our war workers to be riddled by disabling industrial injuries.

During 1940 nearly 1,900,000 workers were killed or injured on their jobs. Nearly 2,000,000 workers were killed or injured in the line of industrial duty in 1941.

These fatalities and injuries happen every day. The industrial veterans serving the war effort in mines, mills and factories are not acclaimed heroes. But they, too, are giving up their lives in the service of their country.

A headline announcing that a whole division was wiped out by the enemy would be received by the people as a major disaster of the war. Yet the news that 20,000 workers, the equivalent of a division and a third, were killed in industry in line of duty in 1941 goes almost unheeded.

Our industrial loss of life and limb is reaching truly staggering proportions. In the past year about 100,000 workers—the equivalent of nearly seven army divisions—have been permanently disabled from industrial injuries. More than 1,800,000 workers suffered temporary disability.

It is estimated that last year the actual absence from work caused by death and permanent disability amounted to 50,000,000 man-days, or enough work to provide full-time employment to 170,000 workers during the entire year.

But it must be remembered that workers killed or permanently disabled are replaced with other workers, and the time lost indicated by this figure does not include the time irretrievably lost by taking these workers out of industry. If standard time charges are applied for deaths and permanent impairments, the total time lost would be the equivalent of 300,000,000 days, which means the loss of full-time annual employment of 1,000,000 workers in 1941.

These truly staggering losses are the result of longer working hours and increased fatigue, relaxation of safety precautions in rapidly growing war industries and the great influx of new workers, whose inexperience makes them easier victims.

In direct war industries where the conservation of the skilled labor force is the most vital, the toll from industrial injury has been the heaviest.

In shipbuilding, employment in 1940 increased 42 per cent over the previous year. The number of hours worked increased by 51 per cent, but the number of injuries 83 per cent. In the aircraft industry in that year employment increased 106 per cent, hours worked 99 per cent, while injuries rose 144 per cent. In the manufacture of metal-working machinery, employment rose by 39 per cent, hours of work increased 54 per cent, but injuries increased 90 per cent. In the explosives industry where employment increased 29 per cent and total hours worked 32 per cent, the disabling injuries increased 297 per cent.

This means an increase in disabling injuries nine times the increase in the workers' exposure to such injuries. Disability resulting from industrial injury is directly tied up with the workers' job. It occurs on the job while the worker is engaged in production. Evidence of this is found in the proportions by types of injuries. Ten per cent of injuries were to leg, foot or toes, five per cent were eye injuries and 80 per cent were injuries to hand, fingers or arm.

It is absolutely imperative to take measures both vigorous and drastic to safeguard our war workers from injury. The heavy rates of loss to our industrial army must be cut down.

How can this be done? First, by curtailing the hours of work. Hundreds of thousands of our workers in key industries and strategic occupations are working fifty-five, sixty and sometimes seventy hours per week. Sheer fatigue is an important factor responsible for much of the occupational hazard in war plants.

War work has been intensified. It is exacting, trying and tiring. According to reports received, workers employed on ten and twelve-hour shifts are habitually taking drugs to keep awake and alert on the job. They do this to fight sleep, to stave off drowsiness, to maintain the pace.

But no man, no matter how healthy and strong, can keep this up long. After a few months of sustained work of this kind the worker becomes a drug addict, the tablets prove no longer effective. In a few more weeks he finds that he is licked, that he is through for good. This kind of occupational injury does not show up in the totals we have cited. But they are a factor and an important one in the morale and strength of our labor force.

It is frequently said that in some industries in England a sixty-hour week is normally maintained. In citing the British industrial experience we must remember that the pace of work here is much faster—our whole industrial tempo is more intense. What an average British worker turns out in sixty hours, it takes an average American worker less than forty hours to produce. American industry is technologically more advanced. The burden of effort which daily falls on our workers is greater and more fatiguing.

Equally important in preventing industrial casualties is a program of elimination of industrial hazards, prevention of accidents and safety education in all industrial plants. The problem of industrial safety is largely a problem of prevention. If a worker inhales dangerous fumes or constantly fills his lungs with dust which makes him a victim of silicosis or tuberculosis, it is necessary, of course, to make available to him medical care to relieve and if possible cure his ailment. But almost universally exposures to such industrial hazards are preventable.

Prevention of industrial injuries is an engineering problem, a management problem and a labor problem, as well as a medical problem. Such preventive programs can be most effective if carried out with fullest participation of workers themselves. It is the responsibility of unions, therefore, to take the initiative and to carry out an active part in the development of industrial safety programs in every plant, mine, mill and workshop.

In most plants safety programs have not been expanded proportionately to the number of new workers. Many plants have no safety program at all. In plants employing less than 750 workers, in which much of the vital subcontract work is concentrated and into which additional war work will be distributed in increasing volume, it is quite common to find no safety program and no provision for medical service. Meanwhile new accident hazards are cropping up everywhere. Floor space is at a premium. Plants are getting more congested. With the increased pace of operations there is more failure to keep floor space clean while work is going on.

Where chemicals and explosives are produced, where metals are machined, lack of air-filtering, air-conditioning and common ventilation is deadly to the health of the war workers. Yet more and more workers are employed in such unhealthful conditions and no effort is made to test the extent to which air is polluted and to provide ventilating equipment.

Protection of workers' health cannot be left to the whimsy or the goodwill of the management. Elimination of industrial conditions hazardous to the health of workers must be planned and directed. There must be control. There must be inspection.

Every war contract should stipulate minimum standards of safety and health to be maintained in every plant to which war work is contracted or subcontracted.

State Departments of Labor, charged with the responsibility of administering labor laws, have had extensive experience in setting up and supervising industrial hygiene work. In most cases they have experienced inspectors who have the right of entry into plants for inspections.

With the enormous growth of war employment, additional personnel is critically needed and funds for the necessary industrial hygiene and safety work are lacking. It is imperative that Federal funds be made available at once to make possible effective administration of a program to safeguard the health and lives of war workers. Such a program should be administered under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Labor with labor cooperation and participation.

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To maintain their health and stamina, workers and workers' families need medical services. They need doctors, nurses and hospitals. These services must be effective. They must include medicine and drugs and dental care when and where they are needed.

We have not prepared ourselves to protect the health of our people in the war emergency nor are we making adequate provision for our needs now.

With the heavy demands for medical skill made upon the medical profession by the armed forces, our medical resources are being rapidly depleted. The major portion of doctors under forty-five is being called into the active armed service. The doctors who remain in the community must shoulder a greatly increased load.

But what about the areas of war production activity? The U. S. Public Health Service estimates that over 4,000,000 workers and their families are to migrate to war production centers. Is a sufficient supply of doctors assured in these areas vital to the war effort? The evidence to date is that no concerted effort has been made to meet the problem which is already serious and which is rapidly assuming critical proportions.

In communities dominated by civilian production which is now being curtailed, physcians who are still available are reluctant to move out to new war areas. Their source of livelihood is an established practice which it has taken them a lifetime of hard work to build up. To drop this practice is to let go their only source of income in the future.

And when the number of patients increases the physician feels, and sometimes rightly so, that he owes a duty to the men and women whose case histories he knows and who rely on him for medical help, and to the former patients of other doctors who can now get no medical attention from any other source.

But what about the workers who are turning out the fighting equipment for our air fighters, soldiers and sailors?

Waynesville, Missouri, is near Camp Leonard Wood. It used to be a hamlet of 500 inhabitants. Today its population has skyrocketed to 5,000. There is only one physician in the whole town. He is an elderly man. He is doing all he can, but it is physically impossible for him to treat most of the people requiring medical attention.

This situation is by no means unusual. The map of the United States is spotted with places in the same plight, or worse. In Hinesville, Georgia, the population has increased from 600 to 6,000. There are two physicians in the town. But one is also the mayor and his official duties leave him little time for practice.

In Childersburg, Alabama, the population was 515 in 1940. Today it is 6,000 and is rapidly increasing every week. There are only two physicians.

Valparaiso, Florida, was a village of ninety inhabitants. Today the place is packed with 2,000 people. They are making the best of it with practically no medical attention. The nearest doctor is twenty miles away.

Bremerton, Washington, had a population of 15,000 in 1940. Today the population is nearly 40,000. In the surrounding area there are more than 30,000 persons depending on the doctors in Bremerton. This area of 70,000 in habitants has been served by twenty-eight physicians. Nine of them have been called to active duty with the armed forces. This leaves only nineteen. More are expected to be called soon.

As more people arrive in the area, fewer doctors remain. Shortly there will be only fourteen doctors to care for a population of more than 70,000. This means one doctor for every 5,000 people. Specialists will be lacking. One of the doctors, who is a reserve officer and will soon be called to active duty, is the only physician in the area specializing in the treatment of eye- ear, nose and throat ailments. When he leaves there will be no specialists in this extremely vital field.

According to Joseph W. Mountin, Assistant Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service, "the physicians in Bremerton are making a heroic but hopeless effort to cope with the problem. They work around the clock, seeing as many as forty to fifty patients a day. Home visits cannot be made on the day the patient's request is received. Doctors' offices are so crowded that patients wait several hours and even all day. Some patients are turned away altogether.

"Under such conditions good medical service is impossible. The doctors admit that the quality of care given is poor, and that it is getting worse. An expectant mother is now told to come for examination every three or four months. There simply is not time to see her oftener. At the rate the doctors are driving themselves now, collapse is almost inevitable for some of them. Then there will be still fewer physicians to od the work."

In a Midwestern industrial community the population has grown from 14,000 to 38,000 in less than a year. It will soon be more than 50,000. The health hazards in the community are extremely great. The simplest sanitary facilities are completely lacking. Sewage is carried off in open ditches. Water supply verges on the unsafe. Every home in the town is overcrowded. Every room is congested. The county health officer is a chiropractor. No personnel is available with skill and experience to organize a community health program or even to visualize the community's health problem.

Here is a town on the Gulf coast not far from New Orleans. It is today one of our key shipbuilding centers. The city has grown in two years from 17,000 to 30,000, and the combined population is expected to reach 50,000 before long.

The entire area depends on the medical services located in the city. There are only five dentists. There are only seven physicians. Three of the latter are over sixty-five. There is only one hospital for the whole area. It capacity is forty beds. It is registered as a non-profit institution, but is closed for practice to all except two physicians. Patients of the physicians not on the staff of the hospital must either be transferred to one of the two staff doctors or be cared for at home under conditions of serious overcrowding caused by the housing shortage. There is no other choice, however, except for the patients to be transported outside the area to other cities.

In many areas hospitals are so crowded that there is a long wait for beds. Both hospital and medical costs are generally far too high for workers and their families. Free and low-cost clinics in war production areas are extremely rare. In scores of areas there are no hospitals or clinics at all. There are many localities with not even a first-aid station near important war plants. Instances are still frequent where seriously injured workers have to be transported as far as seventy to one hundred miles for treatment.

In the areas where thousands of workers are coming in, often without their families, and in the towns fringing Army camps, control of venereal diseases is still the most acute health problem.

While the Army has greatly strengthened its program to protect its personnel with prophylaxis and treatment of infections, there are no clinics available to give the same service to workers. Especially in areas where overcrowding is most serious and where there is no proper provision for wholesome recreation, vigorous medical control of venereal diseases is vital for the protection of the whole nation.

In all these areas provision of sanitary facilities, housing and hospitals accommodations must be provided without delay. These ill-equipped places have been turned into hives of humanity which have become danger points, threatening the health of the entire Nation. In these areas an epidemic is a constant threat not only to workers, their families and their children, but also to the war effort.

Both illness and disability of workers are a waste of our human resources. They are a waste of our economic resources. They also place an enormous economic burden upon the men and women who work.

The financial loss sustained by the worker because of industrial disability or ill health is a staggering one. Whether such loss is sustained by the worker because he is disabled or because he is unemployed or because of old age, he must rely on the social insurance system for protection.

Illness and disability make workers not only unproductive, but also insolvent. They are the source of economic insecurity which our social security program has not yet met. *There must be provision for disability benefits.*

The structure of America's great social security program will not be completed until a general health insurance program, federal in scope, is put in effect to replace the present confusion, overlapping and inequity resulting from the varying State unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation programs.

Health insurance, together with cooperative programs of medical and hospital care, would go a long way toward meeting the workers' health problem. It would not only protect working men and women from the crushing expense of serious illness or disability, but would put medical facilities within the reach of their pocketbooks.

A national program of health insurance offers the only real solution to one of America's most crucial problems. Labor will continue to urge the adoption of such a program by Congress. Until that is done the services of competent physicians and hospital accommodations must be brought within the reach of our workers. Doctors must be supplied, hospital facilities must be provided and medical care must be made available to all workers, regardless of their financial status.

Where doctors are lacking, as we know to be the case in a large number of war production areas, physicians must be brought in and given assurance of income. As Dr. Michael M. Davis, editor of ***Medical Care,*** has pointed out, "Supplying war industries with a few thousands of units of medical manpower is a crucial part of our total manpower problem—essential to keep millions of soldiers of production efficient, just as a few pounds of tungsten carbide expedite the production of tons of fashioned steel."

Provision of hospital facilities should be considerably enlarged with Federal aid under the Community Facilities Act. The supply and training of adequate personnel must be assured in the organization of hospital services in key war production areas.

In England an effective program has been developed under the stress of the war. All establishments with more than 250 employes must maintain health services. This requirement was made compulsory by the British Ministry of Labor last year. In England, moreover, there is no financial barrier between the worker and a physician or a hospital when he is ill. Under National Health Insurance, the worker may go to any physician of his choice in time of sickness. All workers subjected to sickness are assured competent medical attention and hospital care paid from public funds, or on a voluntary prepayment basis.

Effective prepayment plans have been developed in a number of our important industrial establishments and in the TVA. These plans provide not just cash indemnities, but actual medical services on a non-profit basis. Where such plans have been initiated by unions it has been possible to provide joint financing by labor and management under joint supervision without fear of discrimination or of abuse.

There is an urgent need for the development of a unified national wartime health policy with full participation and cooperation of labor, management, the medical profession and the Government. Production depends on materials and machines, but above all on men. The health and strength of these men is the key to their productivity. This is the Nation's major war problem, and it should be met nationally.

There must be unification and coordination. Effective cooperation between the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. Public Health Service and the War Manpower Commission must be developed. Funds should be made available for a unified and vigorous program of action. This action is needed now. Unless this action is taken, unless safeguards are established, God save this embattled Nation of ours from an epidemic!

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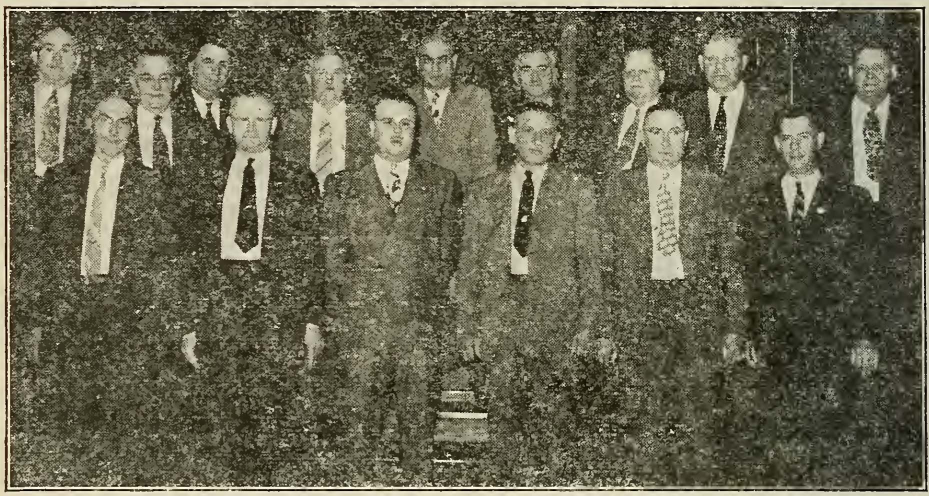
Chicago District Council Installs Officers

INSTALLATION of officers of the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago was held Thursday evening, July 2, at the District Council building, 12 East Erie Street.

Michael J. Sexton was installed as president. This will be the second term for "Mike," who is well and favorably known in the Chicago labor movement as a whole and in the District Council in particular, where he has long been active.

Inducted into office as secretary-treasurer was the veteran Charles H. Sand, who has held that post for the last 20 years. He is also a vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and has been for a number of years.



In the back row in the picture above, taken at the installation of officers of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council, are, left to right, Ted Kenney, business representative, Carpenters District Council; Anton Johannsen, vice-president, Chicago Federation of Labor; John Lejcar, business representative, Local No. 54, and member of the arbitration board, representing the outside carpenters; Asgar Andrup, business representative, Local No. 181, and vice-president, Carpenters' District Council; Michael J. Sexton, president, Carpenters' District Council; Harold Cheeseman, secretary-treasurer, Illinois State Council of Carpenters; Charles H. Sand, secretary-treasurer, Carpenters' District Council; Werner Johanson, business representative, Carpenters' District Council; John Sundberg, member of finance committee of the District Council; (front row, left to right), Hugh R. Russell, member of organization committee and arbitration board of the District Council, and business representative of Local No. 80; Arthur Palmgren, business representative, Carpenters' District Council; Earl Oliver, business representative, Local No. 1693, and secretary of the organization committee; Henry Mock, business representative, Local No. 242, and chairman of the organization committee; Daniel J. Butler, business representative, Local No. 578, and member of the organization committee, and Elmer Anderson, business representative, Local No. 62, and member of the arbitration board, representing the outside carpenters.

"I congratulate you on the officers you have chosen and know that they will be faithful to the trust you have imposed on them," Harold Cheeseman, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, who presided at the installation ceremonies, said to the delegates in installing the officers.

Speaking on behalf of the officers, Brother Sexton expressed their appreciation for the honor bestowed upon them by the delegates to the District Council, who returned them to office by acclamation at a recent meeting.

Taking the oath of office as vice-president was Asgar Andrup. Ted Kenney, J. Arthur Palmgren and Werner Johanson were installed as business representatives of the District Council, Matt Anderson, as warden.

Other officers installed were: Henry Giffey, Anton Sommer and John Sundberg, members of the finance committee; Elmer Anderson, Asgar Andrup, John Lejcar and Hugh R. Russell, members of the arbitration board, representing the outside carpenters; Jack Connelly and Anton Ketterer, business representative of the millmen's, or inside carpenters' locals; Ted Kenney, Jack Connelly, Anton Sommer and Henry Hinley, members of the millmen's arbitration board; Charles Krumweide, business representative of the Northwest Cook County Locals, and Joseph E. Karl, business representative of the North Shore Locals.

Refreshments were served following the installation.

Workers Donate Warehouse to Navy

A CROWD of people estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 persons from all parts of Southwestern Indiana, assembled at the Naval Ammunition Depot grounds at Burns City, Indiana, June 14, to witness ceremonies attending the dedication of the new Microfilm storehouse at the depot.

In addition to the microfilm building, which was constructed at a cost of approximately $65,000, and all of which was donated by workers who contributed a day's work Sunday, April 19, to the war effort, 10 buildings were presented to Admiral Ben Moreel, Chief of Navy Civil Engineers and Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, who was the principal speaker at the dedication ceremonies.

The buildings given to the Navy were 4 smokeless powder magazines, presented by William Howlett, head of the smokeless powder division at the depot; four warhead magazines, presented by H. P. Rule, superintendent of the high explosive area; two inert storehouses, presented by G. E. Harrison, head of the inert building department, and the microfilm storehouse, presented by H. E. Pedersen, storehouse superintendent.

Admiral Moreell, in his dedication address, said that the donation of the Microfilm storehouse is a fitting symbol of enthusiasm and patriotic zeal, for it was a voluntary gift and is living vibrant proof that we who live in a Democracy need not be driven to defend that Democracy.

Captain Oberlin, speaking in advance of the Admiral's address, said that in earlier days of our Nation, men unable to face battle and women of the Nation stood behind the gunners and helped them. Today, he said, they are far removed, but that is the only difference—we stand behind the gunners now as then. From our experiences, we shall know how to preserve the jewels of victory, he said.

At the close of the ceremonies, Lieut.-Commander W. B. Short, officer in charge of construction at the Depot, was presented with a handsome dispatch case, and Captain Oberlin received a flag with staff and pedestal for his office.

Many high Navy and construction officials were present for the services.

Admiral Moreel pointed out that the Burns City Depot is the largest of its kind known in the world—"and certainly it is the largest in the United States," he said. The other major Naval Depot in the United States is located at Hawthorne, Nevada, he said, but although it is larger in area, it does not compare in operations with the Burns City project.

Lund Urges Global Peace

A GLOBAL PEACE, one that will proclaim and fulfill man's faith in social, political and economic freedom, was proposed recently by Wendell Lund, Director of the WPB's Labor Production Division, in a speech to the University of California conference on "Labor in the War," sponsored by Lund's division.

He pointed to the 800 Production Drive Labor-Management committees functioning in war plants as a model of cooperation and predicted that thousands of additional committees will be established in other war plants in the near future.

"Here in California, the State which leads the Nation in aircraft production as well as in shipbuilding, joint committees have already swung into action in 42 war plants," Lund said.

"Many of them report an all-out response of labor to the call for production ideas.

"These progress reports sent in by Production Drive committees have proved that production can be increased and the President's quotas can be met wherever modern-minded management an dprogressive labor cooperate in the war effort."

Labor's aims in the peace, Lund said, come from the realization that "While the Axis has only bombs, we have bombs and the Bill of Rights and the challenge and the chance to build a better world."

Labor knows that a free and secure postwar world can be built, he said, "if the democratic planning and the full employment we have been able to achieve for war is continued into the days of peace."

"Certainly if we have the imagination and the initiative and the 'know-how' to mobilize our resources, our industrial equipment, our technical knowledge, and our manpower, for death and destruction, we can mobilize all these even more efficiently for peace, and for greater opportunity and security for the individual."

"In these months of war we have been developing techniques of teamwork, of cooperation between labor and management, that will form a pattern for the same kind of teamwork and cooperation in the days of peace. And perhaps more important than anything else, we have taken the brake off the mass production capacity of our economy. We are suprising ourselves these days by our ability to produce, once the business-as-usual limitations have been removed.

"Labor's charter for a postwar world, in my opinion, should include those basic points:

"1. The assurance of useful and creative work throughout the productive years of a worker's life.

"2. A just level of pay in return for labor, ideas, or other services useful to society.

"3. The guarantee of proper food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

"4. Security for the aged and the sick.

"5. Safeguards against industrial injury, together with just recompense and security for those injured.

"6. The right to live and work under a system of free enterprise without interference from private power above the law, discriminatory public authority, and unbridled monopoly.

"7. Freedom of movement, of speech, of conscience, without fear of secret political or private police.

"8. An end to discrimination against any person or group, because of race, creed, color, religion or national origin.

"9. Equality before the law, with economic justice part of that law.
"10. The opportunity for self-improvement through free education.
"11. The right to leisure and recreation."

A thousand more labor delegates heard Lund makes the same speech at another "Labor in War" conference, sponsored by the Labor Production Division, at Los Angeles the following day.

Similarly, at both meetings, Andrew J. Biomiller, Special Labor Advisor, WPB told the delegates that:

"One out of every three males between the ages of 20 and 65 is now either in the armed forces or engaged in direct war production. By January 1, 1943, the percentage will be one in two. By the end of 1943 one out of every two people in the country will be so engaged."

Speaking specifically of the San Francisco labor situation, Biomiller pointed out that by December 1942 "there will be a shortage of 45,000 to 50,000 workers in the San Francisco Bay labor market. Eighty thousand additional workers will be hired by that time, and it is doubtful if there are more than 30,000 workers available in the area."

He continued: "We can't win this war as some employers have thought by the exclusive employment of white Aryan males between the ages of 20 and 40. There must be a place in our war industries for every person, regardless of race, creed, color, sex or national origin who desires to work.

"The President has spoken out clearly concerning discrimination against Negroes. His committee on Fair Employment Practices has cracked down hard on employers and unions found guilty of discrimination. They will continue to do so. Job opportunities for Negroes on the Pacific Coast have increased in recent months but there must and will be still more employment."

Several million women will be on war payrolls, he stated. "Large nurseries will probably be established in all industrial centers so that married women will have a place to leave their children.

Ceilings Halt Rise in Cost of Living

FOR THE FIRST time since November, 1940, the steady rise in living costs has been checked as a direct result of the general ceiling on retail prices established on May 18 and the accompanying measure to reduce rents.

Commenting upon a special study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of living costs in 21 cities for the period from May 15 to June 2, Price Administrator Henderson stated:

"The first returns are in. They are good. They show that at last the upward movement in living costs has been checked and that they actually declined slightly in the period under study. The survey demonstrates that if we are really serious about it, the battle against inflation can be won. . . .

"The program for the months ahead is one of joint effort by consumers, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, and the Government to see that the provisions of the general maximum price regulation are followed scrupulously. We have seen what this regulation can do to hold down prices. We must all join to see that it works as well in the future.

"We must also backstop the ceiling by seeing that the buying power of the country is brought down to levels approximating the supply of goods and services that are available. This means that we will have to have increased savings, greater purchases of war bonds, larger diversion of incomes into taxes, repayment of debts and stabilization of wages and of farm prices not covered by the price law. With these additional steps, we are bound to succeed."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics study shows that the increase in living costs, which has mounted 17½ per cent since the outbreak of the war in Europe, stopped in its tracks during the May 15 to June 2 period, and actually declined 0.1 per cent on the average for the 21 cities surveyed.

The greatest decline came in rents, which dropped 1.2 per cent as the result of, or in anticipation of, rent regulations setting inflated rents back to earlier dates. Clothing prices also declined one-half of 1 per cent as the result of restoration of March levels, and house furnishings declined 0.3 per cent. Food prices, some of which, because of special provisions of the price control law, cannot be brought under control, rose 0.3 per cent. Fuel, electricity, and ice rose one-tenth of 1 per cent. Utility rates are not covered by the general maximum price regulation, while special provisions of the regulation permitted winter discounts on ice to be removed and ordinary summer levels to be restored.

Among the cities covered, Birmingham showed the greatest decline in living costs, amounting to 1.4 per cent, and was followed by Cleveland and Detroit with declines of 1.3 per cent each. In Savannah and Seattle living costs dropped 0.7 per cent. Some cities showed slight increases in living costs, largely because of increases in prices of those foods which are not under control.

Oklahoma State Council Convention

The thirty-third annual convention met in regular session at 10:30 a.m. in the Silver Lounge of the Black Hotel, Oklahoma City, April 20-21, 1942. The meeting was called to order by Alvin Walkup, president of Local No. 329 and a member of the Local entertainment committee. He introduced President Wm. Hollingsworth of the Council. This session was a joint session with the State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries. President Hollingsworth then thanked Local No. 329 and the Local committee for their efforts in arranging for the comfort of the delegates and providing meeting places. He then asked each lady and delegate to give a brief report of conditions in their localities. These reports were in the main much the same and were very interesting. Those who had no war work reported that most of their membership were working away from home and were working on jurisdictional permits to protect their home Locals from disbandment.

Mrs. Nadine Bates introduced the lady delegates. These were: Mrs. Meek of Stillwater, President of the Auxiliary; Mrs. Hubbard of Tulsa, Vice-President; Mrs. Sherman of Muskogee, Member of the Executive Board; Mrs. Walch of Oklahoma City.

Brother R. E. Roberts, member of the General Executive Board, addressed the delegates, extending greetings from the General President and reviewing several matters of interest to the members. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

Motion was made and carried that the Ladies Auxiliary be invited to join in installation of officers for the coming year. President Hollingsworth then requested Brother Roberts to act as installing official. The following regular elected officers were then installed: President, L. S. Croman, No. 1072, 20 so 11th Court, Muskogee; Vice-President, C. A. Davidson, No. 1659, 606 S. Keeler, Bartlesville; Secretary-Treasurer, F. R. Hanks, No. 943, 528 N. Tacoma, Tulsa; Executive Committee, T. A.

Bird, No. 653, 915 S. Tenth, Chickasha; 2-Year, John Doonan, Local No. 943, Pryor; 1-Year, W. H. Gunn, Local No. 1399, 1703 N. Collins, Okmulgee.

Auxiliary Officers: President Mrs. John Hubbard, 732 North Birmingham Pl., Tulsa; Vice-President Mrs. Jack Hill, 1826 Houston Street, Muskogee; Recording Secretary Mrs. Nadine Bates, 1113 B Street, Lawton; Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Theo Frankenfeld, 716 N. 6th, Enid; Executive Board; Mrs. Kathryne Meek, 222 East Maple, Stillwater.

No further business to come before the convention, the meeting was adjourned, sine die.

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Charter of Liberty

THE 150th anniversary of our Bill of Rights parallels a world crisis that makes us keenly sensitive to its value. The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to our Constitution, required by some States as a condition for ratifying the Constitution.

These amendments assure individuals rights which protect them against arbitrary action and intolerance and secure their persons and their homes against lawlessness and violence. All citizens are assured equal rights. It is this Bill of Rights that spells out the provisions which assure equality of rights and opportunities and are a chart to free institutions without which our development of the democratic way of life would not have been possible.

The first amendment guarantees the four freedoms—freedom of religion, freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly and freedom to petition for redress of grievances. These four freedoms have made possible the development of a free labor movement and its long struggle for redress of grievances and the establishment of new rights.

There follows the provision that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed upon—a provision necessary to the security of a free state against usurpation of governmental power. Homes are protected against quartering of soldiers in time of peace, and in war quartering can be done only as prescribed by law. Every individual, his home and his possessions are made secure from intrusion or seizure by Government agents except upon warrant as required by law. Every domicile, however humble, is given the same protection as the castles of the wealthy.

Citizens are protected against indictments except by a grand jury; protected against more than one trial for the same offense; safeguarded against self-incrimination and against loss of life or liberty except by due process of law.

The Bill of Rights assures the person accused of a crime of trial by jury, a speedy and public trial, full information as to the charge against him, the right to face witnesses of the prosecution and compel the presence of witnesses for himself and the right to counsel.

The right to trial by jury in common law suits is guaranteed whenever the sum involved in a controversy exceeds $20.

Excessive bail, punishment or fine is prohibited.

These civil rights have given a dignity and an opportunity to individuals of all walks of life. They have in a large measure contributed to making the United States a land of opportunity. Their anniversary should constitute an opportunity for rededication to the ideals which make this a land of liberty.

A Pledge of Citizenship

By RUTH TAYLOR

CITIZENSHIP is not a commonplace to be taken for granted. It is a badge of honor—a prize for which to strive, to be earned day in and day out, not to be remembered only at election days. Many communities are realizing this and are expressing the solemnity of inauguration day by using the oath which was taken centuries ago by the young men of Athens when they became of age.

In this time of war, when like the Athenians of old, we are fighting against the savage barbarian to preserve a democratic way of life, this oath should not only be made by those about to take office but by every one of us. Let us repeat it together.

"We will never bring disgrace to our city by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks." That is, we will be honest and courageous in all our dealings with our fellow men, regardless of class, race, creed, or color. We will not shirk—we will work and fight and pray for the good of the whole nation and we will not allow prejudice or intolerance to deter us in any way from our task.

"We will fight for our ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many." That is, while we fight the enemy without with all our force, we will keep alive the spirit of democracy and freedom for all, which is the guiding light of our republic. We will not compromise our ideals.

"We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to annul them and set them at naught." That is, we will not only keep the laws of our community in the letter of the word, but in the spirit as well. We will keep our community free from subversive influences which attempt mental sabotage against our institutions and ideals, and we will teach to the younger generation reverence for the high principles which govern our Constitution and which guide us as a nation.

"We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty." That is, we, by taking our part in all activities for the preservation and protection of the community, will act as an example to others, encouraging them to join in work not for themselves alone, but for all our people.

"And thus, in all these ways, we will strive to transmit this city not less but greater, better and more beautiful than it was when transmitted to us." Our duties as citizens are not only to ourselves and our neighbors, our community and our Nation, but to those who follow. The only way we can pay our debt to those who bequeathed to us a free way of life is to pass on to subsequent generations a free Nation, united in devotion to the cause of liberty, better and more beautiful because of that unity. Thus it came to us.

Don't waste anthing, for that means wasted money. Wasted money is wasted lives in wartime. Every dollar you can save should go toward War Bonds to help your State meet its quota.

Texas has a climate varying from tropical in the Rio Grande Valley to very cold in the Panhandle section. Annual snowfall averages from 2. at Houston, to 20.8 at Amarillo.

Plywood Producers Study Post-War Pattern

"GET READY NOW to go to market again" as soon as the war is won. That is the way W. E. Difford, managing director of Douglas Fir Plywood Association, presented the post-war pattern for plywood to the 150 leaders of that industry when they met for their annual business session at Tacoma, Wash., recently.

He forecast a sweeping upturn in new construction, especially in homes and on the farm, with the return of peace, but warned the operators of the 31 Pacific Northwest plywood mills there will be new competitors in the building field and renewed and expanded merchandising programs for all other materials.

"Today the plywood industry is paying the penalty of leadership," was the manager's summation pointing out that the panels have become established as the material that does more different building jobs that any other. To assure plywood—it's a household word today—a continued leading role in the post-war economy, Difford stressed that a multi-point program must be maintained vigorously during the war period when, of necessity, all manufacturing efforts of the industry are geared to national needs.

"Foremost of the factors that will contribute to plywood's continued top-ranking place in the building field is constant improvement in product," said the managing director as he outlined the promotional agenda of the industry for these war years. This is to come through laboratory and field research and advancement of manufacturing techniques.

The research program, first undertaken several years ago, already has been greatly expanded through addition of technicians and new testing machines at the association's Tacoma laboratory. Experiments being undertaken there today are rushed to bring clear answers to the flood of questions concerning physical properties of plywood that have come as builders and manufacturers turn to plywood for airplanes, oil barges, crates, barrels, structural members, tubes, tanks, pre-fabricated buildings.

Long-term laboratory studies—including the exposure fences in various parts of the Nation to give accurate information concerning weathering of painted and unpainted panels—are being accelerated also to provide new treatments, new applications for plywood in homes, offices, buildings. Paint studies, finishing techniques, joint treatments, get ranking attention. Then there is the development of the combined use of plasics or spun glass and plywood that promises to offer entirely new materials with which to build and decorate.

Field research is being undertaken with technical and agricultural schools and with industries that are leaning on the material to meet new demands. These trials of new uses of the panels are expected to uncover whole new markets. Difford listed 59 separate projects testing the performances of the panels in that many different farm applications alone. Then there are studies of the job plywood is doing for the different railroads in boxcars and reefers; for boat builders either as the primary material or for bulkheads, compartments; for airplane manufacturers for structural parts, wing tips, pontoons, fuselages; for manufacturers as cogs, wheels, trays in the production lines of many different products; finally, the contributions plywood is making toward more livable homes of conventional construction as well as making feasible the mass-production of prefabricated houses.

Adding that the research program is to include market studies, the manager laid before the plywood men the long-range, broad-gauged advertising program as determined by the industry's management committee. In essence, the plan includes continuation of advertising throughout the war years to carry the message of the physical properties of plywood to the specifiers and consumers. The trade journals are to remain the crux of this effort. Then, an expanded promotional program with return to "business as before" with sales facts directed at the housing field-probably prefabrication will be a mainspring—the farm field, the industrial market and marine users.

Difford summed up that 90 per cent of the output goes for war needs and gave some forceful figures showing the importance of plywood to the winning of this world battle. The plywood being produced in 1942 can provide the following national needs: 100,000 five-room houses for war workers, 10,000 barracks, 10,000 Army camp buildings, 100,000 Army hutments, 1,000,000 Army lockers, 100,000 airplane engine crates, 300 minesweepers, 50,000 assault boats, 100,000 pontoon boats, 25,000 sentry stations, 25,000 trailers, 2,000 trailer camp buildings—and still there will be half a billion square feet for factory and farm buildings, gliders, airplanes, railroad cars and 100 other specific major war uses.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

SABOTEURS

THOSE saboteurs that the F.B.I. caught the other day rather strengthen the idea abroad in these parts that the enemy would not be above making trouble if he gets a chance. Time bombs of the finest Swiss workmanship, that can be set to go off in two weeks; incendiary and explosive bombs that look like pencils; plenty of explosives many times stronger than dynamite; lots of gadgets like that, according to the war commentators. They had not overlooked anything. They were, as the saying goes, prepared for any emergency.

Not that they were expecting any emergencies. They and their tillicums had thought this thing through. The general idea was that everything had been forseen and planned and put down on the schedule. When these time bombs went off in Detroit, for example, the boys would be in New Orleans, or San Francisco, or perhaps in Seattle or Portland, trying to look innocent and working away at their little plans to destroy our property and slow down our war work. If some of us should get killed, that's O.K. too. By that time they might have a job in the shipyards or perhaps in the woods—some of them were U. S. citizens in good standing.

It is interesting to speculate about how many of these buzzards we have among us out here. Other subs may have landed sabotage crews on the beach when the doughboy was at the other end of his beat. Without doubt, a good many, who have been here for many years, getting ready for this summer's work did not take the trouble to leave the country. They have their orders and their pay. They know just what they are going to do.

They probably know that at times it takes a heap of work and savvy not to set a fire in the woods; they can make a little mistake, and when it starts a fire that goes popping through the timber, they can keep on looking innocent, or dumb.

Hardly any man-caused fires start that cannot be prevented or stopped before they get far. Spark arresters leak, pumps get out of order, the hose won't work, the fire fighting tools are borrowed from the tool box and not put back, the haulbuck siwashes on a dry snag, someone neglects to clear the ground around the tall block, somebody who should be watching it turns his back at the wrong minute, someone who ought to know better uses fuse instead of a blasting machine to shoot gopher holes, somebody sneaks off into the woods and has a smoke, and does something that he shouldn't with the stub or the match.

It's mostly the same old stuff, the same old causes for the same old fires. Three wardens were questioned closely, and only one new trick was unusual. A few years back, the pumper that was putting out one fire backfired and started another. Perhaps the pumpman couldn't have expected that to happen, although any kind of light fuel near any gas or steam engine is bad medicine and a sign of hard luck. Usually, if someone is really on the job, these fires will not come off.

This year will undoubtedly be a tough one in the woods. Material for war orders is behind; lumber stocks in town are frozen, there are a dozen uses for every stick that can get to market. Grain will be lost because the lumber to provide storage for it can't be bought. War projects will be held up because lumber for housing can't be obtained. Equipment may be slightly run down and unreliable on account of priorities, but high-ball logging is still a natural necessity and the temptation to take chances with fire and trust to luck will be strong. Well, that is a poor way to make time.

Law enforcement officers may have much trouble this year, making up their minds when a fire starts in the woods whether the men who were around it at the time it started really are dumb and ignorant or are only acting that way. Either way, the result of the fire is the same; it destroys property, slows the work and helps the enemy.

The law enforcement men, backed by a public which is getting touchy about things of that sort, might decide that it makes no great difference whether a fire was set purposely or because somebody was negligent. The offender might have an order from Hitler's agent in his pocket, or Hirohito's money in his wallet, or he might be the kind of bird who just can't be bothered with details. Well, what the heck! There goes the fire—it's getting into the cold deck—and here is the guy who set it. Makes no difference whether he's a spy and a traitor or merely dumb. He's too dangerous to leave at large. "Fella, you can tell it to the judge, and I hope to gosh he throws the book at you."

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"I hear your cook has rather an amorous disposition."

"Yes. If she can't get up a flirtation with the milkman, she starts mashing the potatoes."

* * * * *

Gob's Daughter—Mother, what is a second-story man?

Mother—Your father, my dear. If I don't believe his first story he always has another one ready!

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God oft descends to visit men, unseen, and through their habitations walks, to mark their doings.—Milton.

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

J. Edgar Hoover, Nemesis of Saboteurs

Every loyal American was thrilled to learn of the capture of the Nazi spy-saboteurs by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And, at the same time, every loyal American experienced another sensation—that of a deep and abiding admiration for the guiding genius of the Bureau's Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

While many of us have known the qualities of Director Hoover for a long time, it took some startling, menacing development right here at home to wake up a lot more of us to the realization of the type of man upon whose directive talents, sterling integrity and absolute fearlessness depends America's safety against sabotage.

Like most big men, Mr. Hoover has had his critics. In Congress, in newspaper columns and in other public tribunals he has not escaped petty carping, fault-finding and other forms of puerile criticism. But long ago the vast majority of the American people learned how to discount the wailings of such critics, once they had a fair opportunity to measure their pitiful stature against that of the object of such criticism.

Director Hoover typifies and personifies the motto of the F.B.I.—Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity. He is an inspiration to his men and to the country he serves so well. Clever as the enemy is, in J. Edgar Hoover the enemy has more than met his match. The vaunted Gestapo, the far-flung Axis system of espionage and sabotage have been thwarted time and again by this valiant servant of the United States. And we rejoice that Congress acted so promptly upon Senator Mead's suggestion that lasting recognition be given to the man who, on July 26, completed 26 years of invaluable service to our beloved country.

Time Out For Self-Examination

We are now in our eighth month of war. We have had ample opportunity to measure the enemy's strength. We know the foe is no "push-over." We realize his utter ruthlessness and his avowed intention to destroy us if he can. We also know that he will never succeed, if each one of us does his part.

Which brings us to this reflection: We know the enemy, but do we know ourselves? Are we putting forth our very best effort, and then that little extra something which may spell the difference between a long war and a relatively short one? Are we trying to adjust ourselves, with as little grumbling and complaining as is humanly possible, to the restrictions on our personal habits and customs and way of life that warfare imposes upon us? Sure, we grumble. We always have, and we always will. That's our privilege. We live in a democracy, where no one tells us what we shall think or say, or how we shall worship or what we shall read. That is the democratic way. But that same democratic way, which bestows such priceless liberties, also carries with it certain obligations. And the least of these is the trifling self-negations which are asked of us.

Most of us are voluntarily buying to the limit of our ability in the matter of war stamps and bonds. We are likewise digging in for countless other worthy causes. But what it takes, what makes the difference between complacent cooperation and fighting determination to win, is that extra effort, that giving of just a bit more when we feel that the absolute limit has been reached.

Like the runner, who puts forth that final, extra lunge to hurl himself across the winner's line, when he already felt that he had expended himself. Or the baseball pitcher, whose arm is dead tired after eight gruelling innings, who summons from the depths of a courageous heart that additional ounce of energy and "guts" to smother the opposition which threatens to undo him in the ninth inning. That's what counts. And if it seems difficult, just remember what the men at Baatan underwent. Or the men at Tobruk. Or Sevastopol. Or what our allies in the enemy-occupied countries are undergoing.

Compared to their travail, our task, here at home, is easy. All we have to do is suffer the loss of a few comforts, the use of our car, or some such minor matter. That's not too much to ask of a free people as the price of that freedom.

After all, what would life be worth, if we should fail?

D. L. Stoddard, Author of "Steel Square Pocket Book," Dies

Dwight Lincoln Stoddard, 77 year old, former Indianapolis labor union officer, died July 8 at his home, 354 West Raymond street, Indianapolis, after a brief illness.

A carpenter by trade, he had been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America more than 50 years. At one time he was financial secretary of the Central Labor Union. He also had been corresponding secretary of an Indianapolis Local of the Brotherhood. He retired about 10 years ago but retained his union affiliations.

In 1902 he published the Steel Square Pocket Book, a technical manual for use by carpenters. The book now is in its sixth edition. He also had contributed many articles to The Carpenter and other technical trade publications.

The Supreme Court ruled, in a 5 to 3 decision, that tips to "Red Caps" porters are pay so far as the porters and the wages-hours law are concerned.

* * * * *

Luminous steam from cooling towers and gas-manufacturing plants presents a problem when a city is blacked out. The British have solved the problem by adding carbon to the steam, thus making it black.

Is your pocketbook volunteering as a soldier behind the lines? Help your county meet its Bond quota. Ten per cent of your family's income should be invested for Victory.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURE
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice

TO THE OFFICERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS

The General Office is having a great deal of trouble with the records of applicants who were former members, giving a different date of birth from that given when they originally joined the Brotherhood.

Financial Secretaries and other officers, when filling out applications of former members, who were suspended by the Local Union, accepting the application, should compare statements made in the application with the records, to see that they conform to statements previously made as to date of birth, citizenship, etc. By doing this, you can greatly assist the General Office, and in cases of funeral and disability donations, prevent litigation of such claims.

Convention Call! American Federation of Labor

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, October 5, 1942, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS CONVENTION SET

The official Convention Call has been issued for the 58th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will be held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, at 10:00 a.m., (City Time), Monday, August 24, 1942, and continuing daily until the business of the Convention has been completed.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2385	Martinsville, Ind.
2386	Ligonier, Ind.
3046	Korbel, Calif.
3048	Post Falls, Idaho
3049	Vicksburg, Miss.
3050	Salem, Ore.
3051	Dermott, Ark.
3053	Asheboro, N. C.
3052	Graeagle, Calif.
3054	Anacortes, Wash.
2387	Carteville, Ill.
3055	Rayville, La.
2388	Grand Rapids, Mich.

Partial Overtime Exemptions Explained

Presidential signature making effective an amendment to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act providing partial overtime exemptions under certain circumstances was described recently by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of both the Public Contracts Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, as another step toward bringing the two laws into accord.

Mr. Walling explained that the amendment provides that overtime provisions of the Public Contracts Act may only be relaxed when employers and employes operate under agreements with unions certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bona fide, limiting employes to 1,000 hours of work during any period of 26 consecutive weeks, or providing for employment on an annual basis of not more than 2,080 hours during any period of 52 consecutive weeks. These provisions, he pointed out, already exist under the Wage-Hour Law. Now both laws will permit the employment of workers covered by such agreements for as much as 12 hours in any workday, or up to 56 hours in any workweek before payment of overtime at the rate of time and one-half must be made.

Except in the case of such agreements, the Walsh-Healey Act requires the payment of time and one-half for work in excess of eight hours in any one day or 40 hours in any one week, while the Wage-Hour Law requires that employes be paid time and one-half their regular rate for work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek.

The amendment, which was supported by the Administrator, follows recent administrative action he took in bringing wage, learner and handicapped worker requirements and other provisions of the two laws into closer accord. Both the Division of Public Contracts and the Wage and Hour Division are in the U. S. Department of Labor.

Demand the Union Label

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother George Cook, Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother Ammon Hahn, Local 1551, Three Rivers, Mich.
Brother John Henry Fink, Local 974, Baltimore, Md.
Brother Frank L. Gagnon, Local 2943, Mizpah, Minn.
Brother Andrew Johnson, Local 2823, Pembroke, Ont., Can.
Brother George Lynch, Local 284, Jamaica, N. Y.
Brother Martin Pearson, Local 119, Delawanna, N. J.
Brother David Swanson, Local 792, Rockford, Ill.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Alabama State Council "On The March".

Editor, The Carpenter:

The carpenters of the State of Alabama are "on the march." In April, 1940, we, a group of carpenters, met at Gadsden, Albama and laid the ground work for a State Council of Carpenters. We applied for a charter and within two short years our organization has grown to the extent that we now have an established office and a full time secretary-treasurer. Every Local Union of the State has affiliated except a few small ones and they are coming in every day.

Of course, our first consideration is to win the war, but we are also interested in, and intend to maintain our rights, protect our principles, and elevate our trade.

We take this opportunity to extend greetings to all our brothers throughout the Brotherhood, and to offer our cooperation in this great task facing us.

The office of the Alabama State Council of Carpenters is open to you. We hope the carpenters of every State will set up a State Council as it means a great deal to the general movement.

We will be glad to hear from the secretaries of other State Councils. Let's exchange ideas. Write me: Labor Temple, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer,
Alabama State Council of Carpenters.

Local Union 1465 Names J. H. Foley as F. S. for the 40th Time

I thought you might be interested to know that I have been elected Financial Secretary of Local 1465, Frankfort, Ind., for the 40th time. I am on the job every meeting night whenever physically able. I started this Local and am working hard to keep it going.

Fraternally,

J. H. Foley, Financial Secretary.

Congratulations, Brother Foley! (The Editor).

New York State Council to Meet in Rochester

President Charles W. Hanson of the New York State Council of Carpenters has issued the official Convention Call for the 36th Annual Convention of the Council, which will open at 10:00 a.m., (Eastern War Time) on Friday, August 14, 1942, at the Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., and will conclude on Saturday.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

The Yarnin' BASKET

AFL Auxiliaries Meet in St. Louis

The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor held a most successful convention recently in St. Louis, Missouri. Outstanding among the speakers were labor leaders and Government officials in charge of war activities. President Roosevelt sent greetings and numerous other communications and telegrams were received from leaders in civic life as well as those in the labor movement.

The convention authorized the officers to dispatch the following cablegram to General Douglas MacArthur:

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor through their delegates in convention assembled, solemnly pledge their unqualified support to you in our war for world freedom. We desire to express our supreme confidence in your ability to win a final victory."

Resolutions proclaiming all-out support for every war activity were passed. The delegates also expressed their appreciation of the cooperation of the labor press.

This was the second convention of the A. F. W. A. L. The first one was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1938, during the Union Label and Industrial Exhibition. Permanent officers were elected and a revised constitution was adopted. Mrs. Herman H. Lowe, President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, was chosen as President and the following twelve Vice-Presidents were also elected:

First Vice-President, Mrs. Anna P. Kelsey of the Women's International Auxiliary to the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Laura Essman of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. Margaret McDonald of the National Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Association of Letter Carriers;

Penny Wise
says...

"Counting cents is common sense"

SLIP-COVERS made to fit loosely wear longer than tightly stretched, well-fitted "jackets". Give your cover plenty of room to shift on the job—folks have a habit of being restless.

With all the money you'll save, buy WAR SAVINGS STAMPS—Every Stamp and Bond you buy is an investment in freedom. War needs money!

4th Vice-President, Mrs. Elda Luebbert of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the International Association of Machinists; 5th Vice-President, Mrs. Pauline Eisinger of the Michigan Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor; 6th Vice-President, Mrs. Caroline Stiglbauer of the Milwaukee Council of Union Auxiliaries; 7th Vice-President, Mrs. Anna Preusser of the Women's Auxiliary to the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union; 8th Vice-President, Mrs. Mona Elder of the Seattle Central Council of Auxiliaries; 9th Vice-President, Mrs. R. B. Peck of the Utah Central Council of Auxiliaries; 10th Vice-President, Mrs. Fred J. Kreger of the New Orleans Ladies' Auxiliary No. 68, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; 11th Vice-President, Mrs. Olive Roth of the Women's Auxiliary to the Fond du Lac Trades and Labor Council; 12th Vice-President, Mrs. Ilda Anderson of the Denver Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries. I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. W. A. L.

The executive offices of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor are at the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. Full information about forming women's auxiliaries to local unions and city central bodies may be obtained by writing to headquarters.

Auxiliary No. 280, Rockford, Ill., Has New Home

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to All Sister Auxiliaries:

Auxiliary No. 280 has now moved into its new home, thanks to Carpenters' Local No. 792, whose new Labor Temple was dedicated April 4, 1942. We are proud to be privileged to meet in such a beautiful edifice. We are also proud that we were permitted to take part in this eventful occasion. April 4th will be a day long to be remembered in Rockford.

The program commenced at 2:00 p.m. with Open House, and entertainment with strolling musicians. During the afternoon a Waiting Committee of Auxiliary Ladies cooperated with the Carpenters in receiving guests. Men and women of all walks of life were received and shown through the entire structure. Enormous display of flowers from many organizations of Labor added to the beauty of the building.

Dedication ceremonies commenced at 7:30 p.m. upon the arrival of General Representative George Ottens and his charming daughter, Hazel. Brother Ottens was the representative of General President Hutcheson.

The ceremony was opened by an address by the President of Local No. 792, Brother Carl Fradine who presented Brother George Ottens to assembled members and friends. Brother Ottens gave a very inspiring address and received a great ovation at the end of his talk.

The women and children added much color to the assemblage with their bright colors and Easter bonnets.

Just before adjournment there was a motion that the beautiful floral offerings be sent to the Base Hospital at Camp Grant. Everyone present present appreciated this request and the motion was carried unanimously.

Respectfully submitted by the Publicity Committee:

Mrs. Ernest Fairclough,
Mrs. John Broo,
Mrs. Eric Mossing.

Auxiliary No. 343, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Marks Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 343, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 322, enjoyed its annual birthday dinner in June at the Ray-Ott, with about 30 members present.

Though not an old organization, Auxiliary No. 343 is well known among local fraternal and civic circles, having contributed to many worthy causes. It has assisted needy families and contributed magazines and tobacco to the Carpenters' Home for the Aged at Lakeland, Florida; also it has given financial aid to the American Women's Voluntary Services for maintenance of the soldiers' recreation rooms and has contributed to the Smokes for Soldiers fund. The auxiliary has purchased a $100 Defense Bond and members sew regularly for the Red Cross under the leadership of Mrs. Agnes Lass.

The auxiliary is headed by Mrs. Mary C. Hansen, president; Mrs. Ruth Edwards, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, secretary, and Mrs. Ethel Shepherd, treasurer.

Mrs. Margaret Woodall was chairman of the birthday dinner committee and was assisted by Mrs. Pearl Tidd and Mrs. Jean Ball.

Fort Frances, Ont., Auxiliary Active

Editor, The Carpenter:

Now that we have received our new password, I take this opportunity of sending greetings to other Ladies' Auxiliaries.

On July 10th we had Installation of Officers and invited our husbands to supper after the meeting.

Due to Shevlin Clarke Lumber and Sawmill's ceasing operation here, many families have moved away to secure employment, and so we have lost several active members, but nevertheless we still carry on and have secured members from the Rainy Lake or Border Union. This mill is owned by Jas. Mathieu and is certainly flourishing. It is located about 4 miles from Fort Frances.

Sister Peloquin, our Past President, received a large photo of the 17th Company Canadian Forestry Corps, located overseas. We have it framed and hung in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

The boys of this Company were recruited in Fort Frances and their Major, R. S. Holmes, is a Fort Frances man. Many of us have sons or relatives in this Unit and were pleased to receive the photo. We have sent cigarettes and chocolate bars overseas.

This month different groups of our Auxiliary have agreed to do something to raise money. Some intend to have card parties, bingo or luncheons. Each one is aiming to raise at least one dollar.

Hoping you all are progressing in your activities.

Yours fraternally
Mrs. R. H. Baker, Recording Secretary,
626 1st St., E.,
Fort Frances, Ont., Can.

Auxiliary No. 316, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Reports

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 316 of Council Bluffs, Iowa. We are starting our new year by buying a U. S. War Bond. We still have some money left in our fund and by having a penny march at each session we will add to this amount from time to time until we have enough to buy another bond. We donated two dollars to the Red Cross, five dollars to the Community Chest and ten dollars to the Navy Relief Fund.

We meet once a month in regular session.

We had a dance and entertainment in November and a joint Christmas celebration with the carpenters. Both were very enjoyable affairs.

After each regular meeting we have a social time and serve refreshments. Each year we celebrate our birthday anniversary which is in May. This is one of our outstanding social events.

In the ensuing year we hope to be able to do more for our Country, as an organization, and also as individuals.

Best wishes to all auxiliaries everywhere.

Cordially yours,
Bonnie B. Cox, Recording Secretary,
Aux., No. 316, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Auxiliary No. 274, Snoqualmie, Wash., Holds Installation

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 274 held their installation, with their husbands of Local 2545 as guests, Saturday evening, July 11, in Legion Hall, Snoqualmie.

Brother Maurice King acted as Installing Officer, and the following took the obligation: President Maude Woods, Vice-President Maisie Dillman, Recording Secretary Ellen Jane Thomas, Financial Secretary Marie King, Conductor Bessie Bliss, Warden Hope Leader, Trustee (1 yr.) Ann Quall, Trustee (3 yrs.) Grace Counts.

Brother King was presented with a cigarette lighter for helping us out and Sisters, Woods, Counts, Bliss and King were given gifts for not missing a meeting the past year.

Games were played and lunch served. A good time was reported by all.

Fraternally,
Ellen Jane Thomas, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 6, Houston, Tex., Installs Officers

Editor, The Carpenter:

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6 to the Carpenters' Local No. 213 were installed jointly with the officers of the Carpenters' Local July 3rd. Those elected for the ensuing year are: Mrs. Bert G. Porter, President; Mrs. A. B. Norris, Vice-President; Mrs. George Marquette, Secretary; Mrs. Fred W. Lucas, Treasurer; Mrs. A. L. Blake Warden, and Mrs. J. Burkhalter, Conductor. The Trustees are: Joe Williams, Mrs. Harley Rogers, and Mrs. Jack Walrod.

The ladies of the Auxiliary have been a very busy group with the Red Cross and Civilian Defense work occupying their time. The Red Cross Committee consisting of Mrs. Harley Rogers, Mrs. Paul Sparks, Mrs. S. O. Eppes, Mrs. M. B. Menefee and Mrs. Walter Ferguson have served very faithfully for six months and have accomplished a lot, judging from numerous articles that have been finished. We sew and knit on Wednesdays and alternate Fridays and some of the ladies have been sewing and knitting at home; and there are those that have been on the registration boards, information center, and worked as minute men, etc. We are glad our Auxiliary has ladies who are anxious to help when our Country needs it.

We are proud of our Service Flag that has a place of honor on the wall back of the Vice-President's Chair. Our Auxiliary is well represented in the Armed Forces by the sons and husbands of our members in the service.

The Auxiliary sent a delegate (Mrs. A. B. Norris) to the State Federation of Labor Convention, June 22nd, at Fort Worth, Texas. We hope to send one each year. We also had some visitors from our group there.

The ladies are looking forward to a successful year. We are growing gradually but surely and our books are in good financial condition and we have two bonds in the bank. We have set a high goal and are going to work harder this year than we have before.

This will be all from this reporter, as Mrs. Paul Sparks will very ably take over from now on. I want to take this opportunity to wish all the Auxiliaries success in working for Unity in the Labor Unions and Unity in the Government.

Goodby and Good Luck,

Mrs. Fred W. Lucas.

Auxiliary 265, Longview, Tex., Aids War Effort

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings—Auxiliary No. 265 has been busy since the war began, doing what we can to help. Some of our sons are in the Armed Forces. We have finished a very nice quilt for the Red Cross.

In the near future we shall set aside a certain amount of time each meeting night for War Relief sewing.

We had a very nice "Welcome" party for new and prospective members at our City Park. During the afternoon games were played and refreshments were served.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 265 mourns the death of our first President, Mrs. L. L. Groves, who died May 28.

Our organization is steadily growing and we hope more ladies will join.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Harry Wickersham, Recording Secretary.

Hamden, Conn., Woman Condemns "Pegler, the Meddler"

Editor, The Carpenter:

Westbrook Pegler's spurious attack on labor has become an obsession. In spite of the fact that our country is at war he continues to harp in the same vein endlessly. I not only resent his rancor, as a newspaper reader, but also, because I am the daughter, wife, and mother of union men, men who labor, men who build, men who create.

I should like to suggest to other women readers of The Carpenter that we voice our resentment against Pegler, in letter form to our newspapers. While Pegler struggles frantically to shatter labor's status that it has taken years of grit and perseverance to attain, we make no concerted effort to combat the false impression he seeks to give the uninformed reader.

He proclaims that he is not worried about his column. I claim that he is, and I, as well as many of his readers, can see the handwriting on the wall to wit—that Pegler the Meddler, is on his way out.

Unlike the men of labor who strive only to build, Pegler the Meddler, strives only to destroy.

Yours truly,
Anna Dowd,
24 Robert St.,
Hamden, Conn.

American Technical Society Builders Books Declared to be Most Complete Published

The new building books covering the entire field of building, estimating and contracting published by the American Technical Society are declared by the publishers to be the most complete and up-to-date seen on this subject. The publishers have gone to tremendous expense in bringing this material up-to-date and providing carpenters and contractors with practical, much needed material.

There are also articles on stair building, roughing and finishing work, painting and decorating, architectural drawing, detailing and design, and, of course, complete instructions for reading blue prints, the use of the steel square, building, concrete forms, and a great many other equally important subjects. The chapters on insulation and soundproofing alone should be of tremendous value.

In addition to those books featuring carpentry and construction there is a great deal of information on heating systems, air-conditioning systems and sheet metal work. Perhaps of as great interest as any are the chapters on estimating which show in complete detail how to prepare estimates to enable you to bid on almost any building job.

The publishers have a very unique way of offering these books to the public, for they agree to ship the complete set of nine volumes to any of our readers who write in without any down payment of any kind. They say "take 10 days to examine the books, then if you are not satisfied ship them back and you are not obligated in any way." You agree, however, only to pay the transportation charges upon receipt of the books. There is no payment at all to the publisher until you decide that these books can be of great value to you. (See advertisement on page 62).

Coming or Going?

Daughter—No, Jack is not rich; in fact, he can hardly raise the money to keep going.

Mercenary Ma—Then I'll tell him not to keep coming.

This is *your* publication. *Patronize* its advertisers.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 167

Erecting the rough stair is just as important, if not more so, than getting out the finished stair material or installing the finished stair. The rough stair builder must be able to visualize the finished stair in a very real way if he wants to be sure he is getting the rough work in right. Early in our experience we worked on a job where the boss put in all of the rough stair work. It was a four-story dormitory with three sets of stairways. Everything looked all right until the mill sent the finished stairs together with experts to install them—when they checked the rough work they found that all of the rough risers had to be re-cut—and how the chips did fly! What the trouble was, we do not exactly remember, but it seems he had his rough risers where the face of the finish risers were to be—at any rate, that was about what had to be cut off. On another job the rough stair builder made himself grief by failing to make proper allowance for the finished tread on the first step, and also on the last step of the stair, which brought the steps up too high. Here the cutting off had to be done on the run, rather than on the rise. Both of these stair builders knew they should have known better, but by some trick of the subconscious, they felt they were right and went ahead, never dreaming of the grief that was to fall upon them. Mistakes of this nature can be avoided, however, by marking on the floor or on the wall the first and last steps, showing both the rough and the finished steps. Where this is done and checked with the rough work when it is installed, the rough stair builder will find his own mistakes himself, if any, rather than leave it for some finish stair builder to discover.

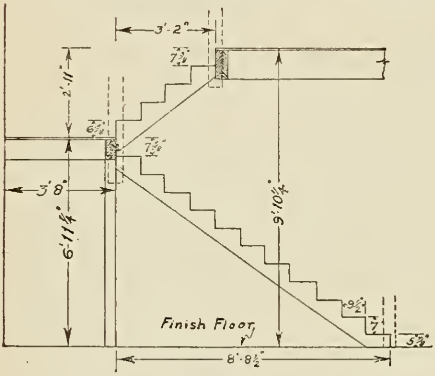


Fig. 1

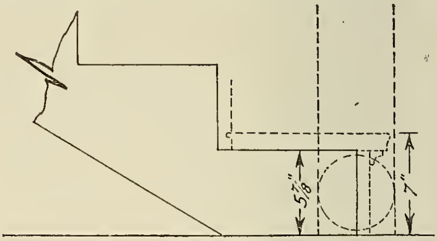


Fig. 2

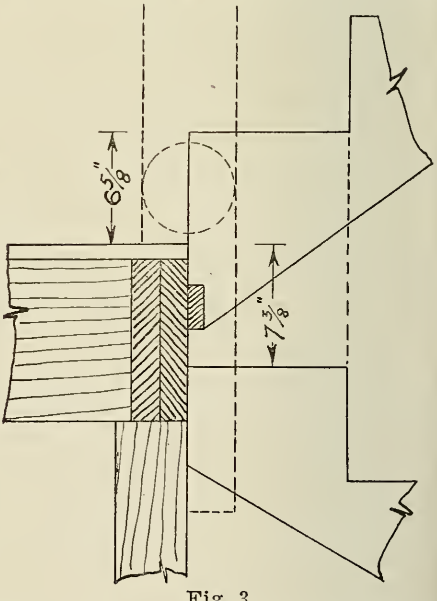


Fig. 3

We are showing a section of a rough stair, Fig. 1, having a platform and a return flight of steps. This arrangement will furnish us with many of the problems that come up in stair building. In order to have everything on straight, let us say that we are figuring ¾-inch for risers and for the finish floor, 1⅛-inches for tread and 1½-inches for balusters. Now, starting at the bottom, where we show the finish floor in place, our first rough riser is 5⅞ inches and the second is 7 inches. If we add the thickness of the tread to the first rough riser we will have a finished rise of 7 inches, which is the regular rise for the stair. The run we are showing as 9½ inches. The width of the landing we are showing as 2 feet 8 inches, which, after the plastering and finishing is done, will leave it about 3 feet 6 inches. The last rough riser of the first flight is shown as 7⅜ inches. If we deduct from this the thickness of the tread and add to the remainder the thickness of the finish floor, we will have a finish rise of 7 inches. The first rough riser of the return flight is 6⅝ inches. If we deduct from this the thickness of the finish floor and add to the remainder the thickness of the tread, we will again have a finish rise of 7 inches. The last rough riser of this flight is the same as the last one of the first flight. Having checked and proofed the points where mistakes usually show up, if there are any, we are safe to let the work stand as it is.

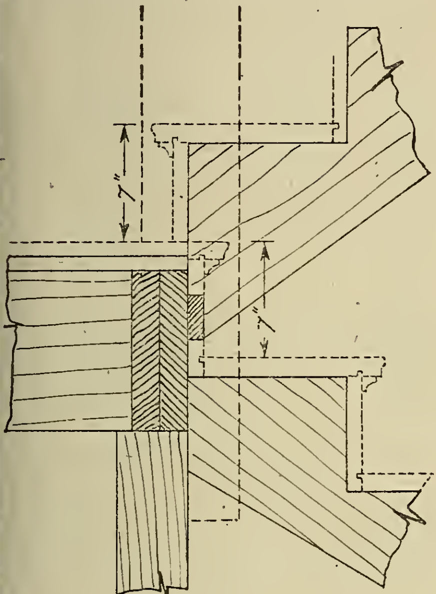


Fig. 4

A question we have heard discussed by carpenters relative to the position of the newel to the riser fits in here. Some held that the face of the riser should intersect the center of the newel, while others claimed that the back of the riser should intersect the center. We are illustrating what we believe to be the right position by Fig. 2, where the finish riser, tread and newel are represented by dotted lines. The dotted circle indicates that the back of the riser should intersect the newel at the center. It should be remembered, however, that we are dealing with a riser that is ¾ of an inch thick and a baluster that is 1½ inches or twice as thick as the riser. The baluster in reality determines the position of the riser, for the center of the baluster in all cases must be in line with the center of the newel. The same is true of the stringer or skirt board. The back of the stringer must center with the center of the newel, assuming that it is just twice as thick as the baluster, so as to bring the center of the baluster in line with the center of the newel. The detail shown by Fig. 3 shows the position of the newel to the rough risers of the main and the return flights of this stair, which in both cases, is the center of the newel. (The rough riser theoretically is the same as the back of the finish riser.) The rough risers of the two flights of stairs must be in perpendicular alignment, as we are indicating by the dotted line to the right. Compare

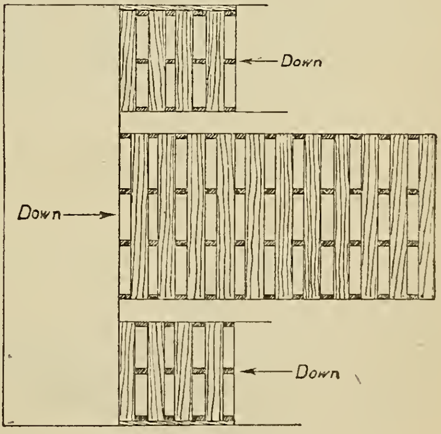


Fig. 5

Fig. 3 with Fig. 4, where the finished steps and floor are shown by dotted lines.

Fig. 5 shows a plan of the stair shown in section by Fig. 1. Here we show how temporary steps should be provided by nailing 1x6's onto the rough steps of the horses. If the traffic is heavy, full-length steps should be used, as shown by the detail in Fig. 6, numbered 1. If the traffic is light, short steps from one horse to another, as shown by 2, 3, 4 and so on, will answer the purpose.

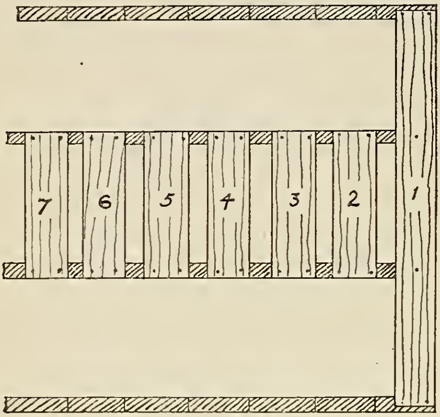


Fig. 6

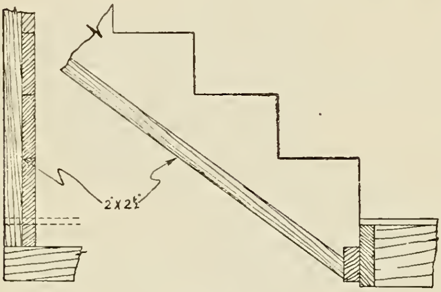


Fig. 7

Fig. 7 shows two views of how the rough horses are kept away from the wall by a 2x2½ piece nailed to the horse and in turn to the studding of the wall. This is shown in plan, Fig. 5, where the return flights join the walls.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Concrete Foundations

By L. Perth

The carpenter of today may be the contractor of tomorrow. This is being constantly proven in our industrial life. Scores of journeymen are stepping out of the ranks to venture a business of their own, because never before in the history of our country were there so many opportunities offered to builders as there are today.

The knowledge of your trade and past experience are fundamental requisites, of course. But, in order to shoulder the responsibility of independently performing a building contract, one must also possess the theoretical technical knowledge necessary in order to successfully carry out the functions of a contractor.

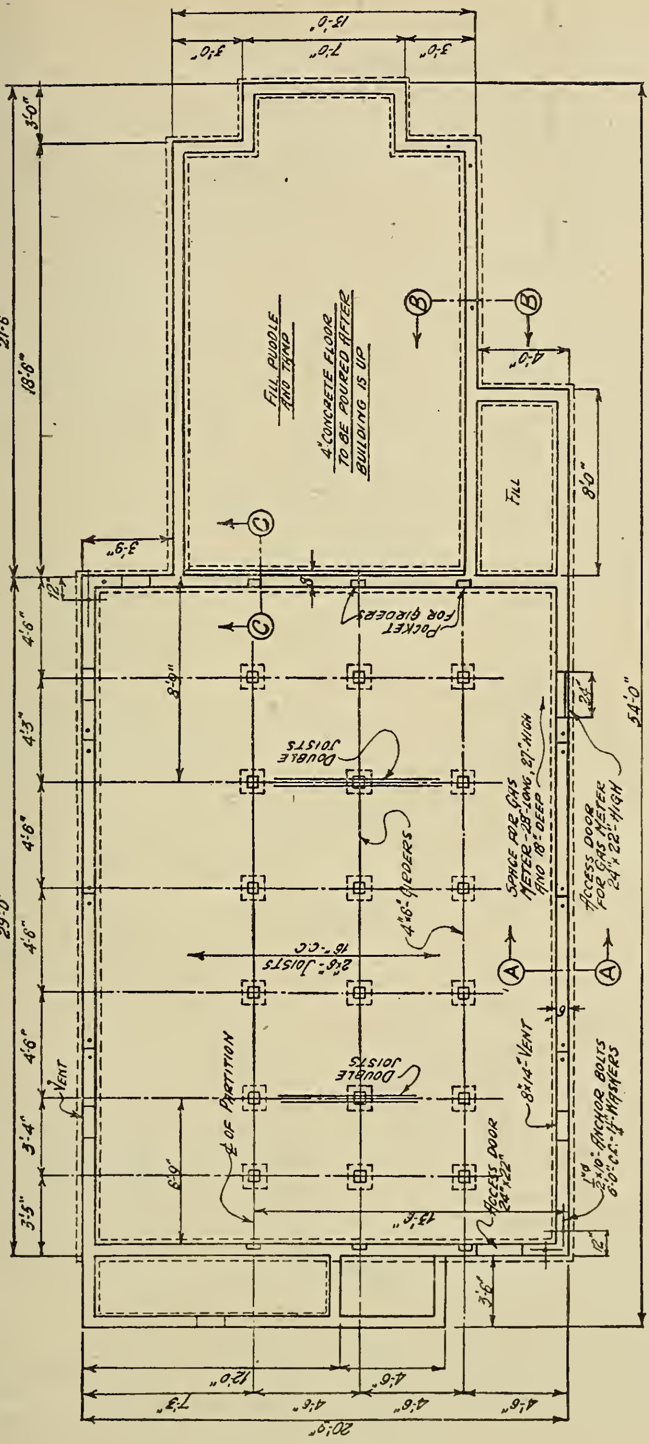
This technical knowledge consists of the ability to fluently read architectural drawings or blue prints, the capacity of taking off materials and preparing an intelligent estimate. This holds good not only for the general contractor but for the subcontractor as well.

Numerous papers on general estimating were published in the columns of the previous issues of the Journal and it is presumed that our readers by now have a fairly good general idea of what the scope of the subject is.

A general estimate, however, establishes the approximate cost of the project, and, in order to arrive at definite figures, individual accurate estimates must be made. These individual estimates must cover every trade entering in the erection of the structure such as foundations, carpentry, roofing, plumbing, plastering, painting, etc. These estimates usually are composed of two parts —materials and labor. Both of these items are very essential and must be treated with equal care.

It is well to bear in mind that before one attempts to prepare an estimate of any branch entering in the erection of a structure the complete set of Plans must be examined so as to gain a general idea of the main features of the project, establish the relation of the various parts of construction to each other and become familiar with the complete set up.

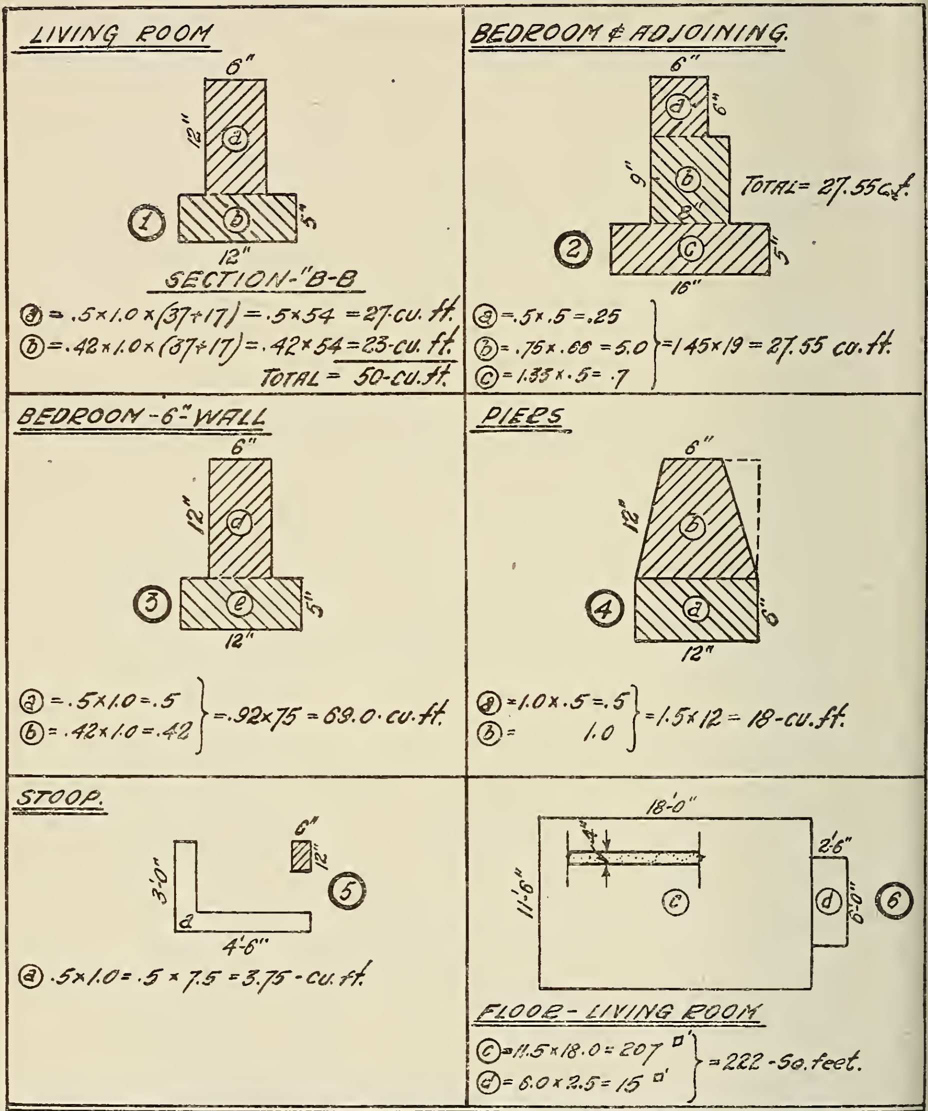
The present article deals with concrete foundations, an ordinary type of a


13'-0"
3'-0"
7'-0"
3'-0"
3'-0"
21'6"
18'-6"
FILL PUDDLE AND TAMP
4" CONCRETE FLOOR TO BE POURED AFTER BUILDING IS UP
B
B
4'-0"
8'-0"
FILL
C
C
3'-9"
12
5
POCKET FOR GIRDERS
8'-9"
DOUBLE JOISTS
4'-6"
4'-3"
4'-6"
4'-6"
4'-6"
3'-4"
3'-5"
29'-0"
54'-0"
24"
SPACE FOR GAS METER - 28" LONG, 27" HIGH AND 18" DEEP
ACCESS DOOR FOR GAS METER 24"x 22" HIGH
4"x6" GIRDERS
2"x8" - JOISTS 16" - C.C
A
A
9
8"x14" VENT
DOUBLE JOISTS
℄ OF PARTITION
VENT
6'-0"
ACCESS DOOR 24"x22"
1/2"x10" - ANCHOR BOLTS 6'-0" C.C. - 1 1/2" WASHERS
13'-6"
12"
3'-6"
12'-0"
4'-6"
7'-3"
4'-6"
4'-6"
4'-6"
20'-9"

FOUNDATION PLAN

small residence having been selected as the subject for consideration.

Ingredients entering into the preparation of concrete for foundations are: Portland cement, sand, crushed stone or gravel, and water. The usual proportions are 1: ½ :4 which means 1 part of cement, 3½ parts of sand and 4 parts of crushed stone. The amount of water is usually established in the Specifications.


LIVING ROOM
6"
12"
a
b
1
5"
12"
SECTION-"B-B
a = .5×1.0×(37+17) = .5×54 = 27-cu. ft.
b = .42×1.0×(37+17) = .42×54 = 23-cu. ft.
TOTAL = 50-cu. ft.
BEDROOM & ADJOINING.
6"
a
6"
9"
b
3"
c
2
5"
16"
TOTAL = 27.55 c.f.
a = .5×.5 = .25
b = .75×.66 = 5.0
c = 1.33×.5 = .7
= 1.45×19 = 27.55 cu. ft.
BEDROOM-6" WALL
6"
12"
d
3
e
5"
12"
a = .5×1.0 = .5
b = .42×1.0 = .42
= .92×75 = 69.0 cu. ft.
PIERS
6"
12"
b
4
a
6"
12"
a = 1.0×.5 = .5
b = 1.0
= 1.5×12 = 18-cu. ft.
STOOP.
6"
3'-0"
12"
5
a
4'-6"
a .5×1.0 = .5 × 7.5 = 3.75-cu. ft.
18'-0"
2'-6"
11'-6"
c
d
6'-0"
6
FLOOR-LIVING ROOM
c = 11.5×18.0 = 207 □'
d = 6.0×2.5 = 15 □'
= 222-Sq. feet.

CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS

The erection of foundations may be handled in several ways. Either the general contractor does his own concrete work and in that case he supplies the equipment, materials and labor; or he sublets the work to the concrete subcontractor who agrees to perform the job for a stipulated sum. In both cases either the general contractor or the subcontractor must be able to prepare an accurate estimate, i. e. to establish the amount of materials and labor required to perform the job. To this must be added the items of operation of equipment and other incidentals, if any.

The "Foundation Plan" which is the subject of our discussion represents several typical sections which must be treated as separate items. Thus the foundation wall under the living room has two different sections: the three outside walls, including the bay, are represented by Section "B-B" which is a 6" wall and the wall adjoining the rest of the house is an 8 inch wall and is identified as Section "C-C." The foundation walls under the dining room, bedrooms, bathroom and witchen are 6" walls and are shown as Section "A-A".

In preparing the estimate then the entire job must be separated into as many parts as there are sections, each section calculated independently and the results obtained are added to obtain the total amount of material.

Thus in Fig. 1 we have a Section of the foundation having a 6" wall and 12" deep with a footing 12" wide and 5" thick.

Since concrete is being estimated by the cubic foot and on larger jobs by the cubic yard, our problem is to find the cubical contents of each part of the foundation having a uniform section.

In the above instance we must establish "the contents of one lineal foot of foundations wall having the above described section." When this amount has been found it is being multiplied by the perimeter of this wall which will be the total number of cubic feet of concrete in this part of the foundation.

Referring again to Fig. 1 we break up the entire cross section into two rectangles "a" and "b". The area of rectangle "a" equals 6" by 12 inches or, 5' by 1.0' which equals .5 square feet. Rectangle "b" will have an area of .42 square feet when the values of 1.0' x .42' are multiplied.

Since this is Section "B-B" the total length of the wall will equal to 37 feet plus 17 feet which is 4 lineal feet. The cross sectional area of "a" equals to .5 sq. feet. The cubical contents of one lineal foot will be equivalent to .5 x 1.0 which equal .5 cu. ft. Since the perimeter or the total length of the wall having this section equals 54 lineal feet the total cubical contents will be found by multiplying .5' x 54 which equals 27 cubic feet. This for rectangle "a" only. The contents of rectangle "b" may be found in the same manner and equals .42 x 54 which equals 23 cu. ft. By adding 27 and 23 we find the total cubical contents to be 50 cu. ft.

The other sections are being calculated in the same manner and all the results added. The concrete floor in the living room is a 4" slab. But floors, porches and terraces are being figured on the square foot basis. Consequently the area is all that will be necessary to find for the floor and bay.

It is suggested that the student take up the rest of the work item by item, substituting inches by feet expressed in decimals. It will be found that the work is not as difficult as someone could have imagined. It is quite simple and does not require any particular knowledge of mathematics or any other special ability. Accuracy and thoroughness, however, are very essential.

The subject of estimating will be treated at length in the subsequent issues.

Safety First

By H. H. Siegele

Our first experience as carpenter foreman brought us the problem we are dealing with in this article. The superintendent ordered a hanging scaffold built over a long stretch and about 40 feet above the ground. No. 9 wire was to be used for hangers, but before we used them we tested one by making it carry a load about six times as heavy as could possibly come onto any one wire at any one time. When the wire passed that test we went ahead with the scaffold building. But the carrying test is not all that must be provided for on a hanging scaffold supported by wires. If the scaffold is to be used a great deal, and in a position where there will be a great deal of vibration, then there is danger of the wire crystallizing and breaking. To guard against this danger, safety wires should be used for every hanger. These wires should be reasonably tight, but not required to carry any of the load. Then if a wire should crystallize and break, the safety wire will carry the load. As we stated before, there isn't much danger of this, excepting where the scaffold is used a long time and subject to much vibration. The

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1
2

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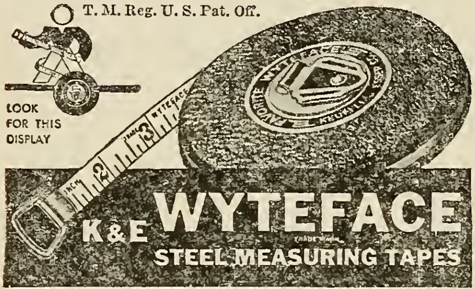

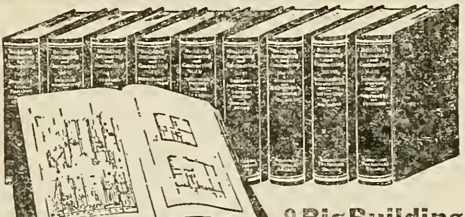

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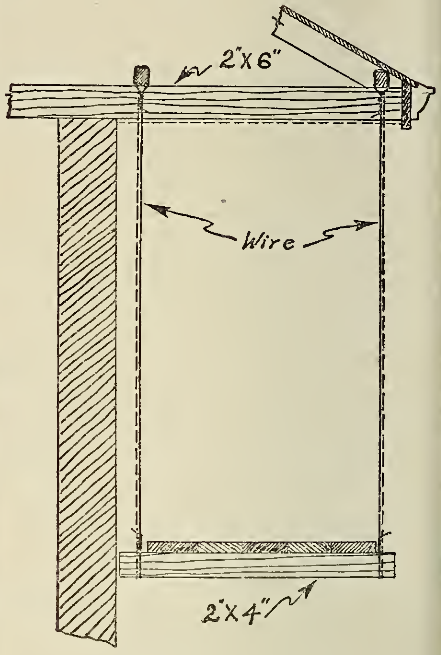
safety wires are represented by dotted lines.

Another safety measure that should be used with hanging scaffolds is to use enough hangers so that any one



of them could be entirely removed and yet not let the scaffold fall. "Safety First."

The scaffold referred to above was built so that the cornice ceiling, shown by dotted line, could be put on. The wires were located so they would come directly in line with a joint, and were ceiled in. When the job was done, the run boards were removed and then the wires were cut above the ceiling and the hangers dropped to the ground.

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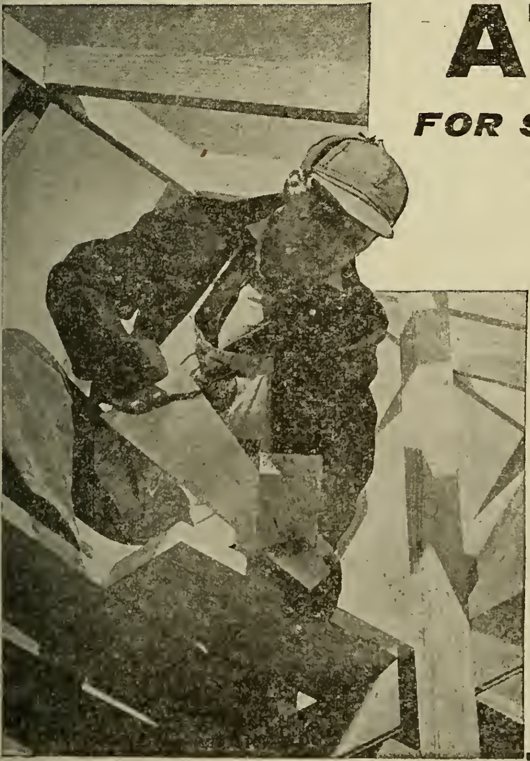

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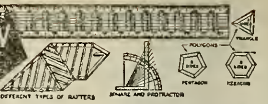
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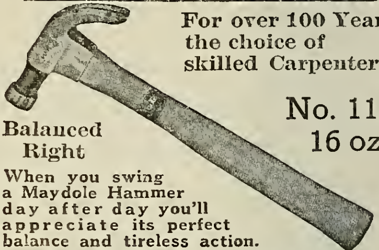

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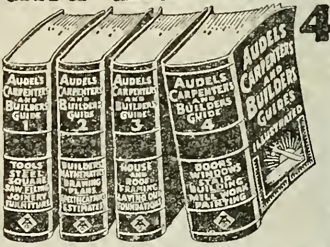
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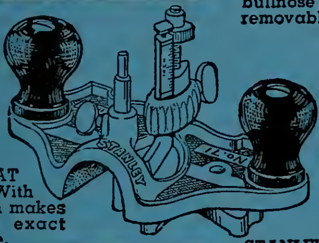

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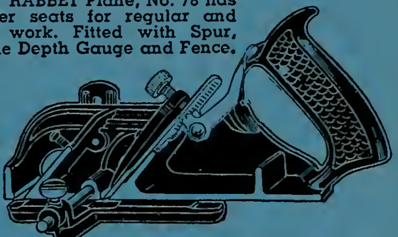

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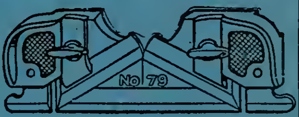

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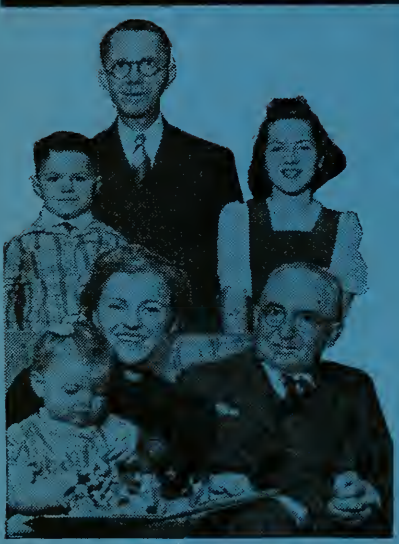

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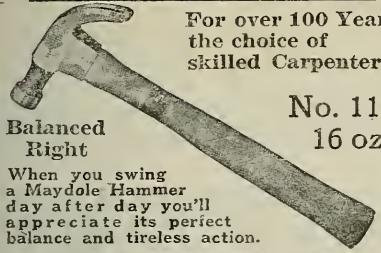

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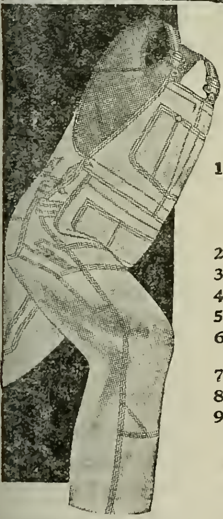

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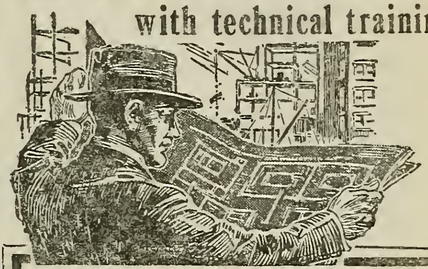

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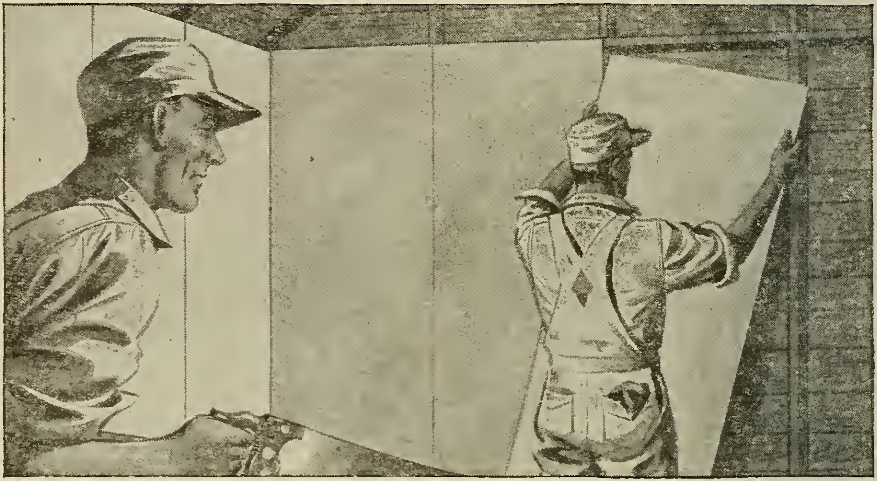

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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51

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Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories — Page

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. — 63
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. — 3rd Cover
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. — 64
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. — 63
F. P. Maxson, Chicago, Ill. — 62
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y. — 1
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass. — 64
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill. — 64
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. — 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

Celotex Corp., Chicago, Ill. — 2

Doors

Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. — 4th Cover

Overalls

H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo. — 1

Technical Courses and Books

Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y. — 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. — 1
Fred'k J. Drake & Co., Chicago, Ill. — 33

AND IT MIGHT HAPPEN HERE

Poles in Poland are *strictly forbidden* to:

Speak Polish in public, or use Polish names of cities or streets.

Print any book, magazine or paper in Polish.

Play or sing any Polish music, or patriotic song.

Worship in church.

Belong to any religious, scientific or social organization.

Attend any school or college.

Go to operas, theaters or concerts.

Pursue any professional career except medicine under German law.

Eat in restaurants or cafes, etc.

Visit barber shops, except those partitioned off to segregate Poles.

Travel without permit, or to use express trains and motor busses.

Use automobiles or ride bicycles, except for cycling to work.

Use playing fields or swimming pools.

Visit health resorts or bathing beaches.

Buy clothing or footwear, except work clothes and wooden shoes.

Shop except in certain stores and at certain hours set aside for Poles.

Buy imported foodstuffs.

Own cameras, radio sets or phonograph records.

Own or use boats on and between the Oder and Vistula Rivers.

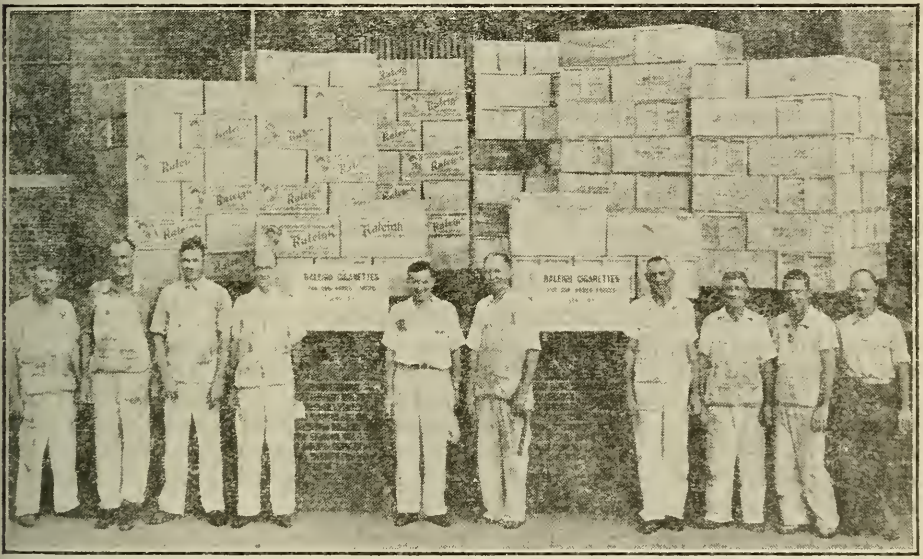
Own land or any real estate whatsoever.

Local No. 101 Buys Soldiers 2,200,000 Cigarettes

ALWAYS subscribing to the theory that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, Local No. 101, of Baltimore, Md., has scored another "bullseye" in its all-out war effort.

The latest accomplishment of Local 101 is a donation of 2,200,000 cigarettes to our overseas soldiers. This donation cost the Local around $6,000 and the members regard it as money well spent. One half of the donation was shipped via San Francisco and the other half via New York, so that soldiers everywhere might share in the "smokes."

General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg, Washington, D. C., who supervised the donation, has been advised that the shipments got off O.K., and we are indebted to him for the photograph accompanying this article, showing members of the Brotherhood employed at the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Ky., lined up in front of the huge shipment. Nation-wide recognition of Local 101's generosity was accorded by Tommy Dorsey, famous band leader, in a recent coast-to-coast broadcast.



Brotherhood members, who belong to the maintenance crew at the Brown & Williamson Tobacco plant, Louisville, Ky., wear broad grins as they prepare to ship millions of "smokes" to our overseas forces.

In addition to the cigarette donation, members of Local 101 have purchased war bonds up to the legal limit and also went on record as offering to construct, free of charge, a recreation center at Camp Meade, Maryland, which offer, by the way, was accepted by Undersecretary of War Patterson with profuse thanks and subsequently declined "as a matter of policy" by Secretary of War Stimson.

The United Nations fight for the

Four Freedoms

The Rights of All Men—Everywhere

BEYOND THE WAR lies the peace. Both sides have sketched the outlines of the new world toward which they strain. The leaders of the Axis countries have published their design for all to read. They promise a world in which the conquered peoples will live out their lives in the service of their masters.

The United Nations, now engaged in a common cause, have also published their design, and have committed certain common aims to writing. They plan a world in which men stand straight and walk free, free not of all human trouble but free of the fear of despotic power, free to develop as individuals, free to conduct and shape their affairs. Such a world has been more dream than reality, more hope than fact; but it has been the best hope men have had and the one for which they have most consistently shown themselves willing to die.

This free-ness, this liberty, this precious thing men love and mean to save, is the good granite ledge on which the United Nations now propose to raise their new world after victory. The purpose of this article is to examine and define the essential freedoms.

To talk of war aims, shouting over the din of battle while the planet rocks and vibrates, may seem futile to some. Yet the talk must go on among free peoples. The faith people have in themselves is what the free have to build upon. Such faith is basic to them—man's hot belief in man, a belief which suggests that human beings are capable of ordering their affairs. This is a high compliment paid by man to himself, an evidence or gesture of self-respect, of stature, of dignity, and of worth, an affidavit of individual responsibility.

The freedoms we are fighting for, we who are free: the freedoms for which the men and women in the concentration camps and prisons and in the dark streets of the subjugated countries wait, are four in number.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world."

These freedoms are separate, but not independent. Each one relies upon all the others. Each supports the whole, which is liberty. When one is missing, all the others are jeopardized. A person who lives under a tyrant, and has lost freedom of speech, must necessarily be tortured by fear. A person who is in great want is usually also in great fear—fear of even direr want and greater insecurity. A person denied the right to worship in his own way has thereby lost the knack of free speech, for unless he is free to exercise his religious conscience, his privilege of free speech (even though not specifically denied) is meaningless. A person tortured with fear has lost both the privilege of free speech and the strength to supply himself with his needs. Clearly these four freedoms are as closely related, as dependent one upon another, as the four seasons of the natural year, whose Winter snows irrigate the Spring, and whose Fall leaves, fermenting, rebuild the soil for Summer's yield.

The first two freedoms—freedom of speech and freedom of religion—are cultural. They are prerogatives of the thinking man, of the creative and civilized human being. Sometimes, as in the United States, they are guaranteed by organic law. They are rather clearly understood, and the laws protecting them are continually being revised and adjusted to preserve their basic meaning. Freedom from fear and from want, on the other hand, are not part of our culture but part of our environment—they concern the facts of our lives rather than the thoughts of our minds. Men are unafraid, or well-fed, or both, according to the conditions under which they live.

To be free a man must live in a society which has relieved those curious pressures which conspire to make men slaves: pressure of a despotic government, pressure of intolerance, pressure of want. The declaration of the four freedoms, therefore, is not a promise of a gift which, under certain conditions, the people will receive; it is a declaration of a design which the people themselves may execute.

Freedom, of whatever sort, is relative. Nations united by a common effort to create a better world are obviously not projecting a Utopia in which nobody shall want for anything. That is not the point—nor within the range of human possibility. What unites them is the purpose to create a world in which no one need want for the minimum necessities of an orderly and decent life, for cleanliness, for self-respect and security. It is an ambitious design, perhaps too ambitious for the cynic or the faithless; but it is supported by the sure knowledge that the earth produces abundantly and that men are already in possession of the tools which could realize such a purpose if men chose to use them.

This, then, is a credo to which the representatives of 28 nations have subscribed—not a promise made by any group of men to any other group. It is only the people themselves who can create the conditions favoring these essential freedoms which they are now repurchasing in the bazaar of war and paying for with their lives. Nothing is for sale at bargain prices, nor will the house be built in three days with cheap labor. From a world in ruins there can rise only a slow, deliberate monument. This time, conceived by so many peoples of united purpose, it will rise straight upward and rest on good support.

Freedom of Speech

To live free a man must speak openly: gag him and he becomes either servile of full of cankers. Free government is then the most realistic kind of government for it not only assumes that a man has something on his mind, but concedes his right to say it. It permits him to talk—not without fear of contradiction, but without fear of punishment.

There can be no people's rule unless there is talk. Men, it turns out, breathe through their minds as well as through their lungs, and there must be a circulation of ideas as well as of air. Since nothing is likely to be more distasteful to a man than the opinion of someone who disagrees with him, it does the race credit that it has so stubbornly defended the principle of free speech. But if a man knows anything at all, he knows that that principle is fundamental in self-government, the whole purpose of which is to reflect and affirm the will of the people.

In America, free speech and a free press were the first things the minds of the people turned to after the fashioning of the Constitution. Farsighted men, in those early days, readily understood that some sort of protection was necessary. Thus when the first amendment to the Constitution was drawn (part of what the world now knows as the Bill of Rights) it prohibited the Congress from making any law which might abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of their grievances.

In the Nazi state, freedom of speech and expression have been discarded—not for temporary military expediency, but as a principle of life. Being contemptuous of the individual, and secretly suspicious of him, the German leader has deprived him of his voice. Ideas are what tyrants most fear. To set up a despotic state, the first step is to get rid of the talkers—the talkers in schools, the talkers in forums, the talkers in political rallies and in trade union meetings, the talkers on the radio and in the newsreels, and in the barber shops and village garages. Talk does not fit the Nazi and the Fascist scheme, where all ideas are, by the very nature of the political structure, the property of one man.

Talk is death to tyranny, for it can easily clarify a political position which the ruler may prefer to becloud, and it can expose injustices which he may choose to obscure.

Our Bill of Rights specifically mentioned the press. Today the press is one of many forms of utterance. Talk and ideas flow in ever-increasing torrents, through books, magazines, schools, the radio, the motion picture. The camera has created a whole new language of its own.

All these new forms are safeguarded with the ancient guarantees, but the essential danger of not being allowed to speak freely remains. Today the privilege is challenged more gravely than ever before; in the countries dominated by the Axis, books are burned, universities are shut down men are put to death for listening to a radio broadcast. Hitler's New Order seeks to prove that unity and efficiency are achieved most readily among people who are prevented from reading, thinking, talking, debating. This new anesthesia is a subtle drug. Under its quick influence men sleep a strange sleep.

The right to speak, the right to hear, the right of access to information carry with them certain responsibilities. Certain favorable conditions are necessary before freedom of speech acquires validity.

The first condition is that the individual have something to say. Literacy is a prerequisite of free speech, and gives it point. Denied education, denied information, suppressed or enslaved, people grow sluggish their opinions are hardly worth the high privilege of release. Similarly those who live in terror or in destitution, even though no specific control is placed upon their speech, are as good as gagged.

Another condition necessary for free speech is that the people have acccess to the means of uttering it—to newspapers, to the radio, the public forum. When power or capital are concentrated, when the press is too closely the property of narrow interests, then freedom suffers. There is no freedom, either, unless facts are within reach, unless information is made vavailable. And a final condition of free speech is that there be no penalties attached to the spread of information and to the expression of opinion, whether those penalties be applied by the Government or by any private interests whatsoever.

The operation of a free press and the free expression of opinion are far from absolute rights. The laws of libel and slander set limits on what men may say of other men. The exigency of war sets limits on what information may be given out, lest it give aid and comfort to the enemy. Good taste sets limits on all speech.

Freedom of speech, Justice Holmes has warned, does not grant the right to shout fire in a crowded theatre. When ideas become overt acts against peace and order, then the Government presumes to interfere with free speech. The burden of proof, however, is upon those who would restrict speech—the danger must be not some vague danger, but real and immediate.

We are not so much concerned with these inevitable limitations to free speech as with the delight at the principle in society and how greatly it has strengthened man's spirit, how steadily it has enlarged his culture and his world. We in America know what the privilege is because we have lived with it for a century and a half. Talk founded the Union, nurtured it, and preserved it. The dissenter, the disbeliever, the crack-pot, the reformer, those who would pull down as well as build up—all are free to have their say.

Talk is our daily fare—the white-bosomed lecturer regaling the Tuesday Ladies' Club, the prisoner at the bar testifying in his own behalf, the editorial writer complaining of civic abuses, the actor declaiming behind the footlights, the movie star speaking on the screen, the librarian dispensing the accumulated talk of ages, the professor holding forth to his students, the debating society, the meeting of the aldermen, the minister in the pulpit, the traveler in the smoking car, the soap-box orator with his flag and his bundle of epigrams, the opinions of the solemn magistrate and the opinions of the animated mouse—words, ideas, in a never-ending stream, from the enduring wisdom of the great and the good to the puniest thought troubling the feeblest brain. All are listened to, all add up to something and we call it the rule of the people, the people who are free to say the words.

The United States fights to preserve this heritage, which is the very essence of the Four Freedoms. How, unless there is freedom of speech, can freedom of religion or freedom from want or freedom from fear be realized? The enemies of all liberty flourish and grow strong in the dark of enforced silence.

For the right to be articulate the inarticulate airman climbs to his fabulous battleground. For this, fight the grim-lipped soldier, the close-mouthed sailor, the marine.

Freedom of Religion

That part of man which is called the spirit and which belongs to himself and to his God, is of the very first concern in designing a free world. It was not their stomachs but their immortal souls which brought the first settlers to America's shores, and they prayed before they ate. Freedom of conscience, the right to worship God, is part of our soil and of the sky above this continent.

Freedom of worship implies that the individual has a source of moral values which transcends the immediate necessities of the community, however important these may be. It is one thing to pay taxes to the State—this men will do; it is another to submit their consciences to the State—this they politely decline. The wise community respects this mysterious quality in the individual, and makes its plans accordingly.

The democratic guarantee of freedom of worship is not in the nature of a grant—it is in the nature of an admission. It is the State admitting that the spirit soars in illimitable regions beyond the collectors of customs. It was Tom Paine, one of the great voices of freedom in early America, who pointed out that a government could no more grant to man the liberty to worship God than it could grant to God the liberty of receiving such worship.

The miracle which democracy has achieved is that while practicing many kinds of worship, we nevertheless achieve social unity and peace. And so we have the impressive spectacle, which is with us always here in America, of men attending many different churches, but the same town meeting, the same political forum.

Opposed to this democratic conception of man and of the human spirit is the totalitarian conception. The Axis powers pretend that they own all of a man, including his conscience. It was inevitable that the Nazis should try to deny the Christian church, because in virtually every respect its teachings are in opposition to the Nazi ideal of race supremacy and of the subordination of the individual. Christianity could only be an annoyance and a threat to Hitler's bid for power and his contempt for the common man.

Today the struggle of Man's spirit is against new and curious shackles. Today a new monstrosity has shown itself on earth, a seven days' wonder, a new child of tyranny—a political religion in which the leader of the State becomes, himself, an object of worship and reverence and in which the individual becomes a corpuscle in the blood of the community, almost without identity. This Nazi freak must fail, if only because men are not clods, because the spirit does live. In the design for a new and better world, religious freedom is a fundamental prop.

We of the nations united in war, among whom all the great religions are represented, see a triumphant peace by which all races will continue the belief in man, the belief in his elusive and untouchable spirit, and in the solid worth of human life.

Freedom From Want

The proposal that want be abolished from this world would be pretentious, or even ridiculous, were it not for two important recent discoveries.

One is the discovery that, beyond any doubt, men now possess the technical ability to produce in great abundance the necessities of daily life—enough for everyone. This is a revolutionary and quite unprecedented condition on earth, which stimulates the imagination and quickens the blood.

Another is the discovery (or rather the realization) that the earth is one planet indivisible—that one man's hunger is every other man's hunger. We know now that the world must be looked at whole if men are to enjoy the fruits they are now able to produce, and if the inhabitants of the globe are to survive and prosper.

Freedom from want, everywhere in the world, is within the grasp of men. It has never been quite within their grasp before. Prosperous times have been enjoyed in certain regions of the world at certain periods in history, but local prosperity was usually achieved at the expense of some other region which was being impoverished, and the spectre of impending war hung over all. Now, the industrial changes of the last 150 years and the new prospect implicit in the words "United Nations" have given meaning to the phrase "freedom from want" and rendered it not only possible but necessary.

It was in the year 1942 that the earth became round in the minds of men —although it had been privately globular for many centuries. Now, in the year *1942,* by a coincidence which should fortify astrologers, the earth's roundity again opens new vistas, this time not of fabulous continents ready to be ransacked, but of a fabulous world ready to be unified and restored. War having achieved totality, against men's wishes but with their full participation, our great resolve as we go to battle must now be that the peace shall be total also. The world is all one today. No military gesture anywhere on earth, however trivial, has been without consequence everywhere; and what is true of the military is true, also, of the economic. A hungry man in Cambodia is a threat to the well-fed of Duluth.

People are worried about the period which will follow this war. Some fear the peace more than they wear the war. But the picture is neither hopeless nor is it black. Already, in this country and abroad, agencies are at work making preliminary studies and designing machinery to stabilize the peacetime world which will follow the war. They are preparing to reemploy the returning soldier, to maintain buying power at a high level, to stand behind industry while it is changing back to peaceable products, to guarantee a certain security to the groups which need such guarantees. The fact that these plans are being drawn is itself encouraging, for when trouble is anticipated and fairly faced, it is less likely to ensue.

The tools of production and the skills which men possess are tremendous in the present war emergency, and when the peace comes, the world will contain more skilled people than ever before in history. Those who are at work planning broadly for a better human society propose to equip this enormous productive manpower with new ideas to fit new conditions.

The pattern is already beginning to become apparent. Once, the soil was regarded as something to use and get the most from and then abandon. Now it is something to conserve and replenish. Once it was enough that a man compete freely in business, for the greatest possible personal gain; now his enterprise, still free, must meet social standards and must not tend toward concentration of power unfavorable to the general well-being of the community. Once, an idle man was presumed to be a loafer; now it is realized he may be a victim of circumstances in which all share, and for which all are responsible.

The great civilizations of the past were never free from wide-spread poverty. Very few of them, and these only during short periods, produced enough wealth to make possible a decent living standard for all their members, even if that wealth had been equally divided. In the short space of a few decades we have changed scarcity to abundance and are now engaged in the experiment of trying to live with our new and as yet unmanageable riches. The problem becomes one not of production but of distribution and consumption; and, since buying power must be earned, freedom from want becomes freedom from mass unemployment, plus freedom from penury for those individuals unable to work.

In our United States, the Federal Government, being the common meeting ground of all interests and the final agency of the people, assures a certain responsibility for the solution of economic problems. This is not a new role for the Government, which has been engaged since the earliest days of our history in devising laws and machinery and techniques for promoting the well-being of the citizen, whether he was a soldier returning from a war, or a new settler heading west to seek his fortune, or a manufacturer looking for a market for his goods, or a farmer puzzled over a problem in animal husbandry.

The beginning has been made. The right to work. The right to fair pay. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care. The right to security. The right to live in an atmosphere of free enterprise. We state these things as "rights"—not because man has any natural right to be nourished and sheltered, not because the world owes any man a living, but because unless man suceeds in filling these primary needs, his only development is backward and downward, his only growth is malignant, and his last resource is war.

All of these opportunities are not in the American record yet and they are not yet in the world's portfolio in the shape of blueprints. Much of America and most of the world are not properly fed, clothed, housed. But there has never been a time, since the world began, when the hope of providing the essentials of life to every living man and woman and child has been so good, or when the necessity has been so great.

It can be done. The wealth exists in the earth, the power exists in the hills; men have the tools and the training. What remains to be seen is whether they have the wits and the moral character to work together and to lay aside their personal greed.

We and our allies are fighting today not merely to defend an honorable past and old slogans and faiths, but to construct a still more honorable and rewarding future. Fighting men, coming back from the war, will not be satisfied with a mere guarantee of dull security—they will expect to find useful work and a vigorous life. Already moves are being made to meet this inescapable challenge.

The first step, obviously, will be to prevent the sort of slump which has usually followed a great war. War is tremendously costly, in terms of money. Billions are being spent in order that we may win. The peace, too, will be costly, and nothing is gained by evading the fact. But a democracy which can organize itself to defeat one sort of enemy is capable of sustaining the effort through the days that folow. Work, in vast quantity and in infinite variety, will be waiting to be done. We will have the capacity to produce the highest national income ever known, and the jobs to keep men at work.

Freedom from want is neither a conjurer's trick nor a madman's dream. The earth has never known it, nor anything approaching it. But free men do not accept the defeatist notion that it never will. The freeing of all people from want is a continuing experiment, the oldest and most absorbing one in the laboratory, the one that has produced the strangest gases and the loudest explosions. It is a people's own experiment and goes on through the courtesy of chemists and physicists and poets and technicians and men of strong faith and unshakable resolve.

Freedom From Fear

Fear is the inheritance of every animal, and man is no exception. Our children fear the tangible dark, and we give them what reassurance we can, so that they will grow and develop normally, their minds free from imaginary terrors. This reassurance, this sense of protection and security, is an important factor in their lives.

The new dark which has settled on the earth with the coming of might and force and evil has terrified grown men and women. They fear the dark, fear fire and the sword; they are tormented by the dread of evils which are only too real. They fear the conqueror who places his shackles on the mind. Above all else they are tortured by that basic political fear: fear of domination of themselves by others—others who are stronger, others who are advancing, others who have the weapons and are destroying and burning and pillaging. This is the fear which haunts millions of men and women everywhere in the world. It is the fear of being awakened in the night, with a rapping on the door.

No structure of peace, no design for a good world, will have any solidity or strength or even any meaning unless it disperses the shadow of this fear and brings reassurance to men and women, not only for themselves, but for their children and their children's children. Aggressive war, sudden armed attack, secret police, these must be forever circumvented. The use of force, historically the means of settling disputes, must be made less and less feasible on earth, until it finally becomes impossible. Even though the underlying causes which foment wars may not be immediately eradicated from the earth, the physical act of war can be prevented when people, by their ingenuity, their intelligence, their memory, and their moral nature, choose to do so. Force can be eliminated as a means of political action only if it be opposed with an equal or greater force—which is economic and moral and which is backed by collective police power, so that in a community of nations, no one nation or group of nations will have the opportunity to commit acts of aggression against any neighbor, anywhere in the world.

The machinery for enforcing peace is important and indispensable; but even more important is that there be established a moral situation, which will support and operate this machinery. As the last war ended, an attempt was made to construct an orderly world society capable of self-control. It was an idealistic and revolutionary plan. But, like the first automobile, it moved haltingly and was more of a novelty than a success. For a while men's hopes focused on the plan; but it was never universally accepted. The faith was not there, nor the courage.

Today many nations are working together with unbelievable energy and with harmony of feeling and interest. They are united at the moment by the desire to win battles, but they are also united by common principles and by a conviction that their people ultimately want the same thing from life—freedom, peace, security, the chance to live as individuals.

Such collaboration has its origin in the democratic spirit, which infects men regardless of latitude or longitude, and it has been fed by the close association between nations which are geographically near neighbors—as, for example, the inter-American powers. Canada has been a good neighbor to the United States for many years, and the Canadian border, never fortified, stand today as a symbol of what the world will be when men's faith becomes great enough and their heads become hard enough.

Still another answer to fear is found in the concept of the United Nations. For the first time in history, twenty-eight nations have been acting together, in the very midst of a mortal struggle, to set down the specifications of a peace settlement and the aims of war and post-war action. Their representatives, meeting in Washington on New Year's Day, 1942, signed a historic Declaration by United Nations, saying:

> "The Governments signatory hereto,
>
> "Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,
>
> "Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:
>
> "(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.
>
> "(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.
>
> "The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism."

The nations signing the Declaration by United Nations are: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia, and the United States of America. On June 14, Mexico and the Phillippine Islands signed up and now Brazil has joined.

Can anyone be deaf to the sound of hope in this assemblage? Men have not achieved their goal, but at least they have collectively aspired to it, and have accepted a responsibility for it which is continuing and not merely fitful. The work is to go on. The new building will indeed be built, whatever its shape, whatever its appointments, whatever its defects.

Those are the goals of the peace and the hope of the world. But the specific and immediate problem, the first move to free people from fear, is to achieve a peaceable world which has been deprived of its power to destory itself. This can only be accomplished by disarming the aggressors and keeping them disarmed. Last time they were disarmed, but they were not prevented from rearming. This time they will be disarmed in truth.

* * * * *

It will be remembered that the inquisitive Ben Franklin, testing the lightning with his kite, found in the storm's noisy violence the glimmerings of a secret which later illuminated the world. His example suggests that good news is sometimes hidden in bad weather. Today, in the storm which rages across the whole earth, men are sending up their kites to the new lightning, to try its possibilities and to prepare for clearing skies.

The Four Freedoms guide them on. Freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear—these belong to all the earth and to all men everywhere. Our own country, with its ideas of equality, is an experiment which has been conducted against odds and with much patience and, best of all, with some success for most people. It has prospered and brought fresh hope to millions and new good to humanity. Even in the thick of war the experiment goes ahead with old values and new forms. Life is change. The earth shrinks in upon itself and we adjust to a world in motion, holding fast to the truth as we know it, confident that as long as the love of freedom shows in the eyes of men, it will show also in their deeds.

Red Cross Seeks 70,000 War Nurses

Enrollment of 3,000 nurses a month for Army and Navy duty is the job of the Red Cross Nursing Service, official recruiting channel for war nurses.

To meet this quota, a drive to reach 70,000 nurses eligible for enrollment in the Red Cross First Reserve of nurses is in progress. All eligible nurses working in civilian hospitals or in private service will be urged to register for war service. Student nurses nearing completion of their courses will be enrolled in the student reserve, to enter the Army or Navy Nurse Corps immediately after graduation.

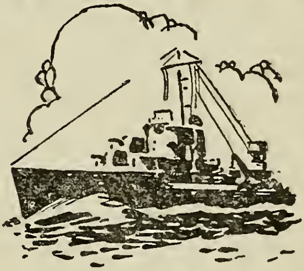
Nursing training will be urged upon young girls now entering college or graduating from college, in preparation for war service at the end of their three-year training. To meet the need for nursing care on the home front, the Red Cross will expand its program of nurse's aide training and training of housewives in Red Cross Home Nursing.

Haphazard spending on food and clothing is an insult to the men in khaki and blue. Your dollars, invested in War Bonds, will move tanks and float ships.

Demand the Union Label

★ *What You Buy With* WAR BONDS ★

Ships of the Destroyer type comprise the bulk of our fighting ships in the American Navy. Their average displacement is about 1800 tons, and they are fast, powerful, and hard hitting. They have been particularly effective in convoy duty and gave a good account of themselves in the Coral Sea engagement. They cost approximately $3,600,000 each.



Every Navy shipyard is turning out Destroyers in record time. They are essential for our two-ocean Navy. Purchase of more and more War Bonds will assure all-out production of these vital units for the Navy. Buy every pay day. If everybody invests at least ten percent of his income in War Bonds we can do the job. *U. S Treasury Department*

An Irishman applied for a job at the gas plant.

"What can you do?" asked the foreman.

"Almost anything," answered the applicant.

"Well," said the foreman, you seem to be all right. Could you wheel out a barrow of smoke?"

"Sure; fill it up for me."

Editorial Extolls Heroic Death of Brother Miller

(The following editorial tribute appeared July 14, 1942, in The Waterloo Press, on the occasion of the heroic death of Brother Edmond C. Miller, President of Local No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, who gave his life attempting to rescue two children from drowning. The Editor.)

A HERO DIES

A common man was buried Wednesday.

He was buried as a common man is buried, without the fanfare of trumpets—no headlines will tell of his passing.

That is the way he would like it—he was that kind of a man.

In life he moved along a chosen path—giving his best every day and asking in return, only an honest day of pay.

His theory was rewarded—for his employers recognized his talents and his ability.

Saturday he went to visit some friends. He joked and talked for he was happy in their company.

Saturday afternoon he heard a cry for help—looking, he saw two children struggling in the little Wapsie.

He forgot himself and thought only of the safety of the youngsters.

He gave his all in an attempt to save the lives of the two children he loved.

He reached the youngsters but he could not complete the mission he had hoped to fulfill—he died.

He died as a man dies—forgetful of personal safety—thinking only of the welfare of others.

He had been that way in life—thoughtful for the welfare of his friends.

His union brothers who honored him with the presidency of his Local during his lifetime will whisper a prayer as he returns again to his Maker.

His employers, who recognized his talent and his ability, will honor him again for his unselfishness and the courage that marked his life on earth.

Ed Miller is gone—but his name—his life will continue to be an inspiration.

A common man was buried Wednesday—a man whose life has enriched all those with whom he came in contact.

He leaves a priceless heritage—his life will ever be a monument to his name.

The 40-Hour Work Week

Seeking the Truth

(Reprint of Address of Representative Albert J. Engel in the House of Representatives, April 23, 1942)

MR. SPEAKER, I desire to discuss at this time the following questions in the hope of contributing something to the solution of a most intricate problem:

First. Will the suspension of the wages-and-hours law eliminate the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime in defense industries?

Second. Does the 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime affect the production of our factories or the number of hours worked on production of war material?

Third. Has a worker a property right in his contract for employment with his employer through his union which contract provides for the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime?

Fourth. Can that property right be taken from the worker under the Constitution:

(a) By compensating him for it?

(b) Without compensation for the loss sustained?

Fifth. Can the thousands of union contracts between employer and employe be suspended during this emergency by eliminating the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime?

I desire to discuss these problems, not as one who is supporting or opposing either labor or industry, but rather as one in search of the truth, trying to solve a most intricate problem.

From 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 workers are engaged in production of war material. The vast majority of the work is being done by organized workers who have a contract with their employers through their union which provides for the 40-hour week and that time and a half overtime be paid for services rendered over and above that 40-hour week. Ninety-five per cent of these workers do not depend on the wages-and-hours law to protect them from either long hours or low wages. Suspension of the wages-and-hours law in itself would not affect them. The wages-and-hours law was designed and intended to protect the low-paid worker who works long hours for low wages and who does not have the benefit of labor contracts above referred to. The only result of suspending the wages-and-hours law would be to take from the compartively small group of lowest paid unorganized workers the benefits of the law. It would undoubtedly drive them into the ranks of organized labor.

Let us assume that there were two factories, one of which was working 40 hours a week, with time and a half for overtime, under a union contract; the other factory was working 48 hours on straight time. It would not be long before the workers of the second factory would be organized in order to have the benefits of the 40-hour week that the first factory enjoyed. The mere suspension of the wages-and-hours law would not solve the problem.

The question involved in the suspension of the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime is not a question of production nor of the number of hours worked. According to Mr. Metcalfe Walling, who has charge of the administration of 48,000 public contracts under the Walsh-Healey Act, factory after factory is working from 48 hours a week on up. A recent survey by the employment and occupational outlook branch of the Bureau of Labor statistics published in March, 1942, showed that in more than half of 14 selected war industries surveyed, workers averaged more than 48 hours per week in February. It showed further that the entire machine-tool industry averaged 55 hours per week, while 9 plants averaged 70 hours a week per wage earner. In no case have I ever heard or read of a worker refusing to work the number of hours that the Government or factory asked him to work. The abolition of the 40-hour week would not add 1 hour of production to our war-production program. As a matter of fact, I am convinced that the existence of time and a half for overtime will produce many more hours of production than you could possibly obtain under straight time.

Many a worker compelled to work 48 hours or more on straight time would at the end of his 40 hours, have some kind of ache or pain and go home, whereas that same worker, receiving time and a half for overtime, would work in spite of that ache or pain to obtain that overtime. I am not speaking of a fancied ailment, but I am speaking of a real ailment. It is just human nature that with the incentive of overtime payments, a worker will work more hours than he would under straight time. We all know that a contented and happy worker will produce more than a discontented, unhappy worker. I firmly believe that a worker who is happy and contented, with joy in his heart, will produce more in 40 hours or in 48 hours than a disgruntled, unhappy worker would produce during the same period of time. The question involved is not a question of production. The question involved is purely and simply a financial one, as to whether or not we are going to pay time and a half for services by the worker in excess of 40 hours a week.

First. Mr. Metcalfe Walling, in charge of the Public Contracts Division under the Walsh-Healey Act, testified before the Labor-Federal Security Agency subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee about a month ago that there were some 48,000 defense contracts which come under the Walsh-Healey Act and which are being checked by the Public Contracts Division under that act. Numerous contracts have been let since and, of course, some contracts have been completed. It has been estimated that there are 48,000 active prime contracts for war materials that come under that act.

Second. The Walsh-Healey Act only applies to contracts in excess of $10,000. There are thousands of defense contracts in addition to the above which are in a sum under $10,000. A study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Department at the time the Walsh-Healey Act was being considered, shows that out of every 10 contracts, 1 was in excess of $10,000 and 9 under $10,000. This ratio has undoubtedly been reduced since the war because of the tendency to let contracts in large sums. While there are no official figures, it has been estimated that the ratio is about 3 to 1. If this is true, then we would have approximately 120,000 defense contracts which do not come under the Walsh-Healey Act because of the fact that the sum involved is less than $10,000.

Third. In addition to the above there are thousands of defense subcontracts which do not come under the Walsh-Healey Act. Major Gen. O. P. Echols of the Air Corps testified before the War Department subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on March 23 of this year that from 30 to 70 per cent of the amount of prime contracts were sublet to subcontractors; that such subcontractors sublet to other subcontractors until it ran into third and fourth subcontracts. Undersecretary of War Patterson testified recently that in some cases they had subcontracts to a seventh degree. None of these subcontracts comes under the Walsh-Healey Act and no one seems to know just how many subcontracts there are. The United Press under date of April 11, quoting War Production officials, stated that from 40 to 60 thousand subcontracts had been let by prime contract holders. These figures are in my judgment very conservative. I believe we are safe in assuming that 50,000 subcontracts have been let by prime contractors.

Fourth. Summarizing, we find that there exist today the following contracts and subcontracts upon which defense workers are working and upon which they are receiving time and a half for services over and above 40 hours a week:

(1) Number of contracts coming under the Walsh-Healey Act	48,000
(2) Number of contracts under $10,000 which do not come under the Walsh-Healey Act	120 000
(3) Number of subcontracts which do not come under the Walsh-Healey Act	50,000
(4) Total number of contracts and subcontracts on which defense workers are working	218,000

In addition to the above contracts, we have hundreds of contracts and subcontracts for the construction of cantonments, industrial plants, and so forth, in which the workers also have contracts for the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime. A recent bill contained an appropriation for $4,500,000,000 for Army construction alone and approximately $150,000,000,000 has thus far been appropriated and authorized for national defense. Practically this entire amount has been obligated. Practically all of this work is being done under union contracts between employer and employe providing for time and a half over 40 hours a week.

In the determination of the unit cost of these contracts by negotiation or by competitive bid, every element of cost was entered into. Let us go on with the negotiation of a contract and assume that you are the manufacturer and I am the Government representative.

When we get down to figuring costs, you, as the manufacturer, would say, "You are asking me to increase production 10 per cent. To obtain that increase in production, I will have to increase my working hours from 40 hours a week to 44 hours and pay for 46 hours a week under by time-and-a-half contract with the union. This 10 per cent increase in production will cost me 15 per cent increase in labor cost."

I would reply, "Very well, we will charge against the unit cost 15 per cent increase in labor cost."

You as a manufacturer would then close the book.

I would stop you and say, "Wait a minute, that is not the whole story. While you are increasing the cost of labor 15 per cent to get 10 per cent increase in production, you are obtaining that 10 per cent increase in production with the same capital investment, the same fixed items of overhead, such as administration, real estate taxes, fire insurance, and so forth. You are obtaining that 10 per cent increase in production with the same depreciation which in the case of a new defense plant may be 20 per cent a year, and therefore, to be fair, you should offset against your increased labor cost the amount you are saving by obtaining this 10 per cent increase in production." Ten factories working 44 hours a week would produce as much as 11 factories working 40 hours per week, eliminating the capital investment, overhead, depreciation, and so forth, of 1 factory in 11.

The Labor Department has found that in some cases these items of overhead, depreciation, and capital investment more than offset the increased cost of the time-and-a-half clause contained in the union contracts. The suspension of these contracts between the worker and employer which provide for the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime would be obviously unfair unless we reduce in each case the unit cost of each article manufactured in an amount which covered the item of time and a half in that unit cost. What we are trying to do is save money, and unless we reduce the contract price of the manufacturer in the same amount as we reduce the wages of the worker, by taking away his time and a half for overtime, we would be merely taking the money away from the worker and giving it to the manufacturer.

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that we suspended the 40-hour week union contracts and took away from the worker his time and a half for overtime. We would have to renegotiate every one of these 218,000 contracts and subcontracts and cut from each one of these 210,000 contracts and subcontracts the amount which had been allowed in the original negotiation for overtime. These contracts are in various stages of completion: some are 99 per cent complete, others are 99 per cent incomplete. Let us see just what we would have to do.

Let us take as an illustration the several General Motors contracts and assume that General Motors has 30 contracts in various stages of completion, and you and I were auditing and renogotiating those contracts. The first contract, let us assume, was 87 per cent complete. We would have to take the cost of completing the 13 per cent; we would then determine what part of that 13 per cent was labor. We would then have to determine what part of that labor was overtime which we would take away from the employe and offset against that overtime the amount of saving to the manufacturer, because he had obtained increased production with the same capital investment, the same depreciation, and the same items of fixed overhead. The balance would then be offset against the contract.

The next contract might be 81 per cent incomplete, the next one 45 per cent, and so on, and each subcontract and prime contract would have to be refigured on that basis. The prime contractor would have to refigure his subcontract with the subcontractor, the subcontractor with the second subcontractor, and so on down to the sixth and seventh subcontractor. You can imagine the confusion and work that such a program would entail if every one of the 218,000 contracts and subcontracts would have to be renegotiated and relet upon this basis.

When you got all through, the worker would swear that the manufacturer robbed him, the contractor and subcontractor would swear that the Government had robbed him, and everyone would be dissatisfied.

The large majority of industries engaged in war production are also engaged in the production of nondefense material under contracts with other nondefense contractors or distributing agencies. Lieut. Gen. Knudsen testified before the War Department subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee last November that it was hoped that, by 1943, 65 per cent of the productive capacity of our factories would be engaged in the production of war materials. It has been estimated that 8,500,000 of 35,000,000, or about 25 per cent, of the nonagricultural workers are engaged in war production.

The industries which are now producing war materials under the contract with the Government are as a rule also producing nondefense material under contract with nondefense industries or agencies. Thousands of contracts are now in force producing nondefense items in this way. These nondefense contracts have been negotiated in the same way as the defense contracts, with the cost of time and a half for services rendered over and above the 40-hour week included in the unit cost of each nondefense article manufactured. Is it proposed to suspend the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime contained in union contracts generally so as to affect defense and nondefense production contracts, or is it proposed that the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime provision in such union contracts be suspended only insofar as such union contracts affect defense production?

If the clause in union contracts providing for time and a half for overtime is suspended generally, the question presenting itself is: Would you renegotiate these thousands of contracts for nondefense material that exist today? If you renegotiate these contracts and took from the worker the amount he would otherwise earn under the time-and-a-half clause, to whom would you give that money? Would you give it to his employer?

Would you reduce the unit cost of the article the employer is manufacturing in the same amount you reduced the union contract? If so, would you also reduce the unit cost of such article to the person or corporation for whom such nondefense article is manufactured? Just who would benefit by such reduction in the cost of producing such nondefense articles?

I am assuming, of course, that the law would be constitutional which would take from the worker without compensation the property right he has in the contract whereby he sells his labor to his employer. In my opinion, of course, such proposed law would be unconstitutional.

Thousands of factories engaged in war production are also engaged in nondefense production. If you suspend the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime on defense contracts only, the manufacturer will be confronted with a peculiar situation where a part of his factory will be working under union contracts providing for the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime, while that part of his factory devoted to defense production will be working on straight time.

You would find workers working part time on nondefense contracts receiving time and a half for overtime while the same workers, working for the same employer, would be receiving straight time on defense contracts. It would mean keeping two pay rolls by every factory, one for defense production and the other for nondefense production. The confusion and delay that would result would not only be costly in terms of dollars and cents, but would undoubtedly retard and delay war production.

A law which would suspend union contracts providing for the payment of time and one half for services over and above 40 hours a week on defense contracts would only result in the shifting of labor from defense to nondefense work, in order to obtain the benefit of time and a half pay schedules on such nondefense work.

Let us assume for the sake of illustration that a school teacher had a contract with her school district to teach a school for a certain period of time; that the contract provided she be paid $1,500 a year, $1,200 for teaching day school and $300 for teaching night school. Obviously the school district could not compel her to teach both day and night school for $1,200 a year and should the school district refuse to pay her the full amount of the contract, she could of course recover at law the full unpaid balance. She has a property right in that contract, which under the Constitution cannot be taken from her except by due process of law and by compensating her for her loss. Union contracts between employer and employe provide for a definite wage for a definite number of hours of work.

Every worker who has a contract through his union with his employer could recover against the employer in case the employer violated the contract. Thus, if he had earned during any one year $1,200 straight time and $300 a year overtime, the employer could not pay him with $1,200, and should he attempt to do so, he could recover the other $300 in an action at law. The worker has a property right in that contract and the overtime part of that property right is worth $300. That property right cannot be taken from him under the Constitution except by due process of law and by compensating him for his loss.

The next question involved is: Can the Government suspend these union contracts with their employers, or any part thereof, and can the Government take that property right away from the employe?

There is no doubt that during the war emergency the Government can take that property right or any property right away from a citizen, but the Government must, under the Constitution, take it under due process of law and must compensate the worker or the citizen for the property right taken.

This, however, would not solve the problem because of the fact that we are trying to save money for the Treasury, and should the Government take that property right from the worker and reimburse the worker for his loss out of the Treasury, we would be losing money instead of saving money and simply relieve the employer of a part of his obligation in his contract with the employe.

Frankly, what the proponents of legislation to suspend the 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime propose is to reduce the amount of compensation that the worker is obtaining under a contract that he has with his employer, without compensating the worker for such reduction. Now, let us assume that the Government could and would take away from the worker the property right which the worker had in the contract —selling his labor to his employer—without due compensation. What would the result be? This is the fundamental question at issue.

This Republic was founded upon the principle that every citizen has a right to own property, that no citizen can take property or a property right away from another citizen except by due process of law, and that the Government itself cannot deprive a citizen of his property or property right without due process of law and without compensating him for the property so taken. The principle is the same whether it applies to a wage contract a worker may have who receives the lowest pay, involving perhaps 15 or 20 cents per hour, or whether it is a contract which involves the salary of some bank or corporation president receiving two or three hundred thousand dollars a year.

The principle is the same, whether it involves the property right of a worker in his contract for the sale of his labor which may amount to a few dollars a week, or whether it involves the property right the factory owner himself may have in the factory in which that worker is employed. The principle is the same, whether it involves one dollar or a million dollars.

If the Government can take, without compensation, the property right the employe has in a contract to sell his labor to his employer, then the Government can take, without compensation, the property right the employer has in the factory itself in which that worker is employed.

The ownership of every home, every industry, every piece of property, tangible or intangible, real or personal, and every mortgage on that property, depends upon that principle. Every bank deposit reloaned by the bank and every life-insurance policy depend upon the right to own property.

There are 54,000,000 workers of all types in America. These workers are employed in the factories, mines, on farms, in transportation, and other branches of civil employment. Most of them are home owners. They own personal and real property. They believe in property rights. They have been taught in our schools, churches, and in the home to respect property rights.

They have been taught that the right of property ownership is one of the fundamental principles upon which this Government was founded. These 54,000,000 workers constitute the bone and sinew of this Republic. They are America.

It is because of the fact that these workers and workers like them, during the 150 years of our constitutional history have believed in certain fundamental principles upon which this Government was founded, that those property rights have been and are being maintained. Once you shake the faith of these millions of workers in these principles, the right to own property is a thing of the past.

The only thing that millions of these workers have to sell is their labor. The right to sell that labor to them is sacred. Upon such right depends their ability to support their families. From 8½ to 9 million of these workers are engaged in the production of war materials. Many of these, together with millions of others, are being paid wages, the amount of which is determined by a union contract between their employer and themselves through their union. They have a property right in that contract by which they sell that labor to their employer.

That property right to them is sacred. They will fight for it and so long as they are fighting for that property right, they will fight for property rights of whatever nature such rights may be. Once you have taken that property right from them without compensation you have shaken the faith that these millions of workers have in constitutional government itself and in the America in which they have believed. Once you have abolished the right of property there is no stopping place. It is the end of democracy and the beginning of totalitarianism.

When the home owner, the factory owner, the thousands of stockholders in industry, and every citizen who believes in the right to own property views this question on this basis, he is forced to the conclusion that the maintenance of this principle is far more important than any savings that could possibly be made by taking away the property right the employe has in his contract to sell his labor to his employer.

Editor's Note—Albert J. Engel, Republican, has represented the Ninth Michigan Congressional District since 1934; member of the House Appropriations Committee and of the Labor, Federal Security Agency and War Department Subcommittees; former prosecuting attorney, Missaukee County, Mich., he returned from World War I as captain after serving 23 months in France and Germany.

U. S Chamber Head Lauds Labor

LEADERS OF American labor and the chiefs of American industry are "thinking along the same lines" in these historic days, according to 1942-minded Eric A. Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Writing in the current issue of the American Federationist, he says American labor and management are "teaming up" to bring victory to the United Nations.

The Nation has "every reason to be proud" of the way American wage-earners and industrialists have met the challenge of World War II, writes this employer from the Pacific Northwest who respects unions and believes it is common sense for employers and labor organizations to respect each other and work together.

Both labor and management, writes Mr. Johnston in his Federationist article, are "firm in the belief that the American system of free enterprise is incomparably better and will yield far more benefits than any 'managed' or 'treadmill' economy that has been devised."

"Competent labor leaders are quite aware," he declares, "that their followers have nothing to gain by starving capital and responsible industrial executives are quite as aware that they have nothing to gain by starving labor. The outcome, in either case, would be the very 'treadmill' economy which both are trying to avoid."

Mr. Johnston pleads, in his article, that both labor and management wake up to the fact that "in the end" they will either stand or fall together. He says that if the one is regimented, it is inevitable that the other will be, too.

Looking ahead to the time when peace returns, Mr. Johnson writes:

"When the clouds have lifted, the sun will not shine on a serene and placid world. It will shine, rather, on a world laid low by the storm of conflict and littered with the debris of destruction.

"When the war ends, the fight for peace will have only begun. We shall need, in the same full measure, the willing cooperation that is winning the vast battle of the factories, forges and workshops in which we are now engaged."

How to Keep Fit

If you wish to be healthy morally, mentally, and physically, just let go of the little bothers of everyday life, the irritations and the petty vexations that cross your path daily. Do not take them up and nurse them, and brood over them. They are not worth while. Let them go.

That little hurt you got from a friend, perhaps it was not intended, perhaps it was; but never mind, let it go. Refuse to think about it.

Let go of that feeling of hatred you have for another, the jealousy, the envy, the malice; let go all such thoughts. Sweep them out of your mind, and you will be surprised at what a cleaning up effect it will have upon you, both physically and mentally. Let them all go; you house them at a deadly risk.

But the big troubles, the bitter disappointments, the deep wrongs and heart-breaking sorrows, the tragedies of life; what about them? Why, just let them go, too. Drop them, softly maybe, but surely. Put away all regret and bitterness and let sorrow be only a softening influence. Yes, let them go, and make the most of the future.

Rhode Island Passes First Health Insurance Law

APRIL 29, 1942 was a milestone in the history of social legislation which has not received the attention due its significance. On that date Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union, enacted the first compulsory health insurance law in the United States. The closest a State had previously come to enactment of a health insurance measure was in 1919, when the Senate of the New York Legislature approved such a bill.

The only legislation in the United States which has resembled health insurance has been the workmen's compensation acts enacted in 47 States, most of which provide for limited medical care and cash benefits for industrial injuries and, in some instances, occupational diseases. The Rhode Island health insurance law, inadequate though it is in some respects, is much more inclusive. The principal features of the act are summarized herewith.

If a worker covered by the act is sick in any week in which he cannot perform services for wages, due to physical or mental disability, he receives a weekly cash sickness benefit. The act covers all workers whose employers are subject to the State Unemployment Compensation Act.

Beginning in June, 1942, each covered worker pays one per cent of his wages up to $3,000 in any one year to the cash sickness fund. This contribution is deducted from wages by the employer. As might be expected, since the health insurance law is so closely integrated with unemployment insurance, one board administers both acts.

To enter a claim, the worker applies at his local public employment office. If his claim is disputed, a hearing is held before a referee, from whose award the claimant may appeal to a board of appeals and then seek judicial review. The claimant must submit, if so requested, to a physical or mental examination to establish his eligibility to benefits.

The maximum benefit is $18 a week, and the effective date of initial payments is April, 1943. There is a one week waiting period. Benefits are scaled to quarterly wages, up to the maximum, in a manner similar to the procedures followed in most unemployment compensation laws, except that benefits are paid until the individual's benefit credits are exhausted, with no stipulated duration in weeks.

Although new in the United States, health insurance has been in force in many European countries for a considerable length of time. Germany enacted such legislation in 1883. By 1936 compulsory health insurance systems were active in Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Czchoslovakia, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, and Yugoslavia. The Province of Alberta in Canada enacted a law providing for elective coverage by localities in 1935. In the following year British Columbia enacted a compulsory law.

One serious defect of the Rhode Island act is its failure to provide for medical care, a feature which is a characteristic of most of the health insurance systems currently in force. The necessity for medical in connection with health insurance is obvious. The ultimate object of such legislation is to improve the health of the workers, who can least afford medical care. Moreover, it is desirable, from the standpoint of maintaining the financial stability of the insurance fund, that persons receiving benefits from the fund recover from their disabilities as quickly as possible. Medical care in the systems in most foreign counrties provides not only the services of a physician but hospital treatment and medicines and appliances. Safeguards to the economic interest of the medical profession are established in the better systems by providing for free choice of doctor by the patient and through collective agreements between physicians and the authorities administering the act.

At least nine states in this country established official investigating commissions to explore the need for health insurance in the States involved. These include California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Investigating commissions have reported that during a given year about a fifth of the workers will be sick, with disabilities lasting an average of 35 days. At any one time about 22 out of every 1,000 workers are so sick as to be unable to work.

In 1917 the California Social Insurance Commission reported that "health insurance to be effective must be made compulsory upon the individual worker." In 1919 the Pennyslvania Health Insurance Commission stated that "your commission believes that the best way to close this sickness highroad to poverty and dependency is to make available immediate and adequate medical care for sickness cases and to prevent the financial burden of sickness from falling entirely on the person least able to bear it. In some way the burden should be distributed among all wage earners or shared by industry and by the community as a whole." The Committee on Costs of Medical Care, in its final report, published in 1932, recommended that "the costs of medical care be placed on a group basis, through the use of insurance, through the use of taxation, or through the use of both these methods."

Joe: "Why do you shut your eyes when you're drinking?"

Tom: "Because the doctor told me I mustn't look at whiskey."

* * * * *

Pop: "You were troubled with dyspepsia in school today? That's a strange thing for a boy to have.

Son: "I didn't have it. I had to spell it."

* * * * *

Post Office Clerk: "Here, your letter is overweight."

McFire: "Over what weight?"

Post Office Clerk: "It is too heavy; you will have to put another stamp o nit."

McFire: "Yerra, ge out out wid your fooling. Sure, if I put another stamp on it, won't it be heavier still."

* * * * *

The boat was sinking. The skipper rushed up to a crowd of scared passengers. "Who among you can pray?" he asked them.

"I can," answered the minister.

"Then start 'er up, parson," ordered the skipper, "The rest of you put on life preservers. We're one short."

If you receive a call from the United States Employment Service about your Occupational Questionnaire, go to the local office immediately. It's a call from your country to help save her freedom!

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Closed Shop Misnomer for UNION SHOP

EVEN THE TERM "closed shop," as well as the principles which it signifies, has been the subject of impassioned controversy. Leaders of organized labor have condemned it as a misnomer. They have identified the term, not without foundation, as one cunningly invented by employers hostile to organized labor, the use of which was intended to, and did, prejudice the public attitude against unionism. Labor spokesmen have maintained that the historically and factually proper term for the particular employer-employe relationship indicated is the "union shop," whereas the labor relations status, or more accurately the lack of labor relations status referred to by these hostile employers as the open shop has in practice been the closed shop—closed against union members, and closed against collective bargaining.

It is a bit ironical, therefore, that an influential factor which will probably tend to assure the continued application of the closed shop label where the National Association of Manufacturers intentionally misplaced it, consists of an exceptionally competent study of this aspect of unionims. For the title of the work is "The Closed Shop," a book which may well become recognized as an outstanding authority in its field.

The author is a Catholic priest, the Rev. Jerome L. Toner, and the book is fittingly dedicated to, and includes a foreword by, the eminent Catholic scholar, Father John A. Ryan. The matter of authorship is doubly important in a work of this kind because the bitterest enemies of the closed shop profess that their hostility is based not only on their peculiar, often perverted, version of "Americanism," but also and more especially on moral principles.

In developing the history, nature and function of the closed shop, Father Toner demonstrates that it is as genuinely American as anything can be, and that it is in confomity with the basic moral principle, against which all social conduct and human law must be measured, the common good. Its detractors are therefore wrong on both of their major points.

The closed shop principle is centuries old, only the term is new. The principle was the very essence of the guilds of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The exclusion of non-members of the guild from the practice of the trade or craft, because they were not qualified or because they would not live up to their obligations thereunder, was so well recognized as a means of protecting the worker and the public that the closed shop principle survived the modifications imposed by law upon many of the guild practices, and it was enforced not only by the guilds themselves, but by public agencies including those of the king and of the municipalities. The principle, therefore, is older than unionism itself, and was a part of the custom and common law of the people who formed the United States.

Journeymen's associations in England and in the United States applied the closed shop principle so naturally and uniformly that some students of the subject have been misled into believing it did not exist. Even today it is not uncommon for those who consider themselves informed to assert that the closed shop does not exist in England today, merely because it has not been made the artificial, legalistically separated issue which it has become in the growth of collective bargaining in the United States. With respect to its present status in England the author observes: "The enforcement of the closed shop in England does not depend upon its formal inclusion in the collective bargaining agreement. That is no more essential for the effectual execution of a cooperative closed shop understanding between employers and organized workers than is the writing of a constitution necessary for the political functioning of the English people." Later he adds, "The written type of closed shop agreement is a unique product of the American labor movement."

The usages of the term "closed shop" are not always consistent. As used by Father Toner, the closed shop includes those practices where the labor agreement or custom requires the hiring of union members only, and where the agreement or custom requires the hiring of workers who need not be members but who are willing to become members of the union.

The essential features of the closed shop as identified by Father Toner are: Jurisdiction, discharge of non-unionists, and specified procedures of hiring. "The efforts of unions to induce employers to hire union men only," he says, "and the open shopper's opposition to that practice have thrust the hiring feature of the closed shop into such a conspicuous position in the public eye that discharge and jurisdiction are almost overlooked." Jurisdiction in this sense relates to the occupations or jobs over which the union claims authority, as distinguished from the geographical area in which the union conducts its activities.

While the closed shop is a defense mechanism to protect the worker against employer opposition and discrimination, and against non-union competition, it is more than that. *In many circumstances it is an indispensable instrument of collective bargaining, and in most it is the efficient means of uniting workers and employers in peace for their own and society's benefit.* But the collective bargaining feature is the key to the formidable opposition to the closed shop in the United States.

By the close of the nineteenth century, industrialism had become well established in the United States. But so was the National Association of Manufacturers. In 1903 the N. A. M. decided that organized labor was becoming too aggressive. Although the closed shop principle had heretofore come to be an accepted and expanding character of unionism since before the American Revolution, the N. A. M. began advocating the "open shop" and popularized the term closed shop, stigmatizing it as an alien practice.

In advocating the open shop "as the *sine qua non* of our industrial safety, advancement and supremacy," the N. A. M. descended to extreme and intemperate language. It shortly became dissatisfied with merely slandering unionism as being opposed to the American Constitution and the Ten Commandments, but falsely charged the A. F. of L. with open warfare on religion itself. From experience and from other objective studies, labor knows that the N. A. M.'s actions were consistent with its intemperate language.

Yet the "spearhead" attack on the closed shop remained a cloak for the real attack. As stated by Father Toner, ". . . . much of the former opposition of employers to the closed shop was in reality an attempt to prevent any and all types of collective bargaining." In noting the retarded state of collective bargaining in the U. S. and its necessity in relation to the preservation of democracy in the political sphere, the author quotes from an earlier study by Father Francis J. Haas, who said: "The ultimate explanation for the limited extent of unionization is that powerful corporations employing by far the largest proportion of workers see in the organization of workers a curb on their own power."

The United States Chamber of Commerce was not a party to the early attack on the closed shop for the sime reason that it was not yet in existence. But, as should be expected, it has since beaten its way along the same well-worn trail.

Lest the impression should be created that opposition to the closed shop has become merely a matter for historical study, it is emphasized that the struggle continues in spite of the well-settled, democratically-determined public policy of the United States. The author points out that as recently as 1940 the Chamber of Commerce voted 1,782 to 68 against the closed shop. It is also appropriate to note that the closed shop and any modified form of union security provisions have been bitterly resisted before the War Labor Board and its predecessor, the National Defense Mediation Board. The 1941 president of the Chamber of Commerce, A. W. Hawkes, condemned the closed shop as "monopolistic and contrary to man's God-given right to work."

The confusion experienced by so many spokesmen of big business over ethical principles and their own self-serving economic doctrines is interesting. As Father Toner points out: "It is not generally known that employers and their organizations, past and present, also have advocated and effectively enforced the principle of the closed shop against both fellow employers and organized workers."

A further example of their partiality for the closed shop when it does not involve collective bargaining is the move currently being fostered to consolidate the employer-dominated company unions of some of the biggest electric power utilities, not to promote collective bargaining, but "to combat the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O."

This intermixing of selfish economic doctrines and moral principles is aptly exposed in a statement of John Mitchell, old-time head of the miners, quoted by Father Toner by way of refuting the often asserted non-existent "absolute right" of an individual to work where and when he pleases under whatever wages or conditions he may like, or pretend to like. Said John Mitchell:

"The non-unionist has no moral right to seek his own temporary advantage at the expense of the permanent interests of all workingmen. It may pay an anti-unionist to defeat the hopes and aspirations of his fellow men, just as it may pay a man to be a traitor to his country, but neither is morally justified."

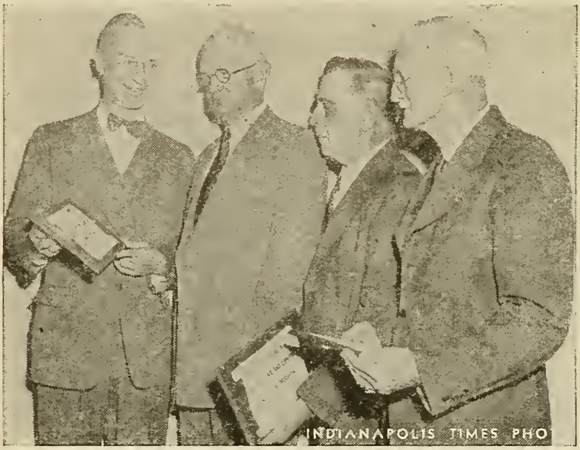
The absence of the written closed shop contract in the railroad industry, so frequently hailed by open shoppers as evidence of its illegality—which it is in the railroad industry—is ably treated by Father Toner. He points out that in the early stages of organization the closed shop was impossible to achieve, the railroad unions were too weak. And that later it was inexpedient for a number of reasons which distinguish that industry from others. The railroad brotherhoods have since attained an effective closed shop which might have been jeoparidzed by employer-dominated company unions through manipulation of a "legal" closed shop, so that when the Railway Labor Act was being drafted the unions did not want the literal closed shop.

With respect to the attitude of the Catholic Church, Father Toner's study emphasizes that the Church defends the natural right of men to join "the most important of all associations" within the State, workingmen's organizations. On the particular subject of the closed shop, he concludes that "The teachings of the Popes and their interpretations and application for American industry by the Archbishops and Bishops lend substantial although not specific endorsement to the closed shop. Nowhere is it named as an evil to be condemned."

This review of Father Toner's work would be substantially defective without comment upon the necessity for union leaders to exercise their powers with caution and a high sense of social responsibility. The usurpation of power by union officers, or its abusive, careless or irresponsible exercise, may especially under closed shop conditions, deprive a man of his opportunity to earn a living. In this connection Father Toner recommends that the union itself must be open to qualified members on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms, and that workers refused membership, or suspended or expelled, should have the right to appeal to an impartial tribunal. With these safeguards he concludes that the closed shop represents the acme of unionization through which the most effective type of collective bargaining is possible, with benefits accruing to workers, employers and society at large, thus constituting a solution to many of our industrial evils.—*(from Electrical Workers' Journal)*

Three More Atkins Men Win "Merit Award"

At the Indianapolis home office of E. C. Atkins and Company, famous saw makers, three Atkins men were recently added to the list of those who have received the Atkins "Merit Award," presented by Atkins in recognition of outstanding ability and significant service. The awards, consisting of diamond studded lapel pins and plaques, were presented by Elias C. Atkins, Vice President of E. C. Atkins and Company, saw manufacturers, to W. R. Chapin, Frank McCartney and C. A. Newport.



Elias C. Atkins, (left), Vice President of E. C. Atkins and Company, presents Merit Awards to (left to right) W. R. Chapin, Atkins Director of Metallurgical Research, Frank McCartney, Superintendent of Atkins Hardening Shop, and C. A. Newport, Secretary of Atkins Pioneer Club.

"Bill" Chapin, now director of Atkins Metallurgical Research, has been the recipient of many other awards, recognizing his important contributions to metallurgical science. He is one of the few men who have received the Albert Saveur award, presented by the American Society for Metals in recognition of his work in the heat treating of large size flat steels. More recently he was honored by the American Inventories Society for metallurgical achievements in the development of steel cement.

Frank McCartney, night superintendent of the Atkins hardening shop and an employe for 40 years, received the Atkins Award for saving a fellow worker's life.

C. A. Newport, who has just finished his fifty-sixth year with the company, was given the award for his much appreciated civic and social welfare activities for the company and the city. He has been supervisor of the handsaw department of Atkins, and is now permanent secretary of the Atkins Pioneer Club.

Electrical Engineer Charles H. Norton, inventor of a special saxophone spring, has manufactured 200,000 of them in his one-room factory at Wheelock, Vt., since 1932.

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1,000 Labor-Management Committees

ONE THOUSAND American plants now have labor-management committees conducting War Production Drives.

The War Production Drive got under way in March under the direction of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, to fill the President's quota of 60,000 planes, 20,000 tanks, 45,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of shipping this year. The drive is not limited to plants producing only these war materials; in fact, it has been extended to plants making almost every conceivable article for war. Nor will the drive end with the year; it will continue through the war.

At the start, the drive encountered some skeptics. Fears were expressed that the drive would permit workers to interfere with management, or that it would enable management to employ the "stretch-cut" or other practices diminishing workers' pay.

These fears vanished as the drive got under way. Endorsements came from labor leaders and from employers' associations. As reports came in of better understanding between employers and labor and of rising production records, more and more plants joined in the drive, until today there are 1,000.

Production is increased almost entirely by joint labor and management planning. In these thousand plants, workers and managers sit down together and map the method by which more and better war weapons can be turned out. To facilitate this, score boards are set up, slogan contests conducted, suggestion boxes erected, transportation plans devised, and individual merit is recognized. War Production Drive Headquarters supplies posters, streamers, pamphlets and a constant flow of suggestions.

Of the first thousand plants, 353 reported on slogan contests, 320 on the erection of production charts, 370 on suggestion boxes and 123 on transportation pools. Reports have not been mandatory and the number of plants in which these activities are in progress is believed to be much larger.

Many increases in production have been reported to War Production Drive Headquarters, of which 40 have been outstanding. Plants have reported breaking as many as 30 production records in one month.

From the start, industrial Pennsylvania has taken the lead in the number of plants and today there are 153 in that State. Ohio is second with 124 and New York third with 108.

Other States with many plants are: New Jersey 71, Illinois 69, California 65, Indiana 57, Connecticut 44, Michigan 41, Wisconsin 38, Massachusetts 35.

◆

There never was a person who did anything worth doing that did not receive more than he gave.—Beecher.

* * * * *

Pride, ill nature and want of sense are the three great sources of ill manners.—Swift.

◆

Old Patient: "I wish to consult you again, doctor, in regard to my utter loss of memory."

Memory Doctor: "Ah, yes. And what was your name again, please?"

◆

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

Craftsmen Hail Brother Siegele's New Book

Brother H. H. Siegele, of Emporia, Kansas, who has been a member of Local Union No. 1224 since 1906, is being congratulated these days on the publication of his new book entitled "CARPENTRY, Craft Problems."

Attractively bound in blue cloth with gilt lettering, Brother Siegele's book covers all branches of Carpentry and is written in terms commonly used on the job, with illustrations which aid greatly in the solution of carpenters' every-day problems.

Readers of "The Carpenter" need no introduction to Brother Siegele, who has been a contributor to our Journal for many years. His "Craft Problems" have long been a feature of our publication and his ability as well as his intimate knowledge of all phases of our craft is universally acknowledged.

This new book, with more than 700 illustrations, fully explains practical solutions of problems which present themselves constantly to the apprentice and to the journeyman carpenter alike.

An idea of the scope of the book may be gleaned from a partial list of its table of contents, including Tools, Steel Square, Carpentry, Tool and Saw Sharpening, Framing for Wells, Slabs and Beams, Floor Openings, Stair Landings, Drop Ceilings, Screen Frames, Door Jacks and Butts, Cornices, Gutters and Flat Roofs and also Estimating Jobs, just to mention a few.

Being a practical man and understanding the practical side of Carpentry, Brother Siegele has scored a "bullseye." We extend our congratulations and unhesitatingly recommend to the Craft this invaluable volume of more than 300 pages, 5x8 inches in size, which is published by Frederick J. Drake & Co., 600 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. Price, $2.00 See page 33.

F. D.

What Time Is It?

When it is noon in Washington on any given day, the following times are observed in other war centers:

San Francisco—9 a. m.
Hawaii—6:30 a. m.
Singapore—Midnight (12 hours ahead).
Hong Kong—1 a. m. (next day).
Tokyo—2 a. m. (next day).
Manila—2 a. m. (next day, under daylight saving since December 15).
Vladivostok—3 a. m. (next day).
Moscow—8 p. m.
Berlin—7 p. m. (daylight saving).
Rome—Same as Berlin.
London—6 p. m. (daylight saving).

Some men by ancestry are only the shadow of a mighty name.—Lucan.

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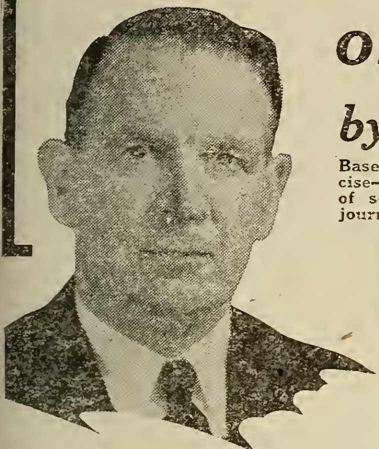

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A Father's Farewell to His Soldier Son

W. HENSON PURCELL
Managing Editor of The Daily American, West Frankfort, Illinois

We are indebted to Mr. Purcell, the author of these inspired lines, for permission to reprint. We believe every reader will be deeply moved by Mr. Purcell's patriotism, humility and paternal devotion.—*(The Editor).*

WELL, BILL, your number is up. You are going to the Army. There is a job of serious, nasty, uncivilized business to be taken care of and you have been assigned a part in it.

The task is unpleasant, repulsive. The assignment is different to anything that you had planned. Yet, it is a privilege as well as a responsibility. For only Americans—the pick of the Nation's manhood—are eligible to march with Uncle's Sam's armed citizenry and participate in this grim game of war.

There is, now, but one thing to do. Make the most of it. Be a soldier in every sense of the word.

I told you, as a little curly-headed boy, when you started to school, that I wanted you to endeavor always to be the best in your classes. I had no idea that you would achieve that distinction. I had not been that calibre of student before you. But that kind of aiming never has a bad effect on the score.

Then, when you grew up and started thinking of your first job, I told you that, even though you were employed at nothing more important than ditch-digging, I wanted you to try to be the best ditch-digger on the job. I had no idea that you would achieve such top-rank standing in your chosen vocation. I had not. But ambition and the will to get ahead never kept anybody down.

Now, as you go with millions of other sons from millions of other American homes, I want you to put all that you have into this business of soldiering. It matters not whether you ever wear bars or stars if you are man enough to be a good soldier. And being a good soldier means more than drilling and marching and fighting—and dying.

It means living—living in man's world—as a man should live.

There is an inclination on the part of too many men, once they are in the army—away from the influences of home and family and reputation—to cut loose, go the gaits. There is in the army, as in civilian life, every type of manhood and every social strata. Every man is on his own. The choice is yours.

Men, like water, ultimately seek their own level—in the army as elsewhere. Don't lower your standards, Bill.

Then there is the matter of soldiering. The fellows who have difficulty with army life are those who refuse to adjust themselves to the rigid discipline that, although stern and harsh, is as necessary as the guns and tanks and planes. The "yes, sir" men are those who get along in the army.

To attempt to buck the game is folly. The army is bigger than any man in it. Failure to become a working part of it is the worst mistake any soldier can make. Army life is not easy. To cultivate a mental feeling of resentment and self pity can only make it more difficult. That is true of any station in life.

So, I hope, Bill, that you will be able to accept your lot in this grim business as just another chapter in life's exacting school of experience and endeavor to get out of it something worth while; something that will help in the years ahead.

You can always find that something if you search for it. Never cease searching.

I am saying these things to you—not because you are different to the millions of other young men who have gone and are going out to engage in this world contest in death—but because you are of my own flesh and blood.

Because, man though you are, you will ever be that little boy of mine.

The uniform that will shortly be issued to you stands for the high and noble principles upon which this Nation was founded and has since existed—principles that, to much of the rest of the world, are unknown. It stands for freedom among men and nations; the right to live and the will to let live. It stands for humanity, civilization, Christianity.

It has never gone to war except in defense of the principles for which it stands. It has never gone on a rampage of conquest or oppression. That uniform, Bill, is the hope of Old Glory and 130 million Americans. It is the hope of civilization. Wear it with pride.

I remember well that day, almost 24 years ago, when, while sitting in a lecture period at Camp Gordon, I was handed a telegram that announced that you had made me a father. I was the soldier, then. You were the war baby.

I remember the day, four months later, when I gazed for the first time upon your face. I remember every day of your life since that time. I shall watch—and pray—every anxious day for your safe return.

When you have a son of your own some day, as I hope you shall, you will know what I mean. I hope your going to the army will be more successful in freeing your sons from the scourge of war than was mine for you.

There are two things that I want to give you, Bill, as you go to join other fathers' sons in this business of killing, from which God alone knows whether you will return.

Both went with me to the Army 25 years ago.

One is a khaki-covered textbook on military methods and soldiery. Peruse its pages and endeavor to master the art of being a good soldier. It may not bring you promotions and high honors, for there are in the army, after all, more mere men than anything else. But it will bring to you the satisfaction of doing well whatever you do. It will help you to learn more quickly what is expected of a good soldier.

The other, also khaki-covered, is a Bible. Don't feel that to take it is being sissy. There will no doubt be times when just to hold it in your hand will bring a mysterious comfort. I confess that I read it but little while I was in uniform. Yet there were times when its nearness—the knowledge that it had stood the test of all time and countless other wars—seemed to sort of satisfy my longing for you and Mom—lull my homesickness for all the peaceful ways of life that had been disrupted by war.

Take them, Bill, and use them. Make the most of the Army and come back a better man than when you left. There is, you know, a personal as well as a national victory to be won.

It seems a bit silly, doesn't it, to send you away with a gun in one hand and a Bible in the other? The gun to kill. The Bible: "Thou Shalt Not." There is no explanation except that the gun appears for the present to be necessary to our national security. The Bible has ever been our hope of eternal security.

Learn to use the gun, Bill, but rely, finally, upon the Bible.

And may the Good Lord—although I confess it is a big assignment—watch over and keep you, and those who go with you as the guardians of American freedom, until the day—and may He speed the day—when we shall thank God for peace and a safe homecoming.

So long, Bill.

Two Divergent Peace Opinions

AS THE WAR goes on, two divergent opinions regarding the American attitude toward it are becoming more apparent. One is that attention should be centered upon war alone. Some military and civil leaders go so far as to say that talk about peace at this time promotes discord and makes for disunity. The other is that we should think now about the kind of peace that should be established. Between these two extremes are more moderate opinions leaning toward one side or the other.

It would be a mistake to assume that the two extreme opinions are in conflict. There is no disagreement as to why the war is being fought and what it is being fought for. It is, rather, only a matter of emphasis. From one view point our chief concern should be the destruction of the enemy. From the other it should be the preservation of the things the enemy threatens—our freedom, our homes, our right to live our own lives and worship God in our own way.

The two are inseparable. As a matter of fact, they are the same thing. By fighting against slavery, we are fighting for freedom. By destroying tyranny we are safeguarding liberty. By crushing those who have launched the devastating war we are opening the way for a just peace.

On this subject Associate Justice Roberts of the United States Supreme Court has this to say:

"The unity of the Untied Nations is a unity based upon enlightened self-interest. It is compounded out of the knowledge that only a sane society can give all mankind enough food to eat, enough clothes to wear, enough homes to live. It is infused with the desire of every human being for the things he likes—whether what he likes is a symphonic concert, or a heated political argument, or the quenching of his thirst for knowledge or, indeed, all of these things together.

"The United Nations are united because its peoples are enlightened in their self-interest. We fight because we know that we cannot have the things we want so long as there are others with power to take those things away from us. And we have learned that if we permit those things to be taken away in far-off lands, we are permitting the common foe to grow stronger.

"Out of the unity we forge today will come the happiness we shall enjoy tomorrow. For here in the midst of war, freemen are fighting for peace."

There is no discernible difference of opinion in Washington over the need of fighting the enemy to the bitter end with all of the resources the Nation possesses. It goes without saying that we cannot have peace until the war ends. The destruction of the enemy is the first task to be done. But it also follows that if we fight for peace, it does not detract from our war effort to have some idea, at least, of what kind of peace we have in mind.

That appears to be the point at which opinion diverges. On the one side are those who insist that attention must be centered wholly and exclusively on war—on the destruction of the enemy. On the other side are those who contend that the best way of fighting the war is to fight for peace—for the preservation of the things that are endangered.

The latter is the viewpoint of the Administration. It is the viewpoint formulated in Atlantic Charter and in utterances of public officials. It presents in broad perspective the projected policy of the United Nations, which is based upon the idea that the best way of destroying Hitlerism is to set up a democratic order that is infinitely better. In other words, it is a positive, constructive policy, not merely a negative destructive policy.

It is recognized that moral questions will have an important part in the peace discussion, whenever it comes—a much more important part than they have played in preceding discussions of that kind which have dealt only with political and economic questions.—(*From the N. C. W. C., Press Service*)

Indian Summer

ANY prolonged period of mild, calm, hazy weather in Autumn—especially one occurring rather late in the season, after cold, gray skies and snow flurries—is popularly described as "Indian Summer."

As this type of weather may prevail intermittently through the Autumn, there is often room for difference of opinion as to which particular spell of it is the "true" Indian Summer. In some years there is little or no weather of the Indian Summer type, while in others it is very prevalent. Thoreau, in his notes on the meteorological conditions at Concord, Massachusetts, during the ten years, 1851-1860, recards the occurrence of Indian Summer weather on dates all the way from September 27 to December 13; a range of seventy-seven days. Professor Hind prints in his "Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition," published in 1860, a table compiled at the provincial observatory at Toronto, according to which during the twenty years, 1840-1859, Indian Summer began there on dates ranging from October 5 to November 20, and ended on dates ranging from October 11 to November 23. Its shortest duration was three days, its longest eleven, and the average six. The table records two occurrences in 1844 and in 1857. J. W. Schaeffer, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, published in 1902 an analysis of the weather records at Milwaukee, showing not only that Indian-summer weather varied widely at that place in its date of occurrence, but also that between 1872 and 1900 there were eight years in which there was no weather of this type. Bela Hubbard, in his reminiscences of old Detroit, tells of one such spell of weather, in the year 1849, that lasted continuously for forty-two days.

The earliest known use of the name was in an entry dated October 13, 1794, in the journal of Major Ebenezer Denny, kept in western Pennsylvania. Three examples dating from 1795 have since been found in a journal kept by Gen. Josiah Harmar, during an expedition against the Indian villages near the present site of Fort Wayne, Indiana. No earlier use of the term is known in English, but the French equivalent of Indian Summer, with a description of the season, occurs in a book published in Paris in 1787, quoting a letter supposed to have been written in 1778.

The first dictionary record of the term is said to be that found in the 1841 edition of Webster. De Quincey used the term in England in 1830, and it has long been well established throughout the English-speaking world. Alfred Austin, as poet laureate, found "An Indian Summer" a fitting title for the poem he addressed to Queen Victoria on her eightieth birthday, containing the lines:

> "Long may the Indian Summer of your days
> Yet linger in the land you love so well."

"Miracle Man" Backs "Closed Shop"

HENRY J. KAISER! That's a name to conjure with these days. You can't pick up a newspaper but what you find it staring out at you from the first page. Kaiser is the man who constructed Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee and other vast hydro-electric and irrigation projects for Uncle Sam. He built them well and in record-breaking time.

Then he turned his attention to ship building. He had never had a day's experience in that industry. But in a very short time he was shattering all records.

Finally, he thrilled the Nation just the other day with the suggestion that we build tremendous cargo airplanes, thousands of them, and thus transport our armies and thier supplies through the air, where no Axis "sub" could touch them.

It's the sort of thing that challenges the human imagination. The cargo plane may very well be the instrument which will enable us to wipe totalitarianism off the face of the earth.

However that may be, at this moment Kaiser is hailed from the Atlantic to the Pacific as "the man who can get things done."

* * * * *

That fetches us to the real point of this editorial: How does he get things done? ***First of all, he operates under an A. F. of L. closed union shop.*** At one time he was the bitter enemy of labor unions. Now he is a flaming apostle in behalf of union wages and union working conditions.

At a luncheon arranged in his honor by the National Press Club in Washington, Kaiser told the story to an audience made up of hundreds of newspaper men, public officials and business men.

* * * * *

"We have 123,000 employes in two shipyards in two cities, and we don't have any trouble with them," said Kaiser.

"Only yesterday I said to an industrialist who is concerned about his labor problem: 'If you spent as much time and as much money on keeping advised as to how your labor feels and thinks, and what it needs and wants, as you do about the development of your industry and your sales, you wouldn't have any problem.'

"So far as our own company is concerned, we really spend some time on labor. ***Once the workers were slaves; they are no longer slaves.*** We have raised them to a higher standard, and now it is important for us to know how to treat them on a higher-standard basis and work with them.

* * * * *

"I didn't believe in unions at all many years ago. I wouldn't have a union man on the job. When the Government decided that the men should be organized and that we should have collective bargaining, I decided I should abide by what the Government wanted to do, whether I agreed with them or not.

"Now we have a closed shop contract in everything we do. If we have a shortage of men and women we call up the union and say: 'What about this? You better go get us some men.' And they work at it; it is their job.

"It is 100 per cent union with me, and they've got to do a 100 per cent job and I tell them so. All I am doing is getting the jobs for them. They have got to do the work. I tell them that, they believe it, and they go and do it."

During the last few weeks he has been deluged with clippings from newspapers and magazines describing his spectacular activities. The one that "thrilled" him most, Kaiser said, was from an organizing paper issued by the Boilermakers on the Pacific Coast. It read:

* * * * *

"Well, we see that 'Pop' Kaiser is out for airships, and we are for him. We have learned to respect him and we are for him, even if we lose our jobs. If he thinks he can do it, he can do it. We will find jobs some way."

"Of course, those boilermakers have not lost their jobs and will not lose them," Kaiser declared, "because we will really get in and pitch for them."

* * * * *

Kaiser's story should silence every anti-union propagandist in the land. They admit he has "worked miracles" and he says he has done it with "a 100 per cent union shop." He insists every other employer can duplicate this performance, but it is necessary, as Kaiser says, to recognize that American workers are "no longer slaves" and therefore must not be treated like slaves.—*(from "Labor")*

War Workers More Provident Now

World War II has not brought "silk-shirt" prosperity and free spending to the average city family in the United States, but instead has brought a high increase in savings, with which Americans have bought war bonds and stamps and paid taxes. Although income rose over 7 per cent between 1941 and the first quarter of 1942, average expenditures for current consumption increased less than 2 per cent. At the same time living costs went up almost 8 per cent. The conversion to war production meant that American city families were buying a small quantity of goods and services in the first three months of 1942.

On the basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics sample survey of the spending and saving of families and single persons living in cities, the following facts are revealed:

Savings were about 70 per cent higher in 1942 than in 1941. Families whose incomes did not change saved half again as much as they saved in an average quarter in 1941. Those whose incomes had increased substantially saved an exceptionally large amount in 1942; 57 per cent of their increase in income was saved. Families whose incomes were substantially lower in 1942 had large deficits in that period, but such families were small in number as compared with those with higher incomes. The general increase in savings was so large that it represented two-thirds of the increase in total consumer incomes. War bonds and stamp purchases formed a large part of these new savings. In addition to savings, direct tax payments also took a large share of the increase in income.

The only expenditures of the average family showing notable increases were food, fuel, and medical care. Families usually spend more for medical care and fuel in winter time. Food prices, however, had advanced 11 per cent between 1941 and the first quarter of 1942, and family expenditures for food went up 5 per cent. This means that families were buying less food or cheaper food in 1942 than in 1941. With new cars and tires rationed, expenditures for buying and running automobiles were much lower than in 1942 than in 1941. Outlays for household furnishings and durable equipment such as stoves and refrigerators were also lower.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

WEATHER CYCLES

THE FIRE WARDEN looked out the office window at the grey sky and shook his head sadly. "All the old prophets are dead, and the young ones don't know what they are talking about," he reflected. He had lived here in the North Pacific country for 50 years and had long since quit trying to forecast the weather. He turned that activity over to the newcomers.

It reminded him somewhat of the old Indian who lived up the Pilchuck River, and who gave it out with much finality that the weather during the coming winter would be extraordinarily cold. He had been observing signs, said, and the snow would be three squaws deep, because white man get in plenty stovewood.

The warden had been reading a book about weather cycles. Sunspots have a lot to do with the weather, it said. Whenever the sunspots get thick, the amount of heat from the sun is reduced, and the weather should be colder and wetter—which seems reasonable enough. The sunspots have a habit of bunching up about every 22 years, and the weather should respond, if nothing else interferes. As it happens, a number of things do interfere, the book said, but they also can be figured out. Making due allowance for everything, the next few years should be good and cold, therefore wet, and the lakes east of the Cascades should be filled to capacity in 1945.

That, thought the warden, should be the year when the snow up the Pilchuck gets to be three squaws deep again. Wouldn't it be handy to know what the weather will be, and set up our protection rig to fit it? I'm going to look into this. If it's going to rain all Summer I can save some worry and money.

He wasn't the only one who has looked into it. There are hundreds of them. Weather records don't go back very far, and do not show anything conclusive, but there are other ways of getting at it. Back in the 1400's, for example, a lad named Leonardo DaVinci, who had a good healthy curiosity about things like that, told one of his customers "how to arrive at the years of a split tree trunk by the number of its rings; and by the thickness of these rings, at the degree of moisture of the corresponding year."

That is the best and the most common way of studying the past weather conditions. During good seasons, a tree puts on a lot of wood, in poor ones, not so much. Wide annual rings in many cases can mean a wet season; narrow ones, a dry season or something else, like a fire or a bug attack that kept the tree from doing its best.

Tree rings in our Douglas-fir forest do not mean a great deal. Here on the Coast where the climate is moist, every year is a good year. Whether a tree gets 40 inches or 100 inches of rain makes little difference. In either case it gets plenty. Big old yellow pines at the edge of the desert give the best records. A surplus of water seldom occurs, and the dry periods show up in bands of narrow rings. Of course, the snow and rain from November to March, inclusive, can be two or three times the average without making uch of a showing in the growth. What counts is the water that the tree can get during the growing season. For this reason, the students of the rings do not claim that the answers they get are more than 70 per cent correct.

These tree ring counts go back 670 years in the pine country. Floods, drought, fires, and bug epidemics all left their marks. The 1893-4 flood is clearly recorded by big growth in the pine belt. Summers like that are shown for 1861, 1814, 1791, 1752, 1702 and 1673. From 1838 to 1854 the rings show that the country suffered from a heavy drought. Goose Lake and Harney Lake dried up. In 1925, Goose Lake was again empty for the first time since the settlers came, and the wagon tracks of an emigrant train crossing the lake bed were clearly shown. The rings show that the drought in the 1840's the same as the one now in progress, but not so long.

From 1805, when Oregon was discovered, the country was wet. The growth shows that the 15th and 17th centuries were wet. The 16th century was dry. The decade 1670-80 has the fastest growth of any during the lives of the present stands, although 1415 to 1425 was not bad, and 1861 was as good as any.

On the west side of the Cascades, the weather bureau records of Portland and Vancouver, between them, go back to 1850. The average rainfall is 39.8 inches. In 1854, there were 31 inches of rain, in '56 there were 53 inches. The year 1857 was a bad one for fire—that was the year the Yamhill man cured a tootache by inhaling the creosote from the smoke floating in the air. The rainfall was about 46 inches. In '58 it was 50 inches. The 1860's were bad fire weather—in '66 the rainfall was 22 inches. The Coos Bay fires and others in the Coast Range happened during this decade. From 1870 to 1889 the rainfall stayed above average; in 1882, the record shows 65 inches. The average was raised so high during these two decades that there has been a shortage ever since. The region got a reputation for wetness that it has not been able to live down.

In 1905, the rainfall curve dropped below the average and has not been able to get back. In 1929 the rainfall measured 24 inches, which is low, but not so low as the 22 inches in 1866. This is the longest dry spell of record, but apparently not the most severe.

Tree rings, weather records, lake shore lines, flood marks along streams, all record wet and dry periods. They come and go. Away back yonder in pre-glacial times the climate hereabouts was different, but that is another story—for the past few thousand years and as far as we are concerned, the climate is fairly stable.

Wet spells follow dry spells, or the other way around if you prefer. They have to, unless they happen at the same time. Some of them are long, some are short. The longest swing in the record, from wet to dry back again, was 33 years; the shortest was 13. The average is close to 22 years, same as the sunspot cycle; but averages are no good in forecasting the weather Sunday afternoon, August 29.

An outstanding figure caught the fire warden's eye—51 inches of rain at the Vancouver, Washington, Weather Oberservation Station in 1902. That was the year of the big Yacolt fire, wasn't it? And the Yacolt was only one of a number of gosh awful fires that happened that year. All the rain that fell in April did not help in September. No—it's not good enough The sunspots can be left out of this. The way to save money and worry in the forest protection game this year is to get a good crew and keep them on their toes.

With these reflections, the fire warden got his hat and started out to check on spark arresters and tool caches in some logging camps.

Ask For UNION LABELLED Red Cedar Shingles

The Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers District Council, which covers the entire American red cedar shingle manufacturing industry, is starting a nation-wide campaign to promote the demand for the Carpenters Union Label on red cedar shingles.

In a statement issued by the Council, it is pointed out that at the present time, the Shingle Weavers Union has succeeded in placing the Union Label of the Brotherhood on all Union-made shingles. This means, in fact, that the Label is going on an overwhelming percentage of all the red cedar shingles made in the United States. This is the result of years of unremitting effort on the part of the Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers District Council, and its affiliated Locals. Secretary Templer, of the Council states further: "We believe that this is one of the first industries in the United States to establish the Label on its product so completely. It is our aim now, to strengthen our application of the Label by creating an active and continued demand for it.

"In fairness to everyone concerned, it has been our policy to refrain from asking the carpenter to demand the Union Label on the shingles they handle until such time as an ample supply of them were available. We believe the time has now arrived that we should ask the cooperation of all union carpenters in asking for Union Label shingles.

"The Carpenters Union Label on a bundle of shingles means that those shingles were made in a plant that is 100% Union Shop, operating on a six-hour basis, and paying a wage scale that is consistent with American standards. Every workman in that plant is a member of the Brotherhood.

"The absence of the Union Label on a bundle of shingles means that they came from a non-Union plant, operating under conditions that are a constant menace to our membership.

"Every craftsman that takes the Obligation of the Brotherhood pledges his word to demand the Union Label.

"Therefore, can any Union carpenter have any choice between handling Union Labelled shingles and those which do not bear this guarantee of decent working conditions?

"We are asking that every Local Union and every District Council of the Brotherhood insist that all members demand Union Labelled shingles and notify all retailers that Union Labelled shingles are available and should be stocked."

Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers D. C.

◆

Perhaps you're making casters for beds in army hospitals. But, we'll need fewer hospital beds if our fighting men have more guns. So a call from the United States Employment Service may mean that they know where you're needed to help make guns. That's how labor priorities work. Answer the call at once!

◆

Ten cents out of every dollar in your household budget belongs in Uncle Sam's coffers if we are to win this war. Help your State and County meet their War Bond quotas this month!

◆

This is *your* publication. *Patronize* its advertisers.

DISTRICT OF WASH-ORE.
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881
REG. AUG. 25 1903
Here they are, Brother Carpenter:
UNION LABELLED
RED CEDAR SHINGLES
A WORTHY LABEL on a SUPERIOR PRODUCT

There is now an ample supply of American-made Red Cedar Shingles bearing the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

Help maintain Union wages and conditions, eliminate unfair foreign competition.

See that the Carpenters Union Label is on the shingles you handle.

★

DEMAND
UNION LABELLED SHINGLES

★

WASHINGTON-OREGON SHINGLE WEAVERS
DISTRICT COUNCIL
516 FOURTH AND CHERRY BLDG. SEATTLE, WASH.

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Labor Day Thoughts

Just a short year ago Labor Day was celebrated amidst peaceful surroundings. Today, Labor Day is marked by reaffirmations of our wartime resolutions. What with voluntary curtailment of holiday leisure and a fresh determination as the grimness of war makes its pinchings felt more and more each day, there is little of the old-time gayety and holiday atmosphere. But, whether we work or not on Labor Day, one thought should be uppermost in our minds, next to our confidence in ultimate victory, and that is the thought that Labor Day ought to make us more and more conscious of the debt we owe to those pioneers who established Labor Day in the preceding century.

As General President Hutcheson pointed out, in his speech at Chicago, August 8, 1941, on the occasion of the observance of the Brotherhood's sixtieth anniversary, "On the foundation laid by those pioneers in the labor movement has been built the Brotherhood of today."

We can think of no better editorial thought on this occasion than to repeat now the closing remarks of our General President on that memorable date:

"In setting forth the qualifications for membership in our Brotherhood, aside from requiring the necessary mechanical ability, it is provided that an applicant must be a citizen, or produce evidence of his intention to become a citizen. The rules of the Brotherhood also provide, and an applicant is assured, that the organization will in no way interfere with his religious belief, political or domestic duty. Neither is there any discrimination against color or creed in accepting candidates to membership in the Brotherhood. The organization, however, does not permit communists to hold membership in the Brotherhood. Neither have we any sympathy for the principles of Fascism or Nazism. We do, however, subscribe to the principles of Americanism and the form of government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

"Since the Brotherhood was instituted and brought into existence in August, 1881, we have endeavored in every way possible to assist other organizations in organizing and establishing conditions for men of their trade, and, in conformity with that policy, representatives of the Brotherhood, along with representatives of seven other, then existing International organizations, in November, 1881, assisted in bringing into existence the American Federation of Labor, since which time the Brotherhood has been a continuous affiliate of that organization and has endeavored in every way possible to assist other organizations in their efforts to establish better conditions for men of the various trades."

THE FOUNDATIONS OF FREE LABOR

I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer
Union Label Trades Department
American Federation of Labor

American labor has broken all records for production in every category of war equipment. The American Federation of Labor offered the Government all of the resources of its great organization, the skill and experience of its members, their loyalty and willingness to sacrifice for the war effort. It has offered the unqualified support of its loyal workers in a determination to win an early victory.

Since Pearl Harbor, organized labor has exceeded the most optimistic estimates in the production of airplanes, ships, tanks, guns, munitions, and all other war equipment. In America, alone, our workers have already surpassed the combined war production of all the Axis nations. Our achievements prove beyond question that free labor is far more efficient than the enslaved workers of Europe and the Orient.

Fair wages and working conditions established by voluntary collective bargaining agreements form the foundations of all free labor. This truth was forcefully stated by the immortal Samuel Gompers, long head of the American Federation of Labor, when he said: *"So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our labor movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic. . . . No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, otherwise, is invincible."*

There is no better beacon by which American labor can chart its course than this sincere declaration of the world's greatest labor leader. It will assure American workers sustained progress in their struggle for economic security.

On Labor Day there is no necessity for writing a cumbersome treatise regarding a policy for organized labor when it has been tersely stated by this excellent authority. In spite of its enemies—who are taking every advantage of the present war emergency to crush trade unionism—the American labor movement will continue to develop and constructively progress during our war for world freedom. After peace returns it will be well qualified to tackle the problems of reconstruction.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL! BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention will be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, at the Royal York Hotel, Wednesday, September 30th 1942, at 10:00 a.m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

CONVENTION CALL! UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in Private Dining Room No. 9 of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, at 10 a.m., Friday, Octber 2nd, 1942, and will continue in session until business of the Convention is completed.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

Special Notice

to

Semi-Beneficial Local Unions

The General Office receives many inquiries concerning the withdrawal of members from Semi-Beneficial Local Unions. Many of these members as well as Local officers seem to be of the opinion that, when a member takes a Withdrawal Card, then later returns to work and starts paying dues and the Local again starts paying Per Capita Tax on him, this fully entitles him to benefits under the General Constitution.

This is not the case and benefits will start as of the date of such member's reinstatement in the Organization.

Financial Secretaries and other officers of Semi-Beneficial Local Unions should notify their members to that effect.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2389	Leavenworth, Kans.
2390	Ft. Sumner, N. Mex.
2391	Holland, Mich.
2392	Cadillac, Mich.
2393	Orlando, Fla.
3056	Eureka, Calif.
2394	Welland, Ont., Can.
2397	Mexia, Tex.
2398	El Cajon, Calif.
2399	De Land, Fla.
3058	Statesville, N. C.
3059	Canyon Dam, Calif.
1001	Ste. Therese, Que., Can.
1012	Greenwood, Miss.
1018	Council Bluffs, Ia
3061	Fortuna, Calif.
3060	Lexington, N. C.
3062	Lenoir, N. C.
1021	Knoxville, Tenn.
1051	Truro, N. C., Can.
1099	Clinton, Okla.
3063	Trail, Ore.
1118	Jacksonville, Fla.

Colorado State Council Convention

The 29th annual convention of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters was held June 13 at Colorado Springs.

President W. L. Perrin, of Local 515, Colorado Springs, called the convention to order and the delegates were then greeted by Mayor Birdsall.

President William Holmgren of the Council presided throughout the sessions and was reelected to office. He is a member of Local 515.

Brother J. C. McCaffrey, of Local 362, Pueblo, was elected First Vice-President and Brother E. M. Osborne, of Local 1583, of Denver, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The committee on arrangements, of which Brother John L. Catlin, of Local 515 was chairman, received a vote of thanks from the delegates.

War Bond sales must be doubled. Are you budgeting your household money to buy War Savings Stamps every week?

To stand in good with your brother unionists—keep in good standing with your labor union and buy Union Label goods.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

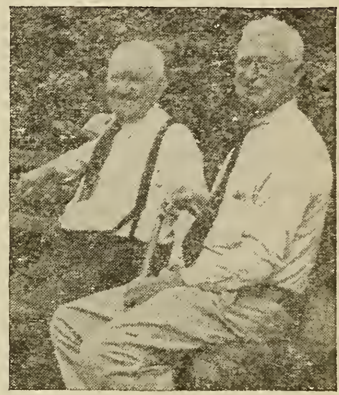
Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother Adolph Behymer, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
Brother Axel Bengston, Local 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Riley Bessinger, Local No. 159, Charleston, S. C.
Brother Henry Bradley, Local No. 2119, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother James Clune, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother Julius C. Cordes, Local No. 159, Charleston, S. C.
Brother Richard Cruff, Local No. 331, Norfolk, Va.
Brother George Duke, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother Gunnar Erikson, Local 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother J. L. Graves, Local No. 159, Charleston, S. C.
Brother Oswald Guenther, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
Brother Wm. Honig, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Brother J. E. Jridgen, Local No. 159, Charleston, S. C.
Brother T. L. Lent, Local No. 159, Charleston, S. C.
Brother Edward C. Miller, Local No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
Brother Sydney C. Ritch, Local 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Hiram Leroy Williams, Local No. 159, Charleston, S. C.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Two Brother Have Combined Membership of 78 Years



Two "youngsters" with a total of seventy-eight years continuous membership in Telfair Local, No. 256, Savannah, Georgia, have never been reported in arrears and never took out a clearance card.

In the accompanying photo, (left) we have Thomas J. McMahon, "Uncle Tom," who joined the Local March 25, 1902. He has enjoyed forty years of continuous action. At the right we have G. W. Linzer, "Uncle Bill," who joined the Local March 16, 1904, who has thirty-eight years of continuous service and was Recording Secretary for nine years, during which time he missed only five meetings.

There's a record to go after, fellows.

◆

Shown above are members of Local No. 868, Cheviot, Ohio, gathered together for an evening of merriment and good fellowship, on the occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Local's foundation.

◆

Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons are the best weapons for defense of American Union Labor standards.

◆

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

The Yarnin' BASKET

AFL Offers Radio Salute to Women

The American Federation of Labor offered a salute to America's women, "the forgotten soldiers in this war," on a recent "Labor For Victory" program over a nation-wide NBC network.

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department, revealed in an interview that six million women are immediately available, for jobs in war industries where they will have to take the places of men called for military service.

Miss Clara Green, daughter of the president of the American Federation of Labor, said the message of American women to their country is:

"Just tell us how we can serve and we'll do the job, even if it means actual fighting, because we want to win this war in a hurry!"

One of the outstanding features of the program was an interview with an actual woman war worker, Mrs. Louise Hotchkiss, who is making radio equipment for the Army Signal Corps at the Crosley Corp. plant at Cincinnati. Her son, Sgt. Clifford Hotchkiss, who also used to work in the same plant, enlisted in the Army Air Corps and was captured by the Japs at Wake Island. He is now a prisoner at Shanghai. Mrs. Hotchkiss, who is a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as was her son, said:

"I hope and pray this war will be over soon and that he will be able to come to us safely. That's why I and other American women throughout the country are working as hard as we can for victory."

The final guest on the program was Mrs. Bernice Heffner, secretary of the American Federation of Government Employes, who spoke of the efforts of thousands of girls in the Government service to help win the war. She urged enactment of overtime and bonus pay legislation for Federal employes.

Penny Wise
says...

"Every wasted penny shrinks a defense dollar."

IT'S wise to measure garments before laundering: from arm pit to cuff, from center of collar to hem, and width of waist. Then follow the measurements in shaping while ironing. You'll save time and money by such care!

Then put those thrift-wise coins into U. S. SAVINGS STAMPS. Don't forget to suggest that your husband make every pay day a savings day in the name of freedom.

Mrs. Heffner also spoke for the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. In behalf of the 2,500,000 members of this organization, she said:

"To President Roosevelt and to our brave soldiers, sailors and marines, the working women of America offer their love, their prayers and their untiring efforts for victory."

Miss Anderson emphasized that women can do factory jobs requiring skill and dexterity as well, if not better, than men. She said that before long large numbers of women will be employed in munitions plants, in the aircraft industry and in making tanks, tractors and jeeps.

Women should be paid the same wages as men for doing the same jobs, she urged, adding:

"We believe the double wage standard is undemocratic, unbusinesslike and unfair. We believe wage rates must be based on the job, and not on whether the worker is a man or woman. The American Federation of Labor is certainly to be commended for endorsing this fair pay policy—thus protecting the interests of both men and women."

Four Outstanding Reasons for "Buying Union"

It is almost inconceivable that the wife of any union man should buy a single article that is made under non-union conditions or patronize any firm, the services of which are not union. No woman member of a labor unionist's family wants to drag her breadwinner down to the low level of sweatshop conditions.

We know that it is not necessary for the Union Label Trades Department to sell to members of women's auxiliaries the idea of patronizing only firms that display the union label, shop card or service button. However, we must constantly carry on a vigorous campaign urging consumers generally to buy only union label goods and to use only union services

In approaching the general consumers there are four outstanding arguments that can be effectively used. They are as follows:

First, the union label is the best guarantee that products are made in America. Let's build economic stability in our own land and refuse to buy foreign-made goods. If you spend American-earned dollars for foreign-made goods you are reducing America's chances to finance defense. Let's not sell America short!

Second, union label buying will create more jobs. It will help you to hold the position you have. It will increase purchasing power which, in turn, will spell more orders for manufacturers and more business for merchandisers. In short, union label purchasers will bring greater prosperity to America.

Third, the union label is a continual picket line in front of every place of business that refuses to sell union label products and to employ members of service unions. It is a perpetual strike against unfair firms. It is an effective boycott of foreign-made goods. Every loyal American should buy only union label and American-made goods. Let's declare an all-out war against non-union firms.

Fourth, the best defense of American labor union standards is to buy only from firms that display the union label, shop card or service button. They are emblems of democracy in industry. If you want to maintain high wages, shorter hours and better working conditions buy union label goods and use union services. Let's use our best weapons of defense for

American union labor standards. They are the union label, shop card and service button!

The best way to put money into your bread-winner's pay envelope is to insist on the union label every time you take anything out of it. Be consistent! If you desire union rates of pay, then you must demand products that are made by workers who receive union wages.

Teamwork requires that the collective buying horse pull equally with his collective bargaining mate. In unity there is strength!—*I. M. Ornburn.*

Auxiliary No. 110, Racine, Wis. Activities

Editor, The Carpenter:

We combined our meeting and picnic this year. First we enjoyed a dinner, served by a caterer in Racine, then motored to the home of Mrs. Marie Olsen. During our meeting all the newly-elected officers were installed. We then continued with games and refreshments.

We have one social meeting a month held at homes of members. We play "bingo," giving the winner half of the proceeds, while the other half goes toward our "Pleasure Fund." We also have a birthday present raffle and thus add to the fund.

We donate to all worthy causes and have recently purchased a $25.00 Bond. Our members are active in the work of the Red Cross.

We have an anniversary party once a year with Brother Carpenters joining us and we help them with the "Big Christmas Party."

For our benefits we have card parties, rummage sales and a blanket club.

We have had several parties and picnics with our Sister Auxiliary 268, of Kenosha, Wis. They have attended some of our meetings and we have in turn attended theirs.

We meet every third Thursday of the month at Union Hall and an invitation is extended to all Auxiliaries to visit us.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. Marie Olsen, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 379, El Centro, California

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are a very small organization, but have been doing our part in the war effort. Some are doing knitting for the Red Cross, and some have sons in the Armed Forces.

We meet twice a month and our second meeting has been devoted to making cookies for the Canteen. We discontinued our meetings through July and August on account of the heat here in Imperial Valley, but will start meeting again the third Monday night in September.

During the winter months we had "Pot-luck" dinners, and pie suppers, given in the Carpenters' Hall, and when it got warmer we had ice cream suppers.

The defense work here has flooded our Carpenter Local, so that in the future we will confine our entertainment to our Auxiliary members and their families. We have hopes of increasing our membership greatly when we start meeting again.

The following officers were installed at our last meeting, July 6: Mrs. Ben Robertson, President; Mrs. Arthur Flood, Vice-President; Mrs. W. C. Murray, Teasurer; Mrs. L. E. Richardson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. E. Redfern, Conductor; Mrs. Geo. Shelton, Warden. The Trustees are: Mrs. N. L. Wray, Mrs. D. H. Neff, and Mrs. E. N. Wallis.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. L. E. Richardson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 170, San Diego, California

Editor, The Carpenter:

This Auxiliary, rounding out its 17th year, looks back upon a period in which it modestly claims to have been of service in various ways, and looks forward to a continuing program of usefulness.

Organized October 28, 1926, the Auxiliary received its charter on the following November 2nd. The first meeting was held in the East San Diego Library, and was sponsored by Local 1571 of that community.

Ten years later it was decided to establish a building fund. Our first money-raising event—a bazar—ne ted $95. The Fund has been substantially increased since then. In addition, the ladies have acquired their own silverware and dishes, enough for serving 100 persons. Then, last year, when the splendid new hall was completed in East Diego, we were invited by Local No. 1571 to hold our meetings there. This was an invitation we gladly accepted. We have bought and furnished our meeting room in which our business meetings are held once a month, with luncheon preceding the session.

Community service is one of our important activities, as evidenced by the interest our members show in Red Cross sewing and Defense Bond selling. During the year we organized a drill team.

Our membership at the present time is in excess of 75.

Any reference to Ladies Auxiliary No. 170 would be incomplete without mention of our three honorary members: Mrs. Tedford, Mrs. Stoll and Mrs. Mabel Thomas. Mrs. Tedford, incidentally, is the only known living charter member of the original 14.

The California State Council of the Ladies Auxiliary Union was organized through the help of our organization and many others throughout the State at the Carpenters Fifteenth Annual Convention held here in San Diego last February. Mrs. Clyde C. Hall of No. 170 is President.

Officers of No. 170 are: Mrs. Byron E. Teachout, President; Mrs. Fred B. Gough, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Elsworth C. Green, Vice-President;

Mrs. Frank Grim, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Mathis, Conductor; Mrs. Will I. Brown, Warden; Mrs. Harry E. Parker, Mrs. Carl Barnes and Mrs. D. L. Mash, Trustees. Mrs. Benjamin Small, Publicity Chairman.

It is our hope that we will have a year of growth and prosperity. We extend a hearty greeting to all our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,
Edith E. Gough, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 252, Milwaukee, Wis., Aids War Effort

Editor, The Carpenter:

We all enjoy reading the letters in "The Carpenter" from our Sisters throughout the country and we decided now is a grand time to write.

We have quite a good sized Auxiliary. Our meetings are held on the same nights as our Brother Carpenters of Local Union 264. Mr. Herman Seide, President of the the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor is a member of No. 264. Mrs. Seide is a member of our Auxiliary.

We all realize that the past year, for a lot of you, as well as for the members of our own group, have brought sorrow to many. Several of our members have sons and brothers in the service of our country. The boys have all been remembered with candy, cigarettes and money.

We sent five pounds of coffee to the U.S.O. headquarters and we also set a date to meet there and see how the boys on leave, are entertained. They have very comfortable quarters in our city. Many boys have praised the kindness shown them here. Several of our ladies brought baked goods with them and donated to the U.S.O. We all enjoyed the visit very much.

Our Auxiliary also purchased a Victory Bond this year. We also bought a book of tickets from the Brotherhood, the proceeds to go toward a Carpenters' Local Building. Several of the Sisters have held card parties at the homes and proceeds have been set aside for the Building Fund. We also contribute to worthy campaigns of the community.

We raise money for our treasury by having card parties and "bingo" once in a while. We also raffle off a nice pair of pillow cases occasionally. The tubing is purchased by the Auxiliary and the Sisters work them. We have a Christmas party every year, and we also have an annual picnic. We recently held an anniversary dance. Our Local was organized in June ten years ago.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor will hold its Fiftieth Annual Convention from August 17th to 21st at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin State Federation of Womens' Auxiliaries of Labor will be held the 17th and 18th of August at the same Hotel.

We would be very pleased to see and meet Sisters of outside Locals, State or other States among the Convention visitors. With the wish of my Sisters to all affiliates, I bid you "Welcome" to Milwaukee.

Respectfully submitted,
Bertha M. Olson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 4. Since writing you in May, we have not been doing anything out of the ordinary but every hour we are busy at home canning.

On June 23rd the Auxiliary elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President Mrs. Marie Peckosh; Vice President Mrs. Irene Thull;

Recording Secretary Mrs. Alice Elliott; Financial Secretary Mrs. Thelma Stark; Treasurer Mrs. Rose Negus; Conductress Mrs. Ruth Moll; Trustee Mrs. Jessie Spencer; Warden Mrs. Matie Shutt; Chaplain Mrs. Ilee Gabriel.

On July 14th our Past President, Mrs. Clara Kilbourne, installed the new officers and before we adjourned the president gave each member the new passward. The members of Auxiliary have been and are still very persistent in asking for the goods bearing the Union Label. From all reports, we are getting results.

Our L. A. C. Club meets once a month until September. Then we will get down to business and meet twice a month and work hard during the Fall and Winter.

Any members from any towns or cities who are in Des Moines or passing through, are cordially invited to visit our meetings which are held every second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Carpenters' Hall, 908 8th St.

Fraternally,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 70, San Bernardino, Calif.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Installation of new officers by the Redwood Auxiliary, No. 70, gave quite a social atmosphere to the joint occasion, held in Eagles hall July 6th with a company of about 400 present.

The theme being a patriotic one, the officers-elect were escorted into the hall and to the altar by Color Bearers Pearl Stewart and Ethel Sultzer with Ann Ballinger, installing conductor.

Following the salute to the flag, Mrs. Alma Canter led the singing of God Bless America, with Mrs. Lillian Kerr at the piano.

The group of officers formed a huge V for victory before the altar as they were obligated by Ernest Hood, installing officer. E. D. Hoover, retiring president of No. 944, was presented a handsome gold emblem pin by the installing officer in appreciation of his splendid work during four years in the office.

Mrs. Marie Hood, past president of Redwood No. 70, presented the retiring president of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Ethel Sultzer, with the gold emblem pin, accompanying it with commendation for her loyalty and untiring efforts for the good of the Auxiliary, she having also served four consecutive years in the office.

Mrs. Nola Carlisle, former member of Redwood, addressed the group in behalf of the San Bernardino County Nutrition committee, of which she is secretary, pointing out the fine work that is being developed.

Following the installation, dancing was enjoyed to the music of Al Parsons' orchestra, with refreshments later. The committee in charge of the entertainment included B. W. Ragland, chairman; Floyd Vaughn, Ed Ballinger, Mesdames Ann Ballinger, Nine Gee and Dale Mason.

The officers installed in the women's auxiliary, Redwood, No. 70, were:

President, Mrs. Dale Mason; Vice-President, Mrs. Cora Elliott; Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Nina Gee; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Marie Hood; Conductor, Mrs. Pearl Stewart; Warden, Mrs. Rosemary Lee; Chaplain, Mrs. Ida Miller; Trustees, Mesdams Ethel Monninger, Ann Ballinger and Elizabeth Mathews.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Marie Hood, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 168

In the last lesson we made the remark that the rough stair builder would have to be able to visualize in a very real way the finished stair, in order to be able to get the rough stair in right. This statement holds good in all kinds of stair work, plank, rough or finish. The stair builder who has not cultivated his imagination so as to make it in reality his best first aid, is doing his work the hard way. We have seen foremen wrestle with problems in a material way, which could have been solved in the twinkling of an eye by means of a vivid imagination. For example, the same boss that gave himself grief on the dormitory stairs, referred to in the last lesson, when he was framing the roof (a half-pitch roof), got the length of his common rafter patterns by laying the 2x6's out on the grass, and with us on one end of the steel tape and he on the other, figured it out by measuring the span of the building and the rise of the roof and then adjusting the 2x6's to get the length of the common rafter. While the boss was getting the length of his rafter pattern the hard way, we could see how it could have been gotten by simply taking a given number of steps with the steel square—but an apprentice is supposed to follow instructions, not give them.

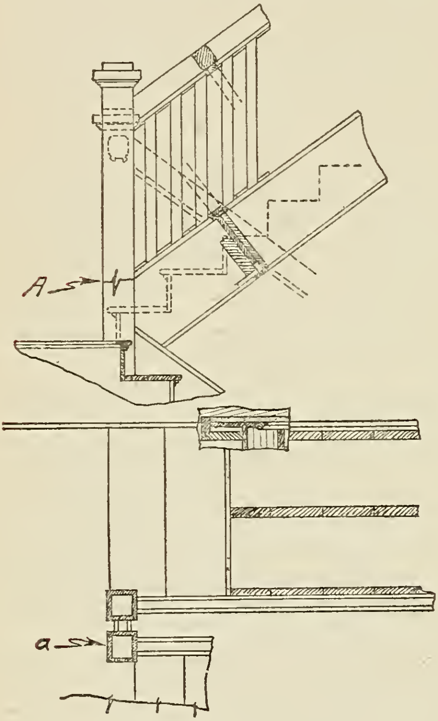


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows in part, a plan and an elevation of two flights of stairs where they join the landing. At A we are showing where the newel, pointed out on the plan at a, is cut off. The cap of this newel is indicated by dotted lines—also the rail connecting the two landing newels. In this illustration the rails

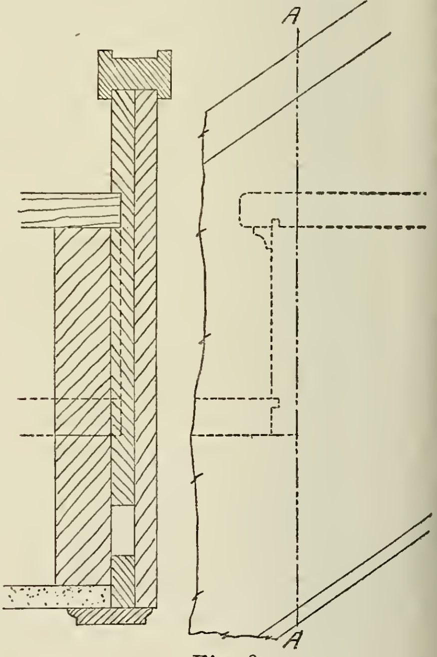


Fig. 2

join the newels straight—not a very satisfactory arrangement, but used sometimes. The detail of the closed stringer, shown on the elevation, is shown in larger scale by Fig. 2. The line A-A shows where the stringer is cut. The detail of the wall stringer shown on the plan, is shown in larger scale by Fig. 3, cut as indicated by line A-A.

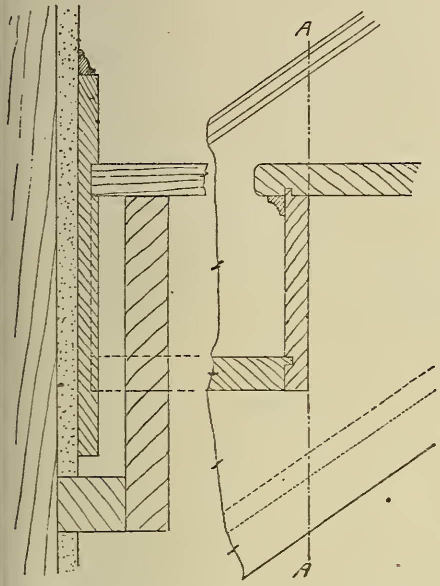


Fig. 3

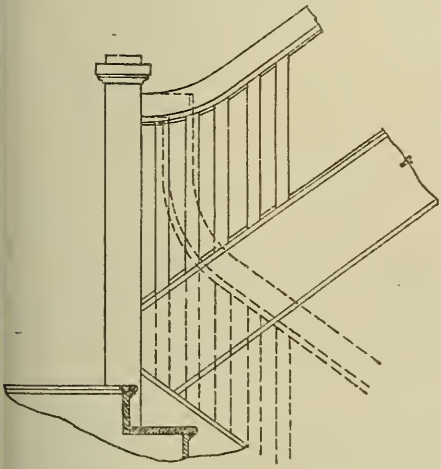


Fig. 4

A more satisfactory handrail construction is shown by Fig. 4, where a goose neck is shown by dotted lines and the upper rail joins the newel with an easement.

Fig. 5 shows, in part, a plan and an elevation of an open stairway with an open stringer. The various members are as follows: On the upper drawing, a, the newel; b, the handrail; c, baluster; d, wall stringer; e, open stringer; f, return nosing; g, return cove; h, bullnose; i, base, and j, plastering. On the plan we have, A, tread; B, the bull-nose;

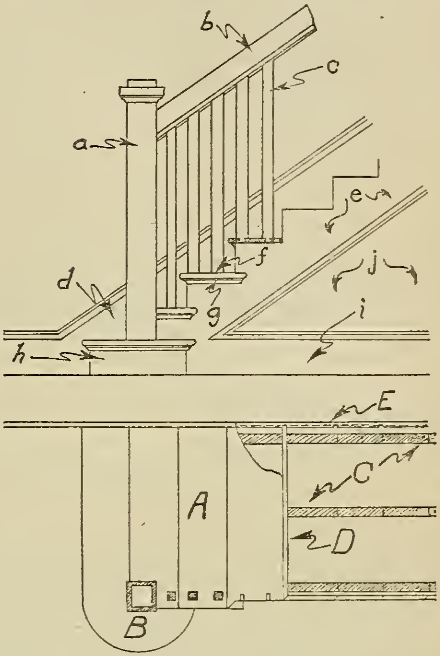


Fig. 5

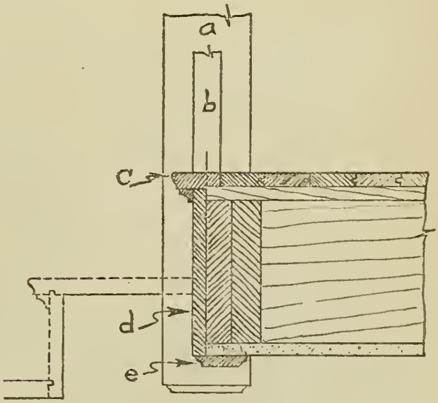


Fig. 6

C, rough horses; D, riser, and E, the wall stringer.

Fig. 6 is a detail of the joining of a flight of stairs to the upper landing, or the head of the stair. Here we show in part, a, the newel; b, the baluster; c, the nosing; d, the fascia, and e, the soffit. It should be noted that the back of the fascia is in perpendicular alignment with the center of the baluster, and that the left face of the baluster is in line with the face of the fascia. This is the way it should be—the back of the fascia should intersect the center of the newel, bringing the center of the balusters in line with the centers of the newel also.

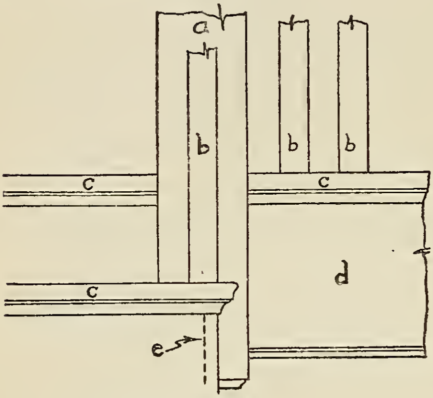


Fig. 7

Fig. 7 shows a face view of the detail shown by Fig. 6. Here we have, a, the newel; b, balusters; c, nosings; d, d, fascia, and e, the back of the stringer, by dotted line. It should be noted that the back of the stringer centers both the newel and the balusters.

Fig. 8 is a detail of the upper part of a flight of stairs joining the upper landing. Here the hand rail joins the newel by means of a goose neck, which makes possible a higher railing around the well than if the hand rail were joined to the newel straight, as indicated by dotted lines; in other words, it solves the problem by means of an easement. The figures given are not to be taken as standard—they merely bring out the problem.

We are not attempting to represent any particular school of stair building or hand railing in these lessons. Our chief purpose is to present problems and give solutions to those problems. We recognize that there are some unchangeable fundamental principles involved in stair building, but on the other hand, we are also aware that outside of those principles, there are no fixed universal standards. This used to trouble us considerably, and during that period of our experience, a certain foreman gave us what he claimed was the standard height for hand rails—that was exactly what we wanted to know. So we made a memorandum of it—but since then we have been checking everything we could find in the way of hand rails to see whether it conformed to this authority's standard, only to prove the truth of the old "no such animal" proverb.

There are good reasons why there can be no universally fixed standard height for hand rails: For instance, short persons want lower hand rails, while tall persons want higher rails; so all the designer can do is to establish a height that will please the most people under the most circumstances.

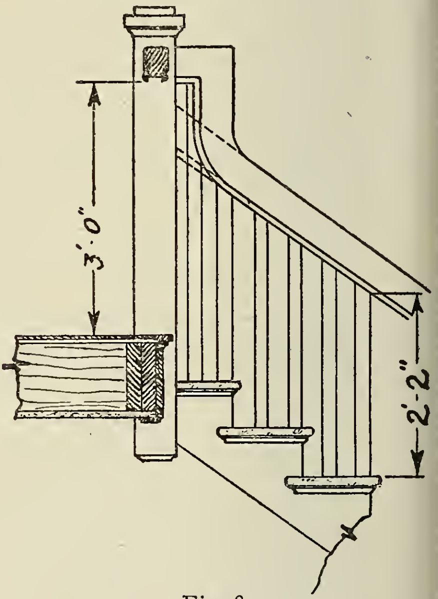


Fig. 8

* * *

The only American flags permitted by statute to be flown at night as well as by day are those over the east and west entrance of the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

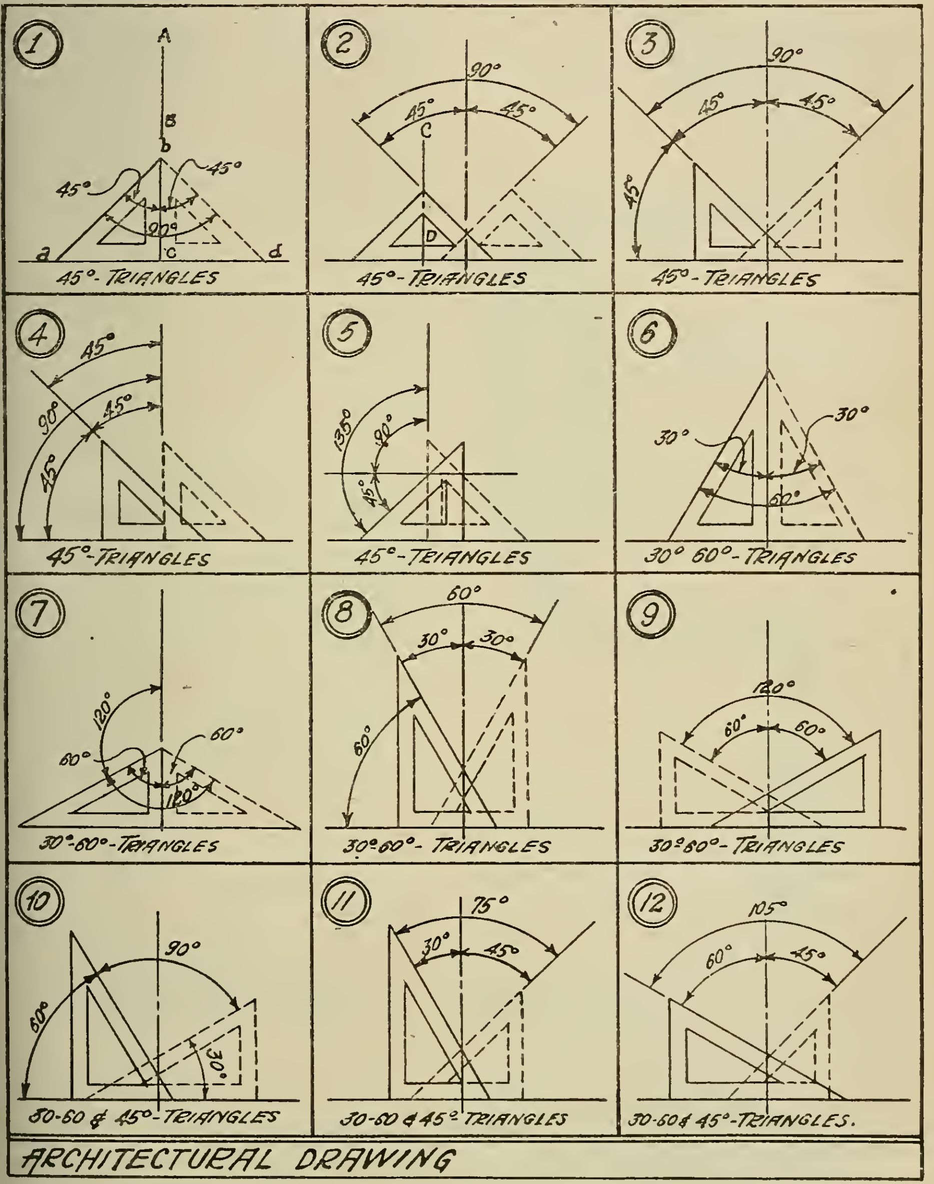
Triangle Combinations

By L. Perth

It has been noted in the previous chapters that only two triangles are beinging used in Architectural Drawing. These are known as the 45 degrees triangle" and the "30-60 degrees triangle." Both of these triangles are "right angle triangles" i. e. one of the three angles equals 90 degrees—which is a right angle. The term "45 degrees" and "30-60 degrees" denotes that the other two angles on one are equal 45 degrees each, and 30 and 60 degrees on the other.

It may seem strange at the outset that a subject of such high precision as drawing is limited to the use of only three geometrical angles.

However, this is not the case. By the


①
A
B
b
45°
45°
90°
a
c
d
45°-TRIANGLES
②
90°
45°
45°
C
D
45°-TRIANGLES
③
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⑤
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60°
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⑦
120°
60°
60°
120°
30°-60°-TRIANGLES
⑧
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30°-60°- TRIANGLES
⑨
120°
60°
60°
30°-60°-TRIANGLES
⑩
90°
60°
30°
30-60 & 45°-TRIANGLES
⑪
75°
30°
45°
30-60 & 45° TRIANGLES
⑫
105°
60°
45°
30-60 & 45°-TRIANGLES.
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

combination of the two instruments numerous angular values may be obtained and there is no limit to the number of the various combinations which may be used.

In all cases the T-square is being used in connection with the construction of angles. But frequently the occasion arises where an angle is to be erected without the application of a T-square, and one must be conversant with the properties of triangles in order to be able to meet the situation.

The diagram accompanying this article has been prepared with the express purpose of elucidating the subject at hand and it is suggested that the students use this drawing in studying this lesson. No specific knowledge of geometry is required., although the subject is strictly of geometrical nature.

We assume, however, that the majority of our readers have fairly definite ideas of what triangles are and aware of the fact that angles are values, i. e. they may be larger and smaller and consequently they may be measured and calculated. They also know that the unit of measurement is a "degree" which is "one three hundred and sixtieth part of a circle."

Referring to Fig. 1 in the diagram we find two 45 degree triangles set up against each other so that the 45 degree angles form one right angle at "C." The sides of the triangles "ac" and "cd" coincide with the edge of the T-square.

The practical application of a problem of this nature may arise when it becomes necessary to construct a right angle about a given point of a vertical line. It is evident that such an angle may be erected along any point of line A-B by manipulating the T-square with the 45 degree triangles so that they coincide with the given point.

It must be borne in mind that the above illustration is one of many combinations which may be applied to the solution of the problem.

Thus, a 45 degree triangle may be placed in a position shown in Fig. 2 where a right angle has to be erected at point "E."

The procedure in this case is very much similar to the one described above, i.e., the T-square is being adjusted to allow the right angle of the triangle to coincide with point "E" from which the angle is to be erected.

It should be understood that in all cases of this nature the problem at hand is always to construct a specific angle at a given point i.e., the location of the point is established, like along the line "AB" in Fig. 1.

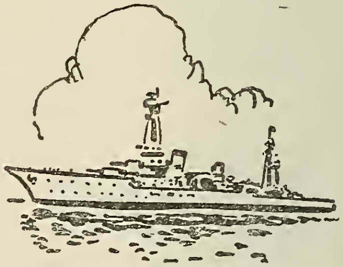
In the accompanying diagram there are represented twelve instances, illustrating the most common occurrences with which the student of architectural drawing may be confronted. We would suggest that each one of these conditions be diligently analyzed and given a practical application on the board. The student is also advised to find a practical case of application in actual work on the drawing board or in the field.

The mastery of these exercises will equip you with an excellent general working knowledge of principal angles and as to how they may be constructed.

◆

★ What You Buy With ★
WAR BONDS

Navy Cruisers are built in two classes, light and heavy, the latter displacing about 10,000 tons. Our navy has about an equal number of light and heavy Cruisers, the 10,000 ton Cruiser costing approximately $20,000.000. Many Cruisers are under construction and many more are needed.



To pay for these speedy and powerful ships with their heavy guns and armament we must buy War Bonds. Citizens of a large town or a given community, working in unity, could buy one of these ships for the Navy if they put at least ten percent of their income in War Bonds every pay day.

U. S. Treasury Department

Describes His Book

Editor, The Carpenter:

After many readers of "Craft Problems" had asked me whether my work was available in book form, I submitted a manuscript to Frederick J. Drake & Co., 600 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, who published it under the title, "CARPENTRY (Craft Problems)", which is now ready for distribution.

This book is different from many books on carpentry, because I, the author and illustrator, am first of all a carpenter by trade. I served my apprenticeship, worked as journeyman carpenter, acted in the capacity of carpenter foreman and handled work as general superintendent of construction. This experience brought me in contact, in a practical way, with every problem treated in this work. I can say, with but a few exceptions, that with my own hands I have solved in practice every problem given in this book.

From the beginning I have kept uppermost in mind the needs of the apprentice carpenter, without, at the same time, neglecting the interests of the journeyman. I have tried, as much as possible, to use such practical terms as are used on the job, rather than the technical. The language, of course, is my own—and the illustrations are my own—no claim is made to literary excellency for the text or to artistic qualities for the drawings—those achievements belong to the professionals. All that I claim is that am a practical man and understand the practical side of carpentry.

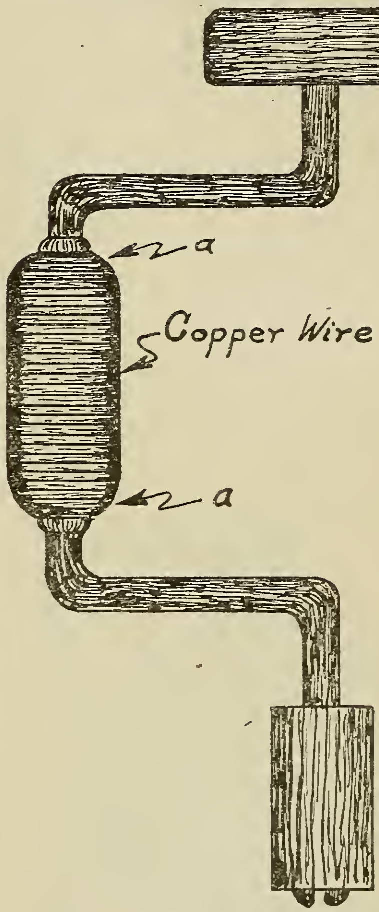
This book is different from many books on carpentry, because the author has carried a union card for almost thirty-five years and the book bears the UNION LABEL.

Fraternally yours,

H. H. Siegele.

Knowing How

The man who knows how to do things is the one who will wake up some morning and find himself indispensable to the man or firm he is working for. If by chance he is a carpenter, he will probably be the man who first of all knows how to use his tools with the fewest false motions possible—then he will know what tools will bring the best results in the various things he does, and in keeping with this, he will know how to keep such tools in proper shape; which is to say, he will know how to keep them sharp and in good repair, so when he is ready to use them the tools will be ready to use. Such a man the apprentice found at one of the cantonments.



"Dad," he said, "I have a kink for you." Then he went on and told how the man put a handle on his brace that was better than new.

The accompanying illustration shows a brace with a handle made with copper wire somewhat as the apprentice explained it. The wire was wrapped around tightly, with just enough play to permit it to turn, much in the order that thread is wrapped onto a spool,

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excepting that the first few layers did not come out to the ends. This was done in order to give the handle a rounded effect at a, a. In this way, when the last layer was put on, the handle appeared much like what is shown. It was then covered with a layer of melted solder, which, when set, was smoothed with a file until the handle had the shape and feel the man wanted.

◆

Another Trick

By H. H. Siegele

This one comes from an old head. He said he once almost got into trouble with a foreman, because he was plumbing from a line with a straightedge. But when the foreman took time out to see what he was doing, he learned something.

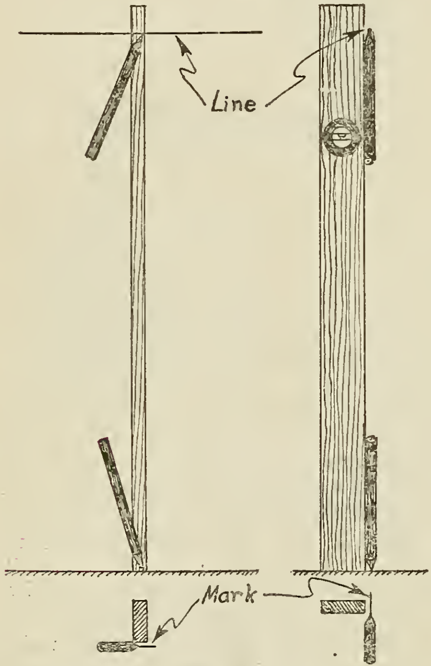

Fig. 1

The foreman, of course, was right so far as his thinking went, but his thinking did not cover complete knowledge.

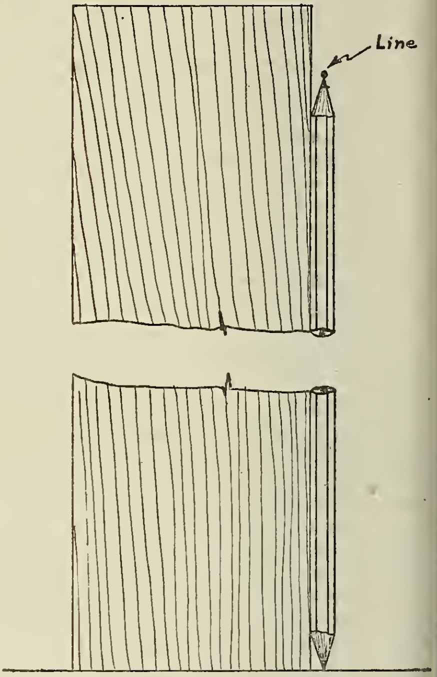

Fig. 2

Here is the way this old head proved his point:

He placed an octagon pencil at the top of the straightedge, in such a manner that the point centered the line, as shown at the top in both views of Fig. 1. Then he adjusted the straightedge at the bottom with his foot so as to bring it into a plumb position. With the straightedge plumb and the point of the pencil centering the line, he took the pencil and marked the floor, as shown at the bottom in both the elevations and plans. The indicators on the two views of the plan point out the mark made in this operation.

Fig. 2 shows two details. At the top the pencil is shown centering the line, while at the bottom it is in position for marking.

This trick makes it possible to clear the line while plumbing with a straightedge, and insures accuracy.

Following Instructions

When little Clara was about to go to her chum's party her father gave her a few hints on how to comport herself.

"If they ask you to dine with them, you must say, 'No, thank you, I have already dined.' "

When she arrived, however, the first thing her chum's father said to her was: "Come, Clara, and have a bite with us."

"No, thank you," replied the mannerly maid, "I have already bitten."

* * *

Remember Johnstown Flood

Kit—Gee, but that date last night was fresh.

Kat—Why didn't you slap his face?

Kit—I did; and take my advice, never slap a guy when he's chewing tobacco.

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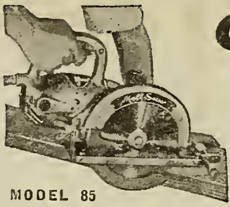

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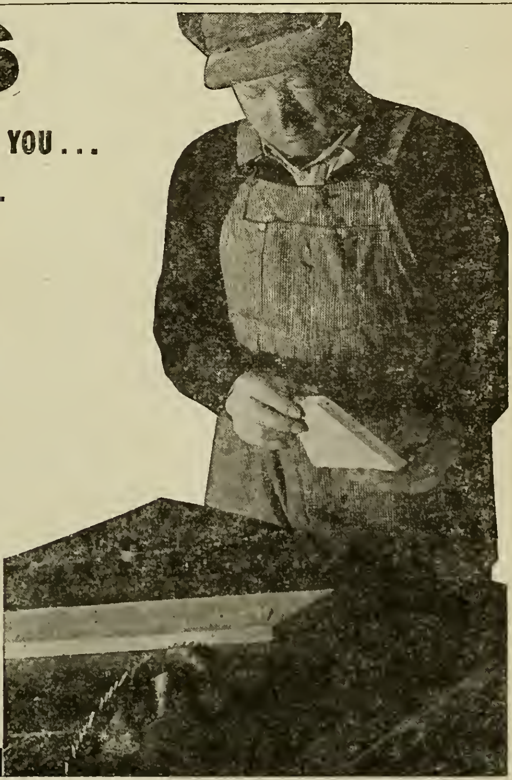

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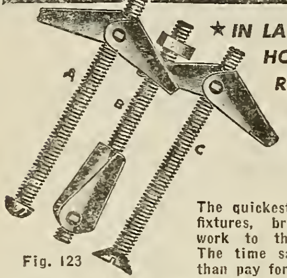

Fig. 123

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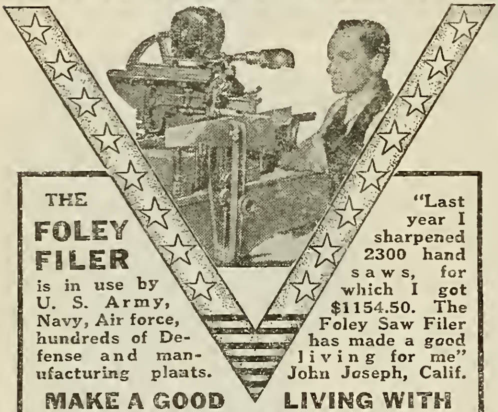

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And a bonus of—U. S. Preferred;
And with it I'm buying a share of the thing
That I'm fearful will vanish away—
The Birthright of Freedom, to which I must cling—
So I'm Buying a Bond—today.

★

I'm making a purchase that you will admit,
Is a token of faith—*YOURS and MINE;*
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That's noted in graven design;
And high above par in Honor and Pride,
With the backing of all that is dear;
And a tower of strength—should the despot decide
To prove that it—Can Happen Here!

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I'm Buying a Bond—perhaps two or three,
Or more, for the moment is grave;
Yet, I'd much rather a thousand times be
My own man, though poor—than a slave;
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And all of which I am fond,
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October
1942

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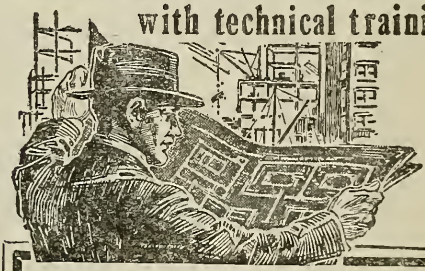

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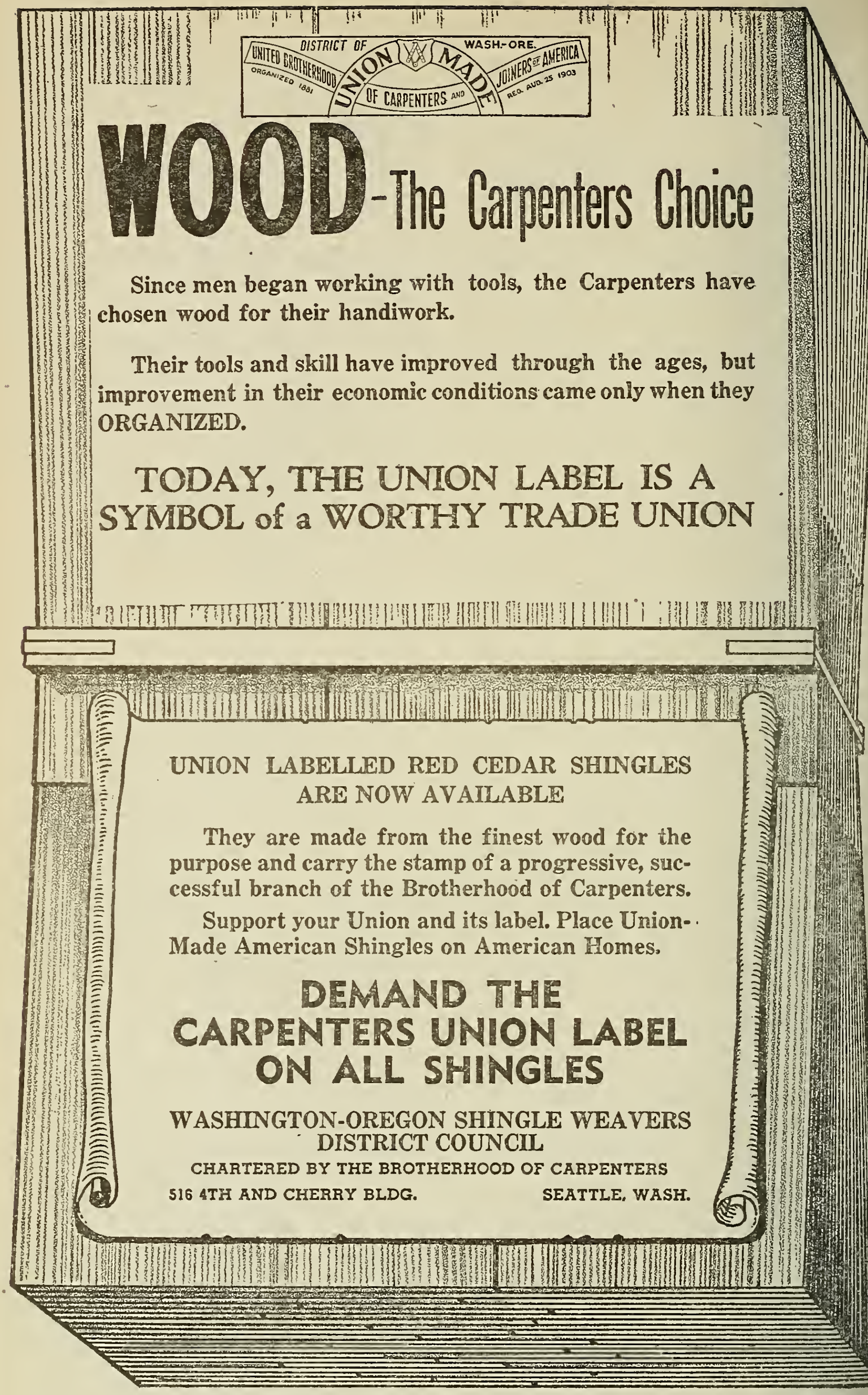

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THE CARPENTER

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Room 203

51

Established in 1881
Vol. LXII—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1942

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories Page

E. C. Atkins & Company, Indianapolis, Ind. 62
Empire Level Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 64
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 64
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J. 64
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. 64
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y. 64
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill. 63
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

Calbar Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 62
Celotex Corp., Chicago, Ill. 33
Union Label Shingles, Wash.-Ore. D. C., Seattle, Wash. 2

Insurance

Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill. 4th Cover
Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill. 3rd Cover

Technical Courses and Books

Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y. 63
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 1
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. 61

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TO MAKE OUR COMMON SACRIFICE EQUAL, FAIR AND JUST—

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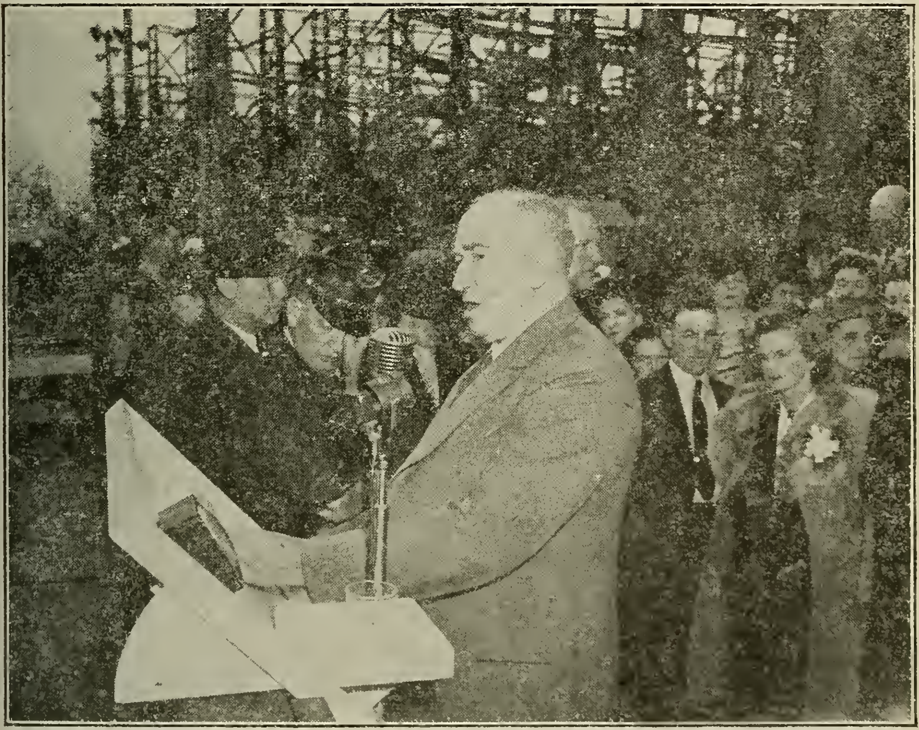
1. I will not buy above the ceiling prices.
2. I will not attempt to get more than my share of rationed goods.
3. I will buy only what I absolutely need.

GENERAL PRESIDENT HUTCHESON DELIVERS ELOQUENT ADDRESS AT THE LAUNCHING OF STEAMSHIP "PETER J. McGUIRE", LABOR DAY

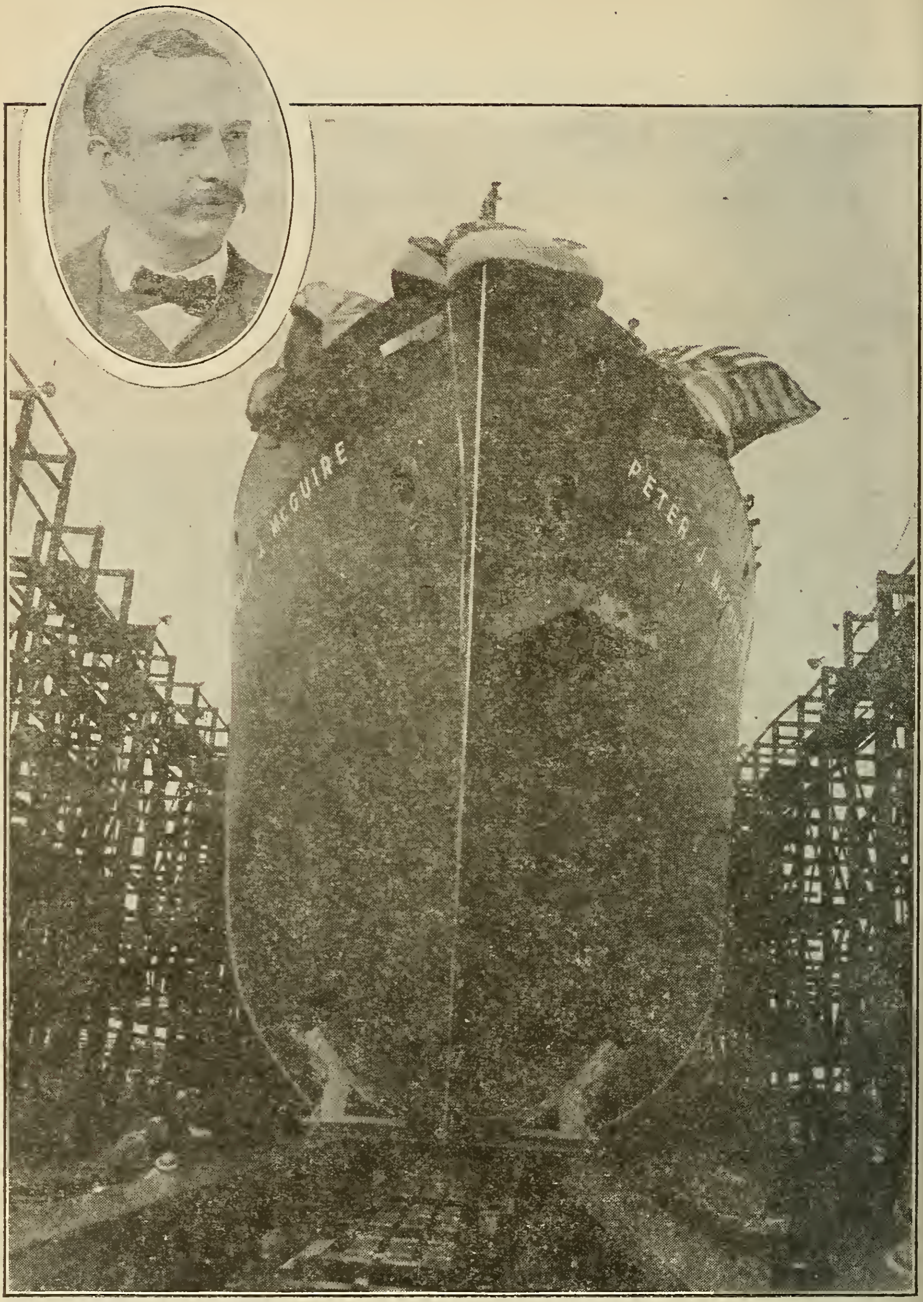
IN A GRIM setting, typifying America's all-out war effort, the SS "Peter J. McGuire," named after the Brotherhood's first General Secretary and the "Father of Labor Day" was launched at the Richmond Yards, near San Francisco, on Labor Day.

General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, who had been invited by the Henry J. Kaiser Company, which built the ship, to deliver the address of the day, stressed the need for national unity and predicted the successful outcome of the war for the United Nations. His remarks were received with rapt attention by the audience, which realized the solemnity of the occasion and the seriousness of the national situation which combined to make Labor Day, 1942, the gravest in our country's history.



The General President is shown here delivering the principal address at the launching of the "Peter J. McGuire".

There was none of the gayety or holiday atmosphere which usually attends such launching ceremonies. Admission to the yards, closely



The above photograph was taken just before the SS "Peter J. McGuire" slid down the ways, at the Richmond (Calif.) Shipyards, Labor Day. Inset shows Brother McGuire, for whom the ship was named.

guarded by appropriate arms of our military establishments, was by card only, and, almost immediately after the ship slid down the ways, patriotic American workmen boarded her to complete the superstructure, while others prepared to lay the keel of the next ship which, like its predecessors and successors, will form the endless line of carriers that will spell victory for us and defeat for our enemies.

The name of Peter J. McGuire is too well known to members of the Brotherhood to need any repetition of his contribution to our organization's success. Sufficient to say that the address of the General President paid full measure of appreciation to the memory of Brother McGuire and that is why we reprint herewith the text of the Chief's address:

Master of Ceremonies, Ladies, Fellow Americans:

We are assembled here today to participate in the launching and christening of this ship in honor of the name of the man to whom credit is given as being the founder of Labor Day as a national holiday.

On May 8, 1882, at a meeting of the representatives of the labor organizations in New York City, the then General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters made a proposal that one day in the year should be designated as Labor Day, and be established as a general holiday in honor of the working people. In discussing the proposal, and in support thereof, he said, let me quote:

> "Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages, but it was reserved for this century and the American people to give birth to Labor Day and in this way honor the toilers of the earth and pay homage to those whom from rude nature have delved and carved the grandeur we behold."

He further stated, again let me quote:

> "Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for tribute to the genius of American industry. There are other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civic, and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit, the great vital force of every nation."

He suggested that it be dedicated to peace, civilization, and the triumps of industry, and suggested the first Monday in September of each year for such a holiday.

He further proposed that in observing such a holiday it be in the form of a celebration, street parades, etc., to publicly show the strength of the organized wage workers and to demonstrate the growing spirit of fraternity among them.

His proposal was accepted by the group representing the labor organizations in New York City, and arrangements were made for the celebrating of the first Monday in September, which was September 5, 1882, by the Central Labor Union of New York City.

The observance of that day was considered a great success, with thousands joining them at the picnic grounds where all spent a very interesting and pleasant day.

From that time on, it became an annual affair in New York City, and spread to other cities, and was followed by many States enacting a law setting forth that the first Monday in September be observed as Labor Day; and the efforts put forth finally culminated in the enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States on June 28, 1894, designating the first Monday in September as a national holiday; and in the records of the Congress of the United States he to whom I have referred is given credit as being the Father of Labor Day. Therefore, it seems most fitting that we have assembled here today, on the 60th anniversary of the first observance of Labor Day, to pay tribute to the memory of him who was responsible for the establishing of Labor Day as a national holiday by christening this ship "Peter J. McGuire" in honor of his memory.

P. J. McGuire, as he is known and referred to, was one of the pioneers in the labor movement, and in his remarks pertaining to the establishment of a national holiday to be known as Labor Day, he referred to it as a tribute to the genius of American industry; and it would seem that he, when making that statement, was farsighted enough to realize that in the future industry and labor would be called upon to show that they were able to meet emergencies and to show the genius of American industry, and through that and the cooperation of labor to bring about results that I am sure if he were here today would no doubt be far beyond his expectations—as an example, the building of this ship in record time, and in an unbelievable short time as compared with the length of time it would have taken to have built a similar ship 60 years ago. No greater or better example of his prophesy in reference to the genius of American industry

General President Wm. L. Hutcheson and Mrs. Hutcheson (center) photographed at the ceremonies attendant upon the launching of the SS "Peter J. McGuire". Also in the picture are G. E. B. Member Abe Muir, (extreme left); General Representative Jos. F. Cambiano, (in light suit); Harry Morton, General Manager of the Henry J. Kaiser Company, builders of the ship, who is shown to the General President's right, and General Representative Don Cameron, next to Mrs. Hutcheson.

could there be than this ship which is to be launched and which will sail the high seas for the benefit of not only us, the people of the United States, but also the people of our allied nations.

Peter J. McGuire is not only known as the Father of Labor Day but he is also known as the Father of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, an organization that he and those associated with him created and brought into existence 61 years ago, and who, through their foresight and efforts, laid the foundation upon which has been built our Brotherhood of today, an organization that consists of American citizens, "it being one of the qualifications for membership that an applicant must be a citizen in order to obtain membership in the United Brotherhood."

As citizens we realize that it is our duty to put forth every effort to assist in carrying on what is referred to as the "defense program," and, in doing so, to cooperate with the members of other labor organizations, management of industry, and our Government, to the end that an ever-increasing flow of ammunitions, munitions, and supplies goes forth to our armed forces overseas and to our allies, so that we may continue not only a "defense program" but a "program of offense" and as quickly and speedily as possible defeat our enemies and bring about a condition whereby peace will again reign throughout the world.

We in America, as well as other nations throughout the world, are facing the most critical time in the history of the civilized world, and it behooves everyone of us to do everything we possibly can to assist our Government in carrying on the work of production. Let us, as Americans, demonstrate to the people of all the nations of the world that we are united. Let us not any word, or deed, give any expression of doubt or disunity. Do not let anyone suggest, or in any way intimate, that there is any possibility of our failing to win. Let us ever keep in mind the thought—"we can, we will, and we must succeed"—otherwise we will have to live in bondage and slavery for the rest of our days. Let us give every encouragement and support to our allies so that the enemies of freedom and democracy may be speedily overcome, conquered, and made to realize that the people of the world should not and will not be compelled to live under a system of slavery. Therefore, let us today rededicate ourselves as Americans, rededicate ourselves to the principle of Americanism as we have known it in the years past, and let us again vow to do everything we possibly can to assist our Government in carrying on.

There are many ways that we, as individuals, can be helpful; one of the outstanding means by which we can assist is to buy and buy, and continue to buy bonds so that there will be funds to continue to produce ships such as this, other necessary implements of war, and keep an ever-increasing flow of them going out to the various points and places most needed.

And to those of you who are responsible for the creation and bringing into existence of this ship, let me not only compliment you for the short time in which you have accomplished that feat but let me urge you to continue your efforts so that an ever-increasing line of ships may be sent down the ways to the high seas to supply our needs.

Labor Day this year carried a meaning it has not held before in the 60 years of its observance. Millions of American workers celebrated Labor Day at factory benches, and their slogan—the slogan of a slugging production army—was "Free Labor Will Win." The slogan was not only an affirmation of a faith in the ideals of liberty for which the United Nations fight; it was a direct challenge to the Axis, supplied and maintained by slave labor at home and by the enslaved labor of the occupied countries.

There was confidence and determination in this year's Labor Day, and a sort of grim high spirits which should be discouraging to our enemies. In Cleveland, labor leaders autographed a bomb addressed to Hitler and turned it over to the Army Air Forces for delivery "at their earliest convenience." It was a gesture symbolic of the attitude of all the war plant workers who remained on the job throughout the holiday, turning out more bombs for future delivery—and guns and tanks and planes, too. They remembered that our men in uniform also were on the job that day —at sea and on land and in the air. Six Liberty Ships, bearing the names of heroes of the labor movement, and altogether more than 150 naval vessels slid down the ways or had their keels laid as a token of the 2,300 new ships to be ready by the end of 1943. Many of these boats will be our answer to the submarine warfare that has, for the time being, diminished in intensity.

The solidarity of the United Nations was attested by a joint celebration of United States and Mexican labor at El Paso and Juarez, while in Brazil, our newest ally, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs attended the International Labor Conference.

The unity of workers and fighters—their complete interdependence—was shown in reports from abroad—American planes and tanks in action in Libya, American tanks and planes on the hardpressed Russian front, manned there by Russians, American planes in China, giving the Japs a foretaste of the shape of things to come. Cheered by the sight of Yankee wings, the Chinese troops flung their enemy still further back along the railway the Japs had hoped to make their "inner life line" and drove them from vital air bases that may be used against Tokyo.

The President's Labor Day Fireside Chat on "The High Cost of Living" brought home another close relationship—the relationship of working and fighting to that wartime problem of the Home Front—excessive prices. It is one thing to do without certain accustomed articles, foods, and services, or to skimp in other directions. It is quite another to find the river of high costs slowly mounting toward flood levels. That flood must be checked—and to a degree it is being checked—at its sources. But we must do more; we must, for instance, halt unjustified increases in wages and in the cost of agricultural products, we must cut excessive profits. Another way to check inflation is by rationing the total stock of any product so that its distribution is evenly spread over a given period. Rationing, in this sense, is merely budgeting—a procedure familiar to most housewives.

Union Attitude

(South Bend Tribune)

Although numerically it is not the most powerful union group in the United States, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, A. F. of L., has great tactical strength. Consequently, its Executive Board's decision to indorse stabilization of wages and farm prices may have profound effect as President Roosevelt indicates intention to proclaim a more drastic anti-inflation program.

The Executive Board also has gone on record in favor of compulsory purchase of War Bonds and Stamps and of "serious consideration" by Washington of a national sales tax, with food exempt, as a war financing and inflation prevention measure. This is another interesting "straw in the wind" as the war emergency daily becomes more serious.

LABOR DAY HIGHLIGHTS

(From addresses by prominent Americans on Labor Day)

General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, at the launching of "S.S. Peter J. McGuire," said:

"Let us, as Americans, demonstrate to the people of all the nations of the world that we are united. . . . Let us ever keep in mind the thought—we can, we will and we must succeed."

Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, said to a workers' rally at Cleveland:

"There's only one man who can take away your rights as free American working men and women, and that man is Hitler. Work like hell to beat him and you'll have your rights forever. Let the job slide so that you can indulge in the luxury of exercising those rights when you don't absolutely have to, and you're apt to lose them forever."

Matthew Woll, in an address shortwaved to the people in conquered lands of Europe, said:

"And so to you, fellow workers in enslaved Europe, fellow workers in Germany and Italy no less enslaved, I say, be of good cheer. You are not alone in this fight against the forces of evil and darkness. Here in America you have 130,000,000 friends, throughout the world you have a thousand million friends. In the name of American organized labor I bid you keep up your courage. Your liberation is certain."

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Union Label Trades Department, declared in a coast-to-coast radio address:

"The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has offered its all-out support to our Government to win an early victory in our war for world freedom. Every activity of the Department is geared to our total war effort. All of the resources of our organization, the experience of our officials, and the skill of our willing union workers are being channelled through the various war agencies with the single purpose of defeating the Axis nations so we can maintain the democratic institutions by which we have established the best labor conditions in the world."

Undersecretaries of War Patterson and of Navy Forrestal in joint telegrams sent on Labor Day to employes of more than 500 companies over the country which are supplying basic materials for the war program, said:

"On every world front American troops are fighting desperately. Their fight will be a long and a hard one. Labor and management in the mines, the mills, the smelters and the forests are fighting, too. You are supplying our soldiers, sailors and marines the materials with which to carry the war to the enemy. We need and must have those materials now. With them, the Army and Navy, taking the offensive in both East and West, will smash with you to final victory."

Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, Chief of the Navy's Incentive Division, said in a Labor Day statement:

"The shipyard workers of this country have done a great job for the Navy. Theirs is an almost unbelievable achievement! I wonder if the American public realizes it. On Labor Day alone, more than 150 warship launchings and keel layings took place throughout the United States. That is a world's record for the shipbuilding industry! It is a triumph for free American labor, the hope of the enslaved labor of the Axis-dominated countries."

New Soldiers Trained as Quartermaster Carpenters

THERE ARE plenty of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America doing their part in a wartime variation of their trade, to defeat Hitler and the Axis.

Readying for the great offensive that will sweep the Axis off the map, the big new United States Army is mounting rapidly in numbers—and in new soldiers trained to special trades. For the modern army needs all kinds of experts to fulfill the many jobs that keep it going. In Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center Technical Schools this growth of men and expertly trained personnel is particularly evident.

U.S. ARMY NEWS PHOTO—Released by Public Relations Office, Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, Camp Lee, Virginia

Tools are issued every morning, and returned to the supply room, at Camp Lee (Va.) Quartermaster Replacement Training Center Carpenters' School. Many of the trainees worked as carpenters in civil life, and are members of the United Brotherhood.

In Carpenters School at Camp Lee, a large number of the soldier-trainees are men who in civil life were carpenters, members of the Brotherhood, who are learning "army carpentry" as their important wartime trade. One of the many Supply Training Schools under the command of General Rowe and the direct supervision of Col. J. V. Rowan, it is under the immediate school supervision of Mr. Milton Shufelt, Civilian Instructor, and Master Sergeant H. C. Reinke. Assisting them is a staff composed of three staff sergeants, two sergeants, one corporal, and two privates first class, all chosen for their skill in carpentry and their ability to instruct the new soldiers in the school.

Mr. Shufelt, who came originally from Boston, was most recently employed by J. Slotnik Co., of Boston, in Richmond, Va. Master Sergeant

Reinke was a contractor with his father in South Bend, Ind. Staff Sergeant Joseph Frank was with the Equipment Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Staff Sergeant Herbert Stevens was in the contracting field with his brother in Mansfield, Ohio, and Staff Sergeant David Arons was in contracting at Cleveland, Ohio. Other members of the instructing staff come from similar positions in civil life all over the United States.

Back in the middle ages, a carpenter had to be practically an army engineer. When Richard the Lion-Hearted tilted in what seems nowadays to have been a light fantastic kind of warfare against Saladin and his Saracens, the carpenter was in his heyday. For who could build the weapons of war but the carpenter? The pole for the long spear, the catapult, the boarding towers and scaling ladders for the taking of walled cities? All that is swept away in our age of metal and mobility, when tanks sweep the land and planes the sky in countless numbers. It is the age of the mechanic. But the carpenter remains an important specialist in the modern Army.

Practical projects cover a wide list of Camp Lee improvements. Trainee-carpenters built a whole row of small 18x18 buildings for the Bakery School, all of the shelters at the rifle range, and are now in the midst of preparing latrine buildings for new companies in the 10th and 12th Training Regiments.

About 6,000 double deckers for bunks have been constructed in the school for use in Camp Lee barracks, and many hundreds of rifle racks, as well as countless desks and files for Camp Lee's officers and classrooms.

There are plenty of problems studied in the school that could be of use to any American householder in peacetime. Here are some of the general questions: How can a saw be protected against dulling? Where should the grip on the hammer handle be? How is the cutting edge of a chisel and of a plane kept from getting dulled? Is birch wood better than maple? Is oak easy to work with? Is it good practice to drive screws with a hammer? The Army-soldier will know all the answers when he has completed the course.

Like other technical training units at Camp Lee, the Carpenters School operates on a hurried schedule, with the object of turning out many expert Army carpenters just as soon as possible. In individual cases the trainee with a weakness in one field will spend more time training on that specialty, with a consequent minimum of time spent on more familiar phases of his subject, eliminating any waste in effort covering subjects already known.

Out of Camp Lee, the Army-carpenter emerges after his training, prepared to take a vital place in the war effort. He'll not be building medieval catapults or out-of-date gadgets of another age, but, instead, the important thing that today can mean the difference between an early victory and a long-drawn out war. These carpenters in the United States Army Quartermaster Corps, many of them members of the United Brotherhood, will be helping in a very vital capacity, as they pack the important supplies that must be sent to American soldiers on fronts all over the world.

◆

One vacant place in the production line doesn't merely slow up the flow of equipment to our fighting men. If the missing worker's skill is a basic one, a whole plant may be shut down. A call from the United States Employment Service today may mean that there's such a gap for you to fill. Answer that call immediately!

◆

GIVE YOUR SCRAP TO WIN THE SCRAP!

Labor Draft Believed Inevitable

A NATIONAL service act is inevitable if wartime labor needs of the Nation are to be met. The Chairman of the War Manpower Commission told a House committee recently that he foresees the possibility of 18,000,000 persons being shifted, hired or replaced.

Although he told the committee investigating national defense migration that he had no specific bill in mind, and that he did not know when recommendations for legislation would be presented, he dispelled "false notions of the specter of a dictatorial government."

The object of a universal service system, he said, is to answer the question: "Where do I best fit in the national war effort?"

The bill will contain appropriate safeguards for all parties concerned, he said, adding that "compulsory powers must be held in reserve."

"If powers of punishment are used constantly," he asserted, "the act would become unworkable." In Great Britain, he said, "up to date only a handful of people have been prosecuted for refusing to take jobs."

Reasons for drafting civilians into war jobs were presented by the dozen by the Chairman. He told the Committee that there is reason to doubt that present voluntary allocations of labor o war industries would be adequate.

He reeled off breath-taking statistical estimates of manpower needs in the next year to support his argument. By December, 1943, he forecast between 62,000,000 and 65,000,000 persons in industry and the armed forces. This includes 5,000,000 housewives, young persons in school, retired men, marginal farmers and others who normally would not enter the labor market.

The Chairman also predicted the expenditure of $80,000,000 to $85,000,000,000 by the armed forces in war contracts; plants being used to "practical capacity;" breaking of raw material bottlenecks; all metal industries switched to war; unemployment reduced to a million; volume in agriculture declining by less than five per cent; output of workers 18 per cent higher during 1943 than now.

He advocated establishment of inspectors to visit plants and advise employers and local employment services on ways to piece out the labor supply through a "breakdown of jobs" and increased employment of women and Negroes. These inspectors should be production engineers, it was declared.

The actual reserve of woman power is smaller than it looks, he said, explaining that many housewives live in non-industrial areas and cannot be expected to leave home to take war jobs. It is understood, however, that women will be subject to the projected national service act.

The Committee was warned that "serious demoralization" is threatening the U.S. Employment Service "core of the labor market activity" because of only partial federalization of the system, which has forced it to observe State compensation scales instead of Federal.

When asked what agency would administer a national service act, the Chairman replied, "It has been indicated that it rightfully belongs in the WMC."

The Chairman reported that 35 production areas are suffering a severe labor shortage, naming Detroit and Seattle specifically. Meanwhile, four Middle Western States are experiencing an acute shortage of farm labor. The farm weekly, Prairie Farmer, reporting on such conditions recently, urged the Government to institute a farm labor draft. The States in the worst condition are named as Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Navy Department to Cooperate With Labor

THE NAVY Department has issued a statement governing the labor relations of the entire Naval establishment and announced that representatives of labor from each of the Navy Yards and shore establishments would be invited to meet the Secretary of the Navy and the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet for discussions of methods of cooperation on October 1, 1942, and at intervals of four months thereafter for the duration of the war.

This statement has been signed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard; Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air Artemus L. Gates; Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. N., Commander in Chief, United States Fleet; Vice Admiral F. J. Horne, U. S. N., Vice Chief of Naval Operations; Vice Admiral S. M. Robinson, U. S. N., Chief of the Office of Procurement and Material, and Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, U. S. N., Director of Shore Establishments Division.

In sending this statement to the Commandants of all continental Naval Districts and Navy Yards, to all Bureaus and Offices of the Navy Department, to the Headquarters of the U. S. Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and to other Naval shore establishments, Secretary of the Navy Knox stated: "It must be apparent that the only way to win this war is by the elimination of friction and controversy within his country and the devotion of the entire energies of this Nation against our enemies. This is not a gesture or a temporary effort to impress labor. It is based on the needs of the hour and the necessity for unity and we must be assured of your cooperation and that of every officer, supervisor and worker under your jurisdiction."

The text of the statement follows:

"The United States Navy is the largest single employer of labor in this country, if not in the world. The Navy is an integral part of the United States Government. It is the Navy of the farmer, the business man, the banker, and it is the Navy of labor of all types and categories; in short, it is the Navy of all of the people of the United States. As such, all men and women working for the Navy are working for and serving, particularly in war time, one of the most vital and necessary institutions of their own Government, and their own country—a fighting unit organized and now being developed to the maximum degree solely for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding not only the homes, families, and property of all of the people, including all those working for the Navy, but, also, fighting for the preservation of all the principles, rights, and privileges now enjoyed by all the people of this country, again including labor which supports the huge program of the Navy.

"This reasoning brings us to the conclusion that the aims, ambitions, plans, and hopes of the Navy are identical with those of the vast majority of the men and women who work for the Navy, and that the Navy and its employes are engaged and joined in a common cause and a common objective wihch can be achieved to the fullest degree only by whole-hearted cooperation between those responsible for the operation of the Navy in all stages of management, and those who labor to produce the ships, planes, and ammunition so vital to its program.

"We are convinced beyond any doubt that the great majority of workers in our Navy Yards, Ordnance Plants, and other industrial shore establishments of the Navy, are just as interested in production and in progress in all directions toward winning this war, as are those of us in charge of the operations of the Navy in Washington, or on the high seas.

"We feel that there should be no misunderstanding, no controversies, and no inequities which cannot be solved by management and production workers of the Navy working closely and harmoniously together to help win this war.

"It is apparent that we have not yet attained that measure of cooperation which is possible and vital in this all-out war, and we in the management end of the Navy admit our share of the responsibility for this lack of unity and express our determination with the cooperation of labor to rectify this situation in every way possible.

"We expect all representatives of Navy management to meet at all times representatives of labor on an all-out basis of openmindedness, friendship, tolerance, and mutual good will. We believe such a working policy carried on by all concerned will further enhance the morale of our Naval Establishments and we call upon all in authority, in all levels of management, and upon labor spokesmen, and labor itself, to adapt its thinking, its actions, and its sentiments, to the end that the utmost cooperation may exist in all of he relaionships wihin the Navy family; all of whom should be engaged now in helping to make the Navy the most effective and powerful weapon possible for the service of our country in this, the most difficult hour of its history.

"In furtherance of this program, the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, and the Commander in Chief United States Fleet, Admiral Ernest J. King, will invite representatives of labor from each of the Navy Yards, and other industrial Shore Establishments, to meet with the mand other ranking officers of the Navy in Washington for a conference on October 1, 1942, at which ways and means of further implementimg this program of cooperation will be discussed. It is expected that approximately 250 such representatives, to be selected by labor as hereafter to be determined, will be invited to attend this meeting. It is also planned to hold such a meeting at approximately four-month intervals throughout the period of the war.

"There is no propaganda idea about this program and no buncombe of any nautre. The Navy family must be welded together as never before in order to meet this terriffic war menace, the exten of which our people now must realize and prepare to meet with all the strength, courage and sacrifice we posses if we are to win out.

"This program does not mean higher wages, shorter hours of work, or less discipline; it means closer cooperation, more understanding of each other's problems, more friendliness in our relationships, and undoubtedly greater sacrifice on the part of all of us. This is a sincere attempt to bring together in a harmonious unit all men and women of the Navy family for the sole purpose of winning this war and achieving victory for our country and our common cause."

Wrenches, chisels, gauges, are the arms of American production soldiers. A call from the United States Employment Office these days indicates that you may have skill in the use of these production weapons. To hesitate a moment in answering that call is to hold back the hour of victory.

This is *your* publication. *Patronize* its advertisers.

Here's How to Mail Gifts to Navy Men

Navy and postal officials recently issued instructions on proper mailing of Christmas gifts to Navy men. Failure to observe regulations may hold up or prevent delivery of the packages.

Christmas cards and parcels should be mailed between October 1 and November 1, and packages should be marked "Christmas parcel" to obtain special handling. Parcels should not weigh more than six pounds or occupy more space than would be taken up by an ordinary shoe box. Not more than one package may be mailed by the same sender to the same recipient in any one week.

The packages should be strongly and tightly wrapped and should be tied so that they can be easily opened for censoring. Sealed packages of cigars, tobacco, and toilet articles in the simplest form under which they are sold may be enclosed within packages. Edges of sharp instruments should be completely and heavily covered.

Addresses should show the name and address of the sender, as well as the name, rank or rating of the addressee, and the naval unit or ship to which he is assigned. Location of the ship or naval unit should not be indicated on the envelope, as it might reveal military information. Only two post office addresses may be used: c/o Postmaster, New York, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, depending on which is nearer the addressee.

Local addresses can be used only for men within U.S. continental limits.

Postage must be prepaid. Money orders should be used instead of cash for mailed gifts.

Books are mailable at the rate of 3 cents per pound.

Gifts recommended are those that can be easily carried and used in any climate. Toilet kits, watches, notebooks, pipes, wallets, pens, pencils, and photographs are among the suggested presents. Electrical apparatus may not be useful.

AFL Membership Now 5,482,581

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the American Federation of Labor has announced that the total dues-paid membership in the American Federation of Labor at the close of its fiscal year on August 31 was 5,482,581, the highest figure in its history.

On the same date last year, the membership total was 4,569,056. Thus, the Federation has achieved a gain of almost a million members—913,525 to be exact—in the past year.

"These figures include only dues-paid members in good standing," Mr. Meany emphasized. "In addition, our unions have an estimated floating membership of some 500,000, bringing our aggregate membership up to six million."

Mr. Meany will submit a detailed membership and financial report to the worthcoming AFL convention in Toronto on Oct. 5.

This report discloses that some of the largest gains in membership have occurred in war industries. The metal trades unions, whose members work in shipyards, aircraft and munitions plants, made outstanding advances, especially the machinists, ironworkers and boilermakers.

Other unions which scored large membership gains included the common laborers, teamsters, carpenters, railway clerks, textile workers and seafarers. Organization advances also were achieved in miscellaneous Local Unions directly affiliated with the Federation.

Chicago Building Trades War Bond Display

IN A MOST impressive and inspiring ceremony, organized labor recently demonstrated its loyalty and unity with the armed forces of the United States in the effort to win the war.

More than 15,000 people, including travelers passing through the depot, sailors and soldiers on their way to army and navy camps, members of the building trades of the City and State and their friends, took part in the demonstration, which was held September 6, in the concourse of the Union Station, Chicago.

For two hours the crowd listened to speeches and watched the colorful, patriotic spectacle, with never a dull moment. On the outside of the station, war planes zoomed and roared over the vast building. Several additional thousands heard the music and speeches through loud speakers, placed outside the building.

The chief feature of the ceremonies was the presentation of a check for $100,000 to the President of the United States, to be used for war purposes.

A second $100,000 check also figured in the ceremonies when Rear Admiral Chandler Conrad, U.S.N., retired, originator of the 10 per cent payroll deduction plan, represented Secretary Morgenthau in accepting the sum for purchase of war bonds. The check was presented by O. H. Frick, general manager of the Union Station Company, on behalf of the company.

The display, which is to be permanent for the duration of the war, consists of a dozen huge murals and a canopy of 4,500 scale-model airplanes suspended from the concourse ceiling and simulating a flight from Washington, D. C., to the Axis countries, on which bombs are being dropped. The fleet is 60 feet above the floor of the concourse and includes miniatures of Army and Navy bombers and fighting craft of four types. They hang in mass formation over a mural 40 feet high, labeled, "For Us—Bonds," to the mural 220 feet opposite, labeled, "For Them—Bombs."

There was martial music by the Building Trades band, John Tansor, conductor, and by the Navy Pier band. There was the massing of colors by union groups, and the marching of Veterans of Foreign Wars, war nurses, and 6,000 trade unionists, wearing badges and carrying flags.

Speeches were made by Gov. Green, Mayor Kelly, Reuben Soderstrom, James T. Mangan, Joseph D. Keenan, and others.

The ceremonies then proceeded with the presentation of the colors of the local unions affiliated with the Chicago Building Trades Council, which included the following unions:

Asbestos Workers, Awning Hangers, Boilermakers and Helpers, Bricklayers and Stone Masons, Carpenters District Council, Cement Finishers, Tile Layers, Tile Layers Helpers, Electrical Workers, Elevator Constructors, Glaziers' Union, Granite Cutters, Hoisting Engineers, Architectural Iron Workers, Structural Iron Workers, Machinery Movers, Shop Iron Workers, Laborers District Council, Lathers Union, Marble Cutters, Marble Cutters Helpers, Terrazzo Workers, Terrazzo Workers Helpers, Marble Polishers, Painters District Council, Plumbers Union Local 130, Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers, Steamfitters Protective Association, Plasterers Union, Ornamental Plasterers, Gravel and Composition Roofers, Slate, Tile and Asbestos Roofers, Sheet Metal Workers, Sign and Bulletin Board Hangers, Stone Cutters of America, Tuck Pointers.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

FIRE-FIGHTING TECHNIQUES

A SKILLED fire fighter can do almost anything to a fire with earth that he can do with water, and as a rule earth does not have to be brought in from a distance in special containers. On the other hand, the wrong use of earth on a fire makes no end of trouble. Burning fuel that is buried may hold fire indefinitely, and break out at most embarrassing times.

Logs, stumps, and the bases of snags maybe buried to keep them from catching fire. A base in a light fuel may be knocked down by shovelfulls of dirt thrown onto the base of the flames. A hot spot can be cooled off with earth.

Logs and stumps may burn for weeks if left alone. If water is not handy, the burning parts can be chopped or scraped off and mixed with earth. If the dirt is moist, so much the better. A burning log or chunk often can be rolled from its hot bed, worked on with earth, and left to go out. At this point, when the fire has been cooled off with earth, a little water is useful to put it completely out. Of course, if a pump is on the job, a lot of shovelling is saved.

A general rule for the use of water is to keep fuel on the outside of the control line wet; that on the inside, dry. The quicker it burns completely, the better. Water is used inside the line mostly to cool hot spots so that the crew can get close enough to work on them; to soak the ground around snags and mossy trees until they can be attended to; and to put out the last spark. Given the nozzle of a hose, beginners tend to gently sprinkle the entire territory. That is wrong. The idea is to work close to the fire and use the force of the stream; to move the nozzle up, down and sideways in order to tear the ground to pieces. When working on a snag, cool off the base, then start at the highest point that is to be extinguished and move down. In this way, waste water runs down the trunk and puts out the lower fires.

Water can be forced under logs too heavy to roll; it can be squirted into hollow stumps and roots; it will reach much higher on a snag than dirt can be thrown. The once over is not enough. In heavy fuel, after the hose man has doused all the smokes and gone on, there is plenty to keep him busy on a second trip. The nozzle man has no cinch. If he works close enough to the fire to do any good he gets hot; he is sure to get wet; and if he moves fast enough to make the most of the stream, he is ready for the relief shift before long.

When a fire runs on a slope, the support is burned away from a lot of logs. chunks and rocks, which start down the hill. That is something for the fire fighter to watch. Heavy logs lying along the slope can often be turned so that they lie up and down the hill, or they can be securely blocked with rocks.

Pieces of burning wood frequently drop off of snags and logs and start rolling. A trail can be run around the downhill side of these hot spots, deeply cupped to catch the embers. On steep slopes below material that looks as though it might start moving, this cupped trail, with a bank on the outside, is the usual thing.

The firefighter should keep a watchful eye on snags. For one thing, they have a way of burning off and falling over without making much noise. Hollow-butted or pitchy snags are most likely to do this, but a rotten spot part way up the trunk will give the same results. Loose barked snags burn the hardest. Snags with plenty of rotten sapwood and lots of dry moss spread fire the fastest and farthest. When work is being done within a range of a snag, some one is usually given the job of watching it and raising a yell if anything starts to happen.

Most fires leave islands of unburned country, or kill and dry the brush and fern but leave it standing. Later in the day, or some other hot day these spots are likely to burn. If they can be cold trailed or trenched with a good wide line, that is good enough; otherwise they should be burned out.

Working around a fire is not exactly safe, but the danger is not so great as the stories make out. Most of the accidents come from the use of tools and machinery, or from falling snags and limbs, same as in the woods. It is only once in a great while that anybody is trapped or overtaken by fire. The occasional yarn about the man who ran 9 miles with his shirt tail in flames is usually exaggerated. However, a few little expedients might be kept in mind, just in case.

A fire runs uphill faster than it does downhill—with people it is the other way around. If the fire is running due west, a northwest or southwest course will get away from it and at the same time get out of the direct course. Sometimes a thin spot can be found, where it is possible to get back into the burned area. A wet handkerchief or part of a shirt to breath through and to put out sparks will help.

A crew that is moving away from a fire should take the tools along, and as much water as they can conveniently pack. Sometimes, in light flashy fuel, a backfire can be started, and the burned area occupied until the main fire goes by.

Following a few simple rules, which are mostly the usual procedure in the woods, will keep most accidents away. They are—watch your handhold and foothold when walking or working; when riding in an open truck look out for overhanging limbs; keep at least six feet away from the next man if either of you is carrying a sharp tool; keep a sharp eye out for widow makers and falling snags and trees—they may not give any warning. Watch for rolling rocks and chunks. Do not walk in hot ashes. Wash the feet in cold salt water after work to avoid blisters. Wear clean socks. Stay with the foreman, to avoid being lost or left behind. Do not drink too much cold water at one time. Have the first aid man attend to all scratches, cuts, bruises and burns. Report all accidents to the foreman promptly.

Pierre Laval has told the French people that he is offering Germany all the workers Hitler needs. Laval appealed to the "solidarity" of French workers and enlarged upon "conditions" given to French workers in Germany. Only a handful of workers responded. London charges that many French factories have been closed down in the hope that the workers, rather than starve, would agree to work in Germany.

* * * * *

Widespread sabotage and anti-Nazi demonstrations marked the second anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Holland. A section of the The Hague is said to have been plunged into darkness by an explosion in the city power station timed to coincide with thhe arrival of Robert Ley, German Labor Front leader. The Nazis admitted that sabotage caused the derailment of a train.

Czech Workers vs. Nazi Tyrants

By **EDUARD BENES**

President of Czechoslovakia

RADIOED TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST FROM LONDON

THE MAIN burden of the Czechoslovak resistance to the Nazi tyrants falls upon the workers at home. Our government is in London. Our active soldiers and airmen are in Great Britain, Canada, Soviet Russia and the Middle East; their record has been impressive, there are to be found no more resolute or tenacious men in any part of the world, but their numbers are relatively small.

By guile, dissimulation and treachery the Nazi gained his foothold in the impregnable mountains of Bohemia through the Munich Decree. Within six months Hitler was in the Hradcany Castle and the enemy had secured possession of all the great armament factories of Bohemia and Moravia. He lost no time in disarming and disbanding our soldiers and airmen. He claimed that the Czechoslovak army and air force had ceased to exist.

The fortunate few escaped from the country to take part in the campaigns in Poland and France. The frontiers were well guarded by the invaders and many, I fear, died in the effort to escape. The remainder of the soldiers and airmen returned to civilian life.

The Czechoslovak army, though organized on the most advanced and expert lines, retained to the end the spirit of a citizens' army. The industrial worker, the schoolmaster and the farm laborer responded without any hesitation to the mobilization call in the autumn of 1938. Then they returned to civilian life, leaving in the army the hard core of professional soldiers; and when the latter, in turn, entered civilian ranks after the German occupation, the word civilian had really lost its meaning, for the whole country was now at war with Germany.

The war goes on—silent and relentless. It will not end until the last German soldier and the last Nazi official have been driven out of Czechoslovakia.

The economic and financial foundations of the Czechoslovak Republic had been firm and solid. The crown represented what was perhaps the soundest currency in Europe. Social legislation was very advanced. Well-tested systems of social insurance practically removed from the citizens of the nation the gnawing fear of want. Though there were many legislative and executive shortcomings, Czechoslovakia was undoubtedly advancing toward the goal of economic democracy that was the goal of every Czechoslovak citizen, whether he wore the uniform of a soldier or the overalls of a wage-earner.

Then came the Nazi invader to take away the soldier's uniform and to make the worker's overalls the emblem of servitude.

German policy has alternated between faint-hearted conciliation and brutal repression. When Baron Von Neurath went to Prague as the German protector, he pretended that he was working through Dr. Hacha, as head of the state, and members of an autonomous Czech administration. That pretense is still maintained, though a Prime Minister had to face the firing squad and the leading members of the administration are now the thoroughgoing pro-German Moravec and Bertsch, a German from the Reich for whose benefit all Cabinet discussions have to be conducted in the German language.

But even in the short-lived periods of conciliation, the Nazis systematically hacked at the roots of Czech resistance. The trade unions were an obvious target for their displeasure.

At first the protectorate was to be a granary for the Reich, to raise prices in the protectorate to the level of prices in the Reich, and to establish a customs and monetary union between the protectorate and the Reich.

In their last two aims they eventually succeeded. They had gone far to achieve their first aim and men found themselves thrown out of factory employment because the Germans wanted to make Bohemia and Moravia a region for agricultural workers. Then Nazi war needs intervened and it was decided that Czechoslovakia was to be the chief arsenal for the war against Russia and a great center for plane manufacture.

Aircraft workers in tens of thousands migrated to Bohemia from the Reich. By that time the Germans had raised their price level and established the monetary and customs union, but the cost had been terrible. The mark had jostled with the crown, which was pegged at ten to the mark; and as bad money drives out good, the crown, in turn, had become virtually worthless. Wages, it is true, rose 20 per cent, but the benefit was entirely illusory, for prices had risen 40 per cent. In actual fact real wages were lowered 15 per cent.

It was a critical time for the Czech worker. The trade union could no longer help him. When the Germans came into Prague, the members of the unions almost immediately lost their bargaining powers in all disputes over wages. The Nazis fixed wages and they also fixed working hours. They alone decided who was to receive benefits for unemployment, sickness, disability and old age. They alone decided when a man or woman was too old to go on working. Eventually they alone decided what occupation a boy or girl should take up upon leaving school. The time-honored principle that a parent should have some say in his child's future career was contemptuously repudiated.

The Nazis allowed no strikes. The mere threat to strike could be punished by death. The drive against the unions became more intensified as soon as the German soldiers prepared for their invasion of Russia. Three months before the German attack began, Wilhelm Loester, a Thuringian who had "unified" the unions in Austria and in the Czechoslovak regions given to Hitler by the Munich Decree, was appointed to be commissioner of the Czech unions.

Loester liked to call himself protector of the Czech trade union movement. To help him, he found a compliant Czech named Vaclav Stoces, whom he made chairman of his "Unifying Committee of the Czech Trade Unions." All the executive committees of the existing federations were dissolved and the Czech trade union movement was made virtually a branch of the German Labor Front. Yet the Germans hesitated to make the amalgamation complete. The Czech worker, they knew, simply would not stand for such a step.

Five months later, when the Czechs had made their hatred of the German war against the Soviet Union perfectly plain, the Nazis renewed their attack upon the Czech labor unions. They dismissed many of the Czech officials of the Czech trade union movement and reorganized twenty-six unions into eight unions for manual workers and three for white collar workers.

The eight manual unions covered engineers and metal workers, agricultural and forestry workers, printers and newsprint workers, woodworkers and builders; textile, leather and clothing workers; miners, glass and steel workers food workers and caterers; transport and domestic workers. The white collar unions were for public employes, for banking and insurance employes, and for clerks and persons privately employed.

The next step was the banning of the journals of the various unions. The official excuse for the disappearance of these labor publications was "failure to fulfill their task," which was the education and re-education of the Czech workers on the lines of collaboration with the Germans. In place of these papers a centralized journal was established. Its editor, Karl Korp, is a Czechoslovak citizen from the German-speaking districts, who once told the union officials that they could not lift this particular ban unless they showed their full "willingness" to collaborate with the Germans.

To all this, of course, there was only one possible answer. The Czech worker, realizing that a German-controlled trade union was worse than useless, stopped his membership payments. The situation became so desperate that on January 11, 1942, all the German-controlled newspapers in Bohemia and Moravia published appeals to the Czech worker. He was to show his common sense and to pay his dues. I am certain that those appeals were made in vain.

The story of the Czech trade unions, however, is by no means the full story of Czech resistance. Many workers are far beyond the reach of any trade union.

Thousands are in concentration camps and thousands of others are working as forced laborers in various parts of occupied Europe where industry is concentrated. In Prague, Vitkovice and Pilzen the Nazi watch over the Czech worker is ceaseless. Every suspected saboteur is hunted down and shot.

Every worker who shows the qualities of leadership and character among his fellows is a doomed man.

The Czech worker exasperates his German master. His passive resistance, his stubbornness and flair for improvised organization make the Germans rage. Fear was the motive for displacing Neurath by Heydrich and for sending more than a thousand Czech patriots to their deaths.

When they chose to shoot all the menfolk of Lidice and to destroy the village, the Germans did not overlook the fact that among the murdered men were skilled workers who had their mates in the neighboring industrial town of Kladno.

Then and women whom they compelled to walk past Heydrich's bier in the Hradcany Castle were from the working class district in which that wicked man was attacked. The Herrenvolk hate the Czech worker. They know that justice and the future are on his side.

The German is wilfully destroying the Czechoslovak nation. In November, 1939, he rounded up the students of Prague and sent them to concentration camps. Of those 1,200 students nobody knows how many are still alive today.

The intellectual flower of an entire generation has been crippled or destroyed. The universities are closed and secondary education is almost a thing of the past.

The Germans have struck at the roots of Czech culture. An examination of the lists of those who had to appear before the summary courts which Heydrich the Hangman set up within the Gestapo headquarters in

Prague and Bron shows that wherever possible a leader in industry, in commerce, in letters and among skilled workers is destroyed.

The German cannot bear to see leadership, intelligence and integrity among a subject people. They are made the detestable qualities. They are inconsistent with the Nazi regime.

The end of the suffering is not yet in sight. My Czechoslovak people have endured bravely all the hardships and misfortunes of war on the home front. But they look for deliverance by the armies and air forces of the United Nations. There is a whole continent to release from tyranny and evil.

It is not possible that the Czechoslovak nation can be destroyed. The moral superiority of the United Nations is overwhelming. In the long run good always triumps over evil and, in the words of our state motto in Czechoslovakia, truth prevails.

Good Working Conditions Increase War Production

AMERICAN WORKERS who have voluntarily given up the right to strike will continue to press for proper working conditions to enable them to keep up the pace for war production, Joseph Keenan, Associate Director of the Labor Production Division, WPB, declared recently.

"In our efforts to secure the things that are vital to our existence," he said, "we go into negotiations with our hands behind our backs; not tied behind our backs but held there voluntarily.

"But we intend to keep raising our voices, because we know that just as soldiers on the firing line must be vigorous, well-nourished, and well-equipped, so must we, the soldiers of the production line, be healthy, vigorous, well-clothed and well-housed if we are to do our best, and we have promised the Nation that we will do our best. We intend to keep this promise."

Keenan described the joint Labor Production Division-War Manpower Commission committees in the industrial areas. Those committees, set up along lines recommended by the trade union men who make up the Division's Labor Policy Committee will, Keenan stated, "develop co-operation between Federal governmental agencies and industry, initiate enforcement of manpower agreements and regulations, and see that a fighting morale is maintained among the Nation's more than 12,500,000 war workers and their families."

Praising the results achieved by the labor-management committees in the war plants, Keenan pointed out that through them labor has been able to "contribute its brainpower to the war and to production in an unprecedented way. Its suggestions have been sifted and found to be important and useful."

American labor is confident of its ability to defeat Hitlerism, Keenan said.

"We know that we can develop in this country an organization and a singleness of purpose that will bring forth a fighting machine that will smash and destroy forever the machine of Mr. Hitler and the Axis powers. We know that this machine can be built on the principles of democracy and the Four Freedoms of President Roosevelt: and we know that organized labor has been and always will be in the forefront of this battle."

We can too easily be over-optimistic. We are in a hard fight which will be won only by the combined all-out efforts of all our people and all of the United Nations.

*

We should accept our successes in a spirit of sober thanksgiving and meet our reverses with a grim determination to fight all the harder to ultimate and complete victory.

*

Victory will come sooner and with a vast saving in life and property in proportion as every man and woman in this country and each of the United Nations realizes the extreme danger from the purposes of the worst barbarian leaders in all history who plan to conquer and brutally subjugate the world by methods of unparalleled savagery.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Labor Production Division

By WENDELL LUND, Director

IT IS the job of the WPB's Labor Production Division to aid labor to participate fully in the war.

The Federal Government for nearly a decade has actively promoted collective bargaining and the improvement of the economic and social status of the working man.

We are now in the biggest war of all time.

War has forced Government to draw tight its control on every national activity. Every citizen feels its impact. Every worker is affected.

The Federal Government's activities in waging the war have become the primary concern of every one of this country 134,000,000 inhabitants.

The President and the Congress determine broad policies of strategy. The business of waging war is carried out, abroad and on the home front, by the executive departments of the Government.

These departments, military and civil, fighting with weapons, with food, with prices, with all the resources of men and materials, have expanded astronomically.

The strong labor movement of this country has the facilities and the leadership to collaborate with the White House and the Capitol on problems of policy.

There are in the White House and Congress leaders who know labor and who speak for it—among them men who come from labor.

In the myriad of expanding war agencies there is a need for labor's voice to be heard. There is a need for labor men to be in Government, men who will fight for and follow through on labor's own effort to win the war.

The Labor Production Division is labor's voice in Government.. It is labor's channel for Government participation. Its policies are determined by labor men.

> *(The American Federation of Labor feels that the Labor Production Division does not give labor anything like adequate and effective representation on the War Production Board.*
>
> *(It is considered desirable, however, to afford Director Lund the opportunity to place before the membership of the A. F. of L. this description of the Labor Production Division and its activities.)*

The Division originated as one of the seven parts of the National Defense Advisory Commission, set up by President Roosevelt in June, 1940, after the Nazis blitzed France and the Low Countries. At that time it was known as the Labor Division.

This Division planned and established war labor policy which made tremendous strides in preparing labor and industry for war. The Labor Division organized under the war machinery necessary to protect collective bargaining in such a period of stress; it analyzed labor supply problems; it set up and expanded the training programs necessary for all-out conversion of civilian industry to wartime production. It minimized the impact of strikes and brought labor and management together.

The Labor Division carried on steadily through the OPM and SPAB phases of the national industrial mobilization. After Pearl Harbor, and the organization of the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission, the Labor Production Division was set up.

The Labor Production Division was tied directly into the war labor supply and training program through appointment of its director as one of the members of the War Manpower Commission.

My first major act as director of the Labor Production Division was to establish a Labor Committee, made up of officials of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., three from each. Since the Labor Production Division determines labor policy for the WPB, this committee is the instrumentality which decides the major lines of labor policy for WPB.

No major policies are made or changed by this Division without consulting with this Committee. The Committee was set up with the approval of Presidents William Green of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray of the C. I. O. The members of this Committee, who serve the Government without compensation, are:

Frank P. Fenton, director of the organization, A. F. of L.; John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; George Masterton, president, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, A. F. of L.; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, C. I. O.; Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president, United Steel Workers of America, C. I. O.; and Walter P. Reuther, member, international executive board, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, C. I. O.

These labor men meet every Thursday with the Division director and officials of the Division and other war agencies to discuss and act on governmental labor problems.

Every Friday these men form the labor side of the Labor-Management Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission. Here they initiate, review and determine policies and activities to carry out the President's executive order for the most effective mobilization of the Nation's manpower.

It is recognized by both the Labor Production Division and the War Manpower Commission that the tie between them must be close, in the field as well as in Washington. Therefore, in the war industry centers a similar setup is being established, with both agencies utilizing the same committees of labor leaders to avoid parallel or duplicating policy boards and to provide unified leadershipp of labor participation in the war.

Twelve regional labor committees with this double responsibity are now being set up in the field. Within the regions, similar industrial area committees are being set up. The initial area committees will be established in the most critical war industry areas, starting probably with Baltimore and Detroit.

Each regional committee will be composed of four or five members, two designated by the A. F. of L., national office, two by the C. I. O. national office, and in some regions one to be chosen by the independent railroad brotherhoods. Following these nominations, the members will be appointed jointly by the Division and the Manpower Commission.

Each industrial area committee will be composed of two local representatives of the A. F. of L., two of the C. I. O., and in some instances a railroad brotherhood delegate. These members are to be nominated by their respective groups locally and appointed jointly by the Labor Production Division and the War Manpower Commission.

Responsibility for obtaining nominations for industrial area committees is given to the regional labor representatives of the Labor Production

Division, in consultation with the regional labor committees and, where necessary, with the local representatives of the Division.

In the industrial areas, these committees will centralize the planning and execution of labor union activities in the war. They will also develop cooperation between Federal governmental agencies and industry, initiate enforcement of manpower agreements and regulations and see that a fighting morale is maintained among the Nation's more than 12,500,000 war workers and their families.

This is a framework of cooperation and recognition of the part of labor in the war. I am confident that the spirit of our workers and our union will complete the structure and add a full and great contribution to the early winning of the war and the establishment of a just and enduring peace.

Separate from these committees, the Labor Production Division carries on a major part of WPB's war production drive through more than 1,200 committees made up of labor and management representatives.

Unlike the labor policy committees, however, the war production drive committees are set up on a plant basis, one in each war industry plant.

These production drive committees have been set up in many plants by the recognized union and the management. Experience has shown better results, both in cooperation and in increased war productiveness, in those plants which have a history of good union relationships.

Generally, under these conditions, top management and top union officials have had sufficient confidence in the advantage of full cooperation so that the joint committee is staffed by responsible personnel, empowered to follow through on the committee's recommendations.

The purpose of the war production drive—sponsored by President Roosevelt, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB; the Maritime Commission and the War and Navy Departments, and approved by both major labor groups—was to get the war production job done faster and more efficiently through the close cooperation of labor and management.

Accordingly, the committees were given many specific problems and duties. They were directed to study plant efficiency, arrange for setting up production scoreboards, establish methods for stimulating and analyzing the workers' suggestions, set up methods of distributing production news, and carry on slogan and poster programs.

Increasing of machine and manpower efficiency was emphasized. The committees were directed especially to work on plans for taking care of tools, preventing breakdowns, cutting down accidents, improving lighting, adopting old machines to new uses, reducing wastage, providing fullest utilization of all machines, and establishing any and all means of breaking the bottlenecks of production.

The activities of the plant committees have been varied as the plants and the men in them. In nearly all instances, however, the programs have been successful.

Labor has been able through these committees to contribute its brainpower to the war and to production in an unprecedented way. Its suggestions have been sifted and found to be important and useful.

What has been added to the weapons and materials of war going to men on the fighting fronts cannot be measured statistically. But we know from specific reports made by unions, managements and Government representatives that we are producing more because workers and managements put their heads together—in many cases for the first time—and asked each other: "What more can we do to help win this war?"

In one Milwaukee plant, for instance, management and the A. F. of L. unions developed no less than eight operating improvements. One, praised as the best for the month, was to use salvage pieces of high-speed steel by silver-soldering them to ordinary machine steel bases, resulting in a new bit that could operate at higher speeds. Another worker suggested a change in the material used in certain die inserts which increased the life of the die five-fold. A tremendous saving in weld rods resulted from submission of a design for an extension of the hand-clamp which holds the rod. This enabled the welders to use the rod to a very short length; previously the rods had been thrown away with three inches left.

A worker's suggestion in a New Jersey plant was adopted for a new method of placing and holding parts in a surface-grinding machine. The new operation ground eight parts at a time instead of three as was done previously, increased machine efficiency by 167 per cent, and the total operational efficiency by 140 per cent.

In the bearing department of a turbine company, a workman's proposal for an engineering change in drilling and tapping holes reduced the standard time for one operation from forty-eight minutes to eight minutes

An idea developed in another plant and applied to several departments saved a quarter of a mile of rubber hose in one department alone. Steel piping now replaces the high-pressure rubber hose formerly used.

Improved salvage of materials, reduction of scrap and elimination of defective work have been developed in many instances through the plant production drive committees.

This crusade of cooperation has been implemented by the Labor Production Division in the field and in Washington. The Division helped plan the drive, which has been so heartily received that it is to be extended to thousands of additional plants of war contractors and sub-contractors. The Division's field representatives and its labor and industry consultants in the field led in the organization of experimental committees and in contacts with labor unions, which were necessary to start the movement. The field representatives are helping to straighten out special problem situations and aid both unions and managements to build machinery for carrying out effectively the real purpose of the drive.

The Division also has helped to supply drive material and to channel the suggestions which result.

The War Production Drive Branch is aided by its Morale Section, which carries on an active and varied program designed to bring labor's point of view and war achievements before the public and to inform the far-scattered labor organizations of the accomplishments of their fellow workers. This small staff helps to organize labor conferences and celebrations, brings Army and Navy representatives into labor meetings, sends a special press service to the 750 labor papers in the United States, arranges inspection trips of war plants, conducts labor institutes in which Union, Government, Management and other public figures discuss the problems of war and the ensuing peace.

The close cooperation of the labor organizations and their publications is sought through this operation, in order to keep workers informed of those war developments which most closely touch them.

A third major activity of the Labor Production Division is the Consultant Service which helps labor express its opinions in forming and executing war policy, especially in the industry branches of WPB and in the War Manpower Commission. This staff of labor economists and labor men is charged with following situations as they develop, informing and keeping in close touch with labor organizations involved, and aiding in presenting labor's case.

Labor unions, with the help of this staff, have assisted in many major contributions to the war, notably in the development of an industrywide production program in the cooper mines to expand the supply of this more-precious-than-gold mineral, and in organization of a WPB effort to increase manpower and production among the essential logging and lumber operations of the Northwest.

The Labor Production Division is now planning to bring closer together the Government's health services, which are chiefly advisory and educational, and the efforts of the labor unions in this field.

This, we hope, will develop soon into a small group of persons, many of them assigned by the Government's own health agencies, supplemented by labor union representatives, in an Industrial Health and Safety Service. The chief function of this service will be to evolve a coordinated program of education and liaison, which will be given to the general public with special attention to labor union use. Special emergency situations will be called to the attention of the Federal agencies involved, and immediate action sought.

This service would, of course, work through the labor unions, through the labor-management committees set up in individual plants as a part of the war production drive and through the regional and area labor committees I have been describing.

The Division's staff also has available union men and other labor relations experts to aid in expediting settlement of labor-management problems. The Division itself has not taken a major part in the settlement of labor disputes since the War Labor Board and the U. S. Conciliation Service were given primary responsibility and facilities to handle them. However, it has cooperated closely with them and the unions to promote peaceful and quick settlements of situations which endangered the success of the war.

At this writing, the President and many Federal agencies directly involved, and the labor unions themselves, are in the course of working out a program which will destroy that terrible threat to the worker's living standards—inflation—and which will help to keep wages and prices on an even keel so that all of us can devote ourselves to the task of decisively defeating the Nazis and Japs.

The Labor Production Division and its predecessor have made many contributions to stabilization of wages, all of them through the processes of collective bargaining and negotiation.

The Division negotiated the stabilization agreement for the Government's war construction program, signed by the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department and the war agencies involved more than a year ago. Under this agreement, unions no longer authorize stoppages of work on war projects. This no-strike provision has been supported and enforced by the international unions concerned. A Board of Review was set up within the Labor Production Division, and many important questions in the construction field have been decided by it. It has also provided binding decisions in many controversies which would ordinarily have led to strikes.

The shipbuilding stabilization agreement is a model of what can be accomplished through voluntary negotiation, compromise and the exercise of patience on all sides. Over a period of two years, representatives of the various A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions involved have met with management and Government under the sponsorship of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Commitee.

Agreements were first worked out on a regional basis to establish uniform and fair wages and working conditions and to avert the chaotic pirating of labor which so disrupted the shipbuilding efforts of World War I.

This year a nationwide agreement was reached which included a high standard of wages—similar in major respects for the entire Nation—and the greatest possible utilization of available manpower and facilities for the building of the many ships that are needed for this war.

The broad outlines of the President's anti-inflation message, I am confident, will be developed into a program of stabilization of prices and wages which will permit, even promote, the elimination of inequalities and substandard wages and safeguard the position of labor.

Yet we must recognize that the living standards of all of us, the comforts most of us have had during peacetime, must be reduced by heavy taxation and the loss of civilian goods made from materials now needed for war.

To the development of a whole program that will win the war protect labor to the fullest extent, I have pledged the best efforts of the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board.—(***From The American Federationist.***)

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MEN—MACHINES—AND—MONEY

Most of us think of war exclusively in terms of men and machines. But there is another essential to the prosecution of war—money.

The role played by banking in this war is, therefore, of the first importance. Men must obtain money to expand their plants—and they go to the banks. Men must receive advice on difficult financial problems—and they go to the banks. Men seeking understanding of the many complicated financial restrictions laid down by the Government—and they go to the banks. Billions of dollars worth of War Bonds must be sold to the public—and the banks do a large part of the job. The Treasury freezes the vast financial holdings of enemy governments and enemy nations in this country—and it is up to the banks to see that the freeze goes quickly, efficiently and completely into effect.

So the story goes, in a hundred varied fields of financial activity. Banking is in the war to the hilt. Men, machines and money make up the combination that is necessary to eventual victory.

◆

Tens of thousands of Poles, forcibly brought to work in Germany's Ruhr mines, are compelled to live in barracks surrounded by barbed wire fences and to sleep huddled together on the floor. They are fed waste foods and various ersatz products. Hot meals are a once-a-week event. The dread typhus is reported raging among the workers.

◆

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

Army-Navy Enlistment Policy

A joint Army-Navy policy regulating the enlisting or commissioning of civilians employed in Federal agencies and specified war industries has been adopted, on recommendation of the Joint Army and Navy Personnel Board.

Civilians occupying key positions in Federal agencies and in a list of other occupations in war industry will not be accepted for commission or enlistment without first obtaining a written release from the head of the agency or war industry concerned.

In the case of civilian employes of Federal agencies and the listed war industries whose jobs are outside of the executive and technical-expert categories, a release from the local Selective Service Board will be required. If a disagreement occurs between the local Board and the industry concerned, appeal may be taken. If the applicant is not a classified Selective Service registrant, decision will depend upon the merits of his case.

The governmental services included in the list are defined as those necessary for the maintenance of health, safety, and morale, and the prosecution of the war.

Following are the other activities listed as essential: Production of aircraft and parts, ships, boats, ordnance, ammunition, agriculture, food processing, forestry, logging and lumbering, construction, coal mining, metal mining, non-metallic mining and processing and quarrying, smelting, refining, and rolling of metals, production of metal shapes and forgings, finishing of metal products, production of industrial and agricultural equipment, machinery, chemicals and allied products, rubber products, production of leather products, textile, apparel, stone, clay and glass products, petroleum, natural-gas and petroleum and coal products, finished lumber products, transportation equipment, transportation services, materials for packing and shipping products, communication equipment, communication services, heating, power and illuminating services, repair and hand trade services, health and welfare services, facilities and equipment, educational services, governmental services.

New Labor-Management Committees Bring Total to 1303

Unions have helped establish a total of 1303 labor-management committees in U.S. war plants, according to the latest figures received by the War Production Drive headquarters.

This represents an increase of 23% for August over the figure for July. The number of war plant workers that the committees represented, by the end of August, was more than 16% greater than in the previous month.

The greatest proportional increase in committee was in plants producing machinery, engines and tanks, while the greatest increase in workers represented was in plants producing machine tools, machinery and ships.

Labor-management committees have been set up in 92 plants producing aircraft and aircraft parts. There are 69 committees in the shipbuilding industry, 246 in guns and ordnance, 20 in tanks, 62 in machine tools, 38 in engines, 182 in iron, steel, and cables, 77 in machinery, 90 in synthetics, and 427 in all others.

Demand the Union Label

LET WHITE ROCK GYPSUM WALL BOARD HELP YOU GET THE JOB DONE BETTER—FASTER!

No Warping! No Expanding! No Contracting! Ideal for Fireproofing Framing Members!

WHEN a home owner tells you, "I want a couple of rooms finished off in the attic, in a hurry!"—let White Rock Gypsum Wall Board help you get the work done, *profitably and fast!* Countless homes throughout America are being added to or remodeled to make room for war workers. This living space is urgently needed. It's a patriotic service carpenters must perform as speedily as may be.

White Rock Gypsum Wall Board is an ideal product for this use. It meets rigid Celotex quality requirements. It handles and cuts easily, goes up fast, makes beautiful walls and ceilings. It won't warp, expand, or contract, and is excellent for fireproofing framing members.

You can get White Rock Gypsum Wall Board immediately from any Celotex dealer. There is no scarcity. It is on no "critical" list. It is available in all regular sizes, and in thicknesses of ¼", ⅜", and ½". Go to your Celotex dealer today, and get all the facts—samples, too!

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The word Celotex is a brand name identifying a group of products marketed by The Celotex Corporation. In certain territories gypsum lath, sheathing, wall board and liner board are sold by The Celotex Corporation as selling agent and not as principal.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION • CHICAGO

On The Home Front

TODAY'S MOST serious problems in our effort to gain a "balanced war economy" are (1) shortage of materials and (2) manpower to convert these materials into weapons. These problems are as serious as any on the fighting fronts, fronts which depend on us to deliver the goods. How critical are these problems is plain from the drastic steps taken recently to combat them.

Moving to save our existing stock of tires and automobiles, the Office of Defense Transportation has taken control over the use of practically all the commercial vehicles in the country. And, in an effort to supplement our scant supplies of raw materials the War Production Board has intensified its campaign to bring in scrap metals, a campaign in which the Nation's 30,000,000 school children have been enlisted. The great steel industry, running at more than 90 per cent of capacity, is meeting only about 55 per cent of the demand for steel, and operates on an almost day-to-day basis because of the shortage of scrap.

The War Manpower Commission, which a while ago reported serious labor shortages in 116 out of 160 war production areas, has set up 12 Western States as "critical areas" and in these areas workers in the mining and lumber industries now must get "certificates of separation" if they change their jobs.

The directed use and distribution of manpower where it will count most in winning the war is a policy we must adopt if we are to avoid the near-chaos of the last war, when armies of workers trudged about the country looking for better paid or more tempting jobs.

The reasons for such a policy are abundantly clear. The automotive industry will need 600,000 more workers, in addition to 800,000 now employed in making weapons, to reach peak production. Railroads and local transit companies in war industry areas are shorthanded. In California 150,000 local people have been called to the harvest fields, besides 1,500 Mexican workers brought in to handle the sugar-beet crop. By the end of this year almost five million women will be in war jobs and the Women's Policy Committee, appointed by the War Manpower Commission, will mobilize other millions during the coming year. But the process of enlisting and distributing manpower will continue to be a democratic one. In the Western "critical areas," for example, local War Manpower Committees, working through local and regional Labor-Management Committees, will handle the labor situation and hear workers' appeals for job transfers.

Labor-Management Committees, which have done so much to increase our war output, have been set up in basic materials industries—copper and lead mining, the Pennsylvania hard coal mines, lumbering and railroading. And other extensions of this cooperative plan are on the way. Labor and management will supply two members each to a five-man committee of the War Production Board, appointed to work with more than 1,300 Labor-Management Committees in war plants. The rapid growth of this movement shows that all the forces engaged in the War Production Drive realize the toughness of the job ahead of us, and the need for working together.

In this "toughest war of all time" we are going to have to get down to brass tacks—and turn the brass tacks into bombs and bullets. Our kitchens must deliver old tins cans by the million so we can reach the goal of 3,000 tons of household tin a year recoverable in 17 new "detinning" plants. The half billion pounds of waste fats and greases we are asked to salvage would make enough explosive to enable our allies to cripple the German war machine, or enough to fire 1,250,000 anti-aircraft shells. Last year's production of all-wire coat hangers, if made into military barbed wire, would have girdled the earth 6½ times. We shall not make coat hangers this year.

Over-all control of distribution has been effected in such unlike fields as refrigerator cars, barges and towboats, the entire meat industry—except retailers— phosphorus, copper chemicals, and Douglas-fir logs. Among products recently taken out of general circulation are portable electric fans, overhead traveling cranes, antifreeze mixtures, quick-drying paints, caffeine, agave fiber, western fir logs and hemlock logs.

As we cut deeper into the war economy, unexpected values are attached to the commonest products and by-products—corn cobs and oat hulls (sources of the solvent known as furfurol), plastics, drugs, and dyes. Building lumber is so scarce we shall find ourselves using bricks and tile for even temporary structures. Brushes, except for war uses or public health, must not contain more than 55 per cent pig and hog bristles. Cigarettes probably will be dryer—their moistening agent, glycol, going to cool military engines.

In many localities store shelves are being emptied, while in other places there still are surpluses. The War Production Board plans to regulate inventories in the hands of wholesalers and retailers. We must distribute carefully, we must buy carefully, we must make things last. Shoe customers will not be urged to buy unneeded shoes, and next year they'll have fewer styles and colors to choose from. Prices have been fixed for railroad ties, eastern hardwood lumber, necktie fabrics, shirting, and flue-cured leaf tobacco. Violators of price control, rent gougers in war-boom towns, manufacturers who sell cheapened products, claiming they are identical with those they sold before, and meat distributors, who mislead the public in grading meats, are finding how tough the Government can get. As Price Administrator Henderson says, "The time of our tolerance is past."

In Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, India, and China our allies are returning Lend-Lease aid in many ways—building airdromes and naval bases, providing convoy protection, supplying new fan belts for U. S. trucks, filling gas tanks for U. S. ferry planes, giving our troops en route to battle stations, chocolate bars, bananas, and other delicacies.

Russian workers have recently perfected the design and manufacture of the tank turrent, twelve months of war having shown the tank builders the necessity for modification. These revisions have provided a more efficient weapon, cut usage of vital war materials and speeded production.

* * * * *

Workers in Shanghai are finding it almost impossible to exist. Commodity prices are up 30 per cent and still rising. Polished rice now costs almost 40 cents a pound (American money) and has become an almost not-to-be-afforded luxury to the Chinese worker in Shanghai. Coal is now sold at $150 a ton (American money) and cotton at $800 a bale. And in all cases these sums mean much more to the Chinese than the corresponding amount means to an American.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

ILO Appreciates Canadian Hospitality

THE MEMBER states of the International Labor Organization are heavily obligated to the Canadian Government and McGill University for "enabling the I.L.O. to remain an active force during the war years." Edward L. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O., made this statement on the second anniversary of the establishment of the Organization's working headquarters in Montreal, Canada.

"The International Labor Office owes a great debt to Canadians for their cordial hospitality in the two years the I.L.O. has had its working center in Montreal," the statement said. The Office was also indebted to the Canadian Government, it added, "for a series of measures which has allowed the I.L.O. to act with full independence as an official international institution."

"The vision and courage shown by John G. Winant, then the director of the I.L.O., in assuming responsibility for the transfer from Geneva in 1940," Mr. Phelan said, "have been abundantly justified by the wide range of activities which the I.L.O. has undertaken since the transfer, and which it would have been impossible for it to pursue if it had continued in Geneva."

Formed in 1919, the International Labor Organization operated from Geneva for twenty years until the 1940 German offensive made it essential to transfer its principal activities to a center where it could expect to enjoy the complete freedom of speech and action necessary to a democratic international institution.

Montreal was chosen as emergency headquarters by agreement between the Canadian Government and Mr. Winant, now the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. In September, 1940, the first members of the I.L.O. staff to arrive in Montreal from Geneva began work in offices loaned by McGill University.

"The special conference of the I.L.O. in New York last year, at which representatives of the Governments, employers and workers of 34 free nations evolved a common approach toward the social aspect of world reconstruction, would not have been possible without the facilities for continuing its work which the I.L.O. has enjoyed in Canada," Mr. Phelan's statement said.

"The recent meetings of the Emergency Committee of the I.L.O's Governing Body and of the Joint Maritime Commission in London, the forthcoming Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago, Chile, and the series of Canada-United States tripartite meetings on labor supply problems have all been prepared from the I.L.O. working center in Montreal," it continued.

"Expert advice has been furnished under the direction of the Montreal office to Governments departments and committees in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela. The publications of the I.L.O., including the monthly *International Labor Review,* are issued regularly from the Montreal office, most of them in three languages—English, French and Spanish. Special I.L.O. studies of labor supply problems, social security and food control issued here have received particularly widespread attention."

"The work now in progress includes both studies of wartime labor problems, a number of which have been undertaken in response to specific requests from Governments, and studies of long-range reconstruction problems."

"These reconstruction studies will not be solely academic. At the New York Conference, the I.L.O. was accorded a right of scrutiny over the economic proposals to be embodied in the post-war settlement, and the studies in progress are designed to enable the organs of the I.L.O., in which governments, employers and workers all participate, to exercise that right on the basis of a full knowledge of the facts."

The I.L.O.'s staff is now being strengthened to carry out this work. Officials of twenty nationalities are now at work in the Montreal office, and efforts are currently being made to strengthening the Asiatic and Latin American elements of the staff.

Although the I.L.O.'s working headquarters are now established in Montreal, a small staff is still maintained at the official "seat" of the Office in Geneva. This staff continues to occupy a part of the large building constructed by the I.L.O. on the shore of Lake Leman on a site donated by the Swiss Government. In addition, branch offices are maintained in London, Washington, New Delhi and Chungking, and correspondents in numerous other countries.

Ways and means of mobilizing manpower resources of the United States and Canada to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding war industries of the two countries were discussed at the Headquarters of the International Labor Office in Montreal at an all-day closed meeting called by the I.L.O.

The meeting was attended by high Government officials of the two countries who are immediately concerned with problems of labor supply, and by representative spokesmen of the United States and Canadian workers and employers.

Among those present were the following:

From the United States—Brig.-Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations, War Manpower Commission; Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Economic Adviser to the President; A. Ford Hinrichs, Acting Commisioner of Labor Statistics; J. J. Corson, Director, U. S. Employment Service; T. C. Blaisdell, Jr., Planning Committee, War Production Board; Wendell Lund, Director, Labor Production Division, War Production Board; Col. C. G. Parker, Deputy Director, National Selective Service; Miss Marjorie G. Russell, Executive Secretary, Labor-Management Committee, War Production Board; Henry I. Harriman, employer member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.; Clarence G. McDavitt, substitute employer member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.; C. Dithridge, Pennsylvania Railroad; Robert J. Watt, international representative A. F. of L. and worker member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, C.I.O.; Martin H. Miller, National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; J. J. Luhrsen, Railway Labor Executives Association.

From Canada—Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service; Brig.-Gen .L. R. LaFleche, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services; Paul Goulet, Associate Director, National Selective Service; L. E.Westmen, Assistant Director, National Selective Service; Mrs. Rex Eaton, Assistant Director, Women's Division, National Selective Service; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Currie, Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defense; Col. J. A. DeLalanne, Department of National Defense;

Alfred Rive, First Secretary, Department of External Affairs; Alex Skelton, Director of Research, Bank of Canada; H. W. Macdonnell, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Gilbert Jackson of Toronto; H. Taylor, Toronto; John A. Ball, General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; W. Dunn, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Toronto and District Trades and Labor Council; A. R. Mosher, president, Canadian Congress of Labor; Gerard Picard, General Secretary, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

In a brief address of welcome to the participants, Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O., pointed out that the meeting was the sixth such gathering convened by the I.L.O. in the past 18 months. In sponsoring these meetings, Mr. Phelan said, the I.L.O. was animated by the conviction that they constituted a contribution to the war programs of both countries.

Discussion throughout the meeting was both frank and constructive, according to a statement made public at its conclusion by Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., who presided. The meeting made it amply clear, Mr. Goodrich said, that representatives of Government, employers and workers in both countries are "firmly united in their determination to assure that no obstacle is permitted to block the way to the full mobilization of the manpower resources of both nations."

The discussion did reveal differences of opinion among the three groups represented, Mr. Goodrich said, "but it disclosed at the same time that each group is resolved to solve these differences in the interests of a greater war production program."

Mr. Goodrich's summary of the discussion disclosed that Government officials of both the United States and Canada outlined proposals for the mobilization of their production forces that are either now in effect or projected for the near or more distant future. These proposals, he said, "were subjected to thorough scrutiny," with the Government representatives asking and receiving frank criticism of their policies and programs.

"I think there can be no doubt," Mr. Goodrich said, "that all the participants found much in the meeting that was of value to them in meeting the problems they are called upon to solve." He said the I.L.O. counted the discussion one of the most successful in the series of six Canada-United States meetings on labor supply held under I.L.O. auspices to date.

Second (to his fighter about to fight the champion): "It's all right Mike, just say to yourself, 'I'm going to beat him,' and you'll win."

Mike: "It won't work, I know what a liar I am."

A call from the United States Employment Service to report at the local office doesn't mean that you're not engaged in war work now. It may mean that you're not holding as vital a job as you are able to fill. And every American wants to do his utmost. Answer that call immediately!

Mexico has ratified the International Labor Convention governing the compilation of statistics on wages and hours of work, the International Labor Office announced recently. The convention was adopted at the conference of the I.L.O. in Geneva in 1938. Countries ratifying it agree to adopt a standard system for the compilation of wage and hour statistics. Mexico becomes the tenth country to ratify.

New York State Council Convention

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters opened in the banquet hall of The Powers Hotel, Rochester, New York at 10:00 a.m., August 14, 1942.

Mayor Samuel Dicker of Rochester was introduced by President Ralph Brye of Rochester District Council, and welcomed the delegates.

President Charles W. Hanson presided over the two-day convention, which heard addresses by President Thomas Lyons and Secretary E. W. Edwards of the New York State Federation of Labor, both of whom outlined the progress made by labor in the last session of the State Legislature.

Seated left to right: **Board Member, John S. Sinclair, Mt. Vernon, New York; Board Member, Herbert H. A. Fox, Oswego, New York; President, Charles W. Hanson, New York City; Secretary-Treasurer, John McMahon, Buffalo, New York; Board Member, Edward McLaughlin, Brooklyn, New York; Board Member, Thomas Underhill, Ithaca, New York.**

Back row: **Board Member, John Heiden, Rochester, New York; First Vice-President, George Mulholland, Brooklyn, New York; Board Member, David Scanlan, New York City; Second Vice-Presiden, Sam Sutherland, New York City; Board Member, Thomas L. Hanover, Buffalo, New York.**

Board Member, William T. Bennis of Albany was absent when this picture was taken.

General Representative Harold C. Hanover represented the General Office at the convention. Brother Hanover brought greetings from General President Hutcheson. His address was enthusiastically applauded by the delegates.

The convention was addressed by the Reverend William J. Kelley, Director of Education of the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations; Emmett Doyle, assistant Industrial Commissioner; D. V. Varley, on Unemployment Insurance; George Green, on Apprenticeship.

Resolutions were adopted pertaining to amendments to the New York State Unemployment Insurance and Compensation laws. The delegates unanimously accepted a resolution requesting the Local Unions to keep in closer touch with those of their members who are in the armed forces of our country.

All sections of the State were represented, and the reports indicated that there were no carpenters out of work in the state. It is necessary for some of our members to travel to other localities to work.

Secretary Arthur W. White, chairman of the entertainment committee of the Rochester District Council, left nothing undone to make the convention in Rochester a visit long to be remembered.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Charles W. Hanson of New York City; First Vice-President, George Mulholland of Brooklyn; Second Vice-President, Sam Sutherland of New York City; Secretary-Treasurer, John McMahon of Buffalo; Executive Board: David Scanlan of New York City, Edward McLaughlin of Brooklyn, John S. Sinclair of Mount Vernon, William T. Bennis of Albany, Thomas Underhill of Ithaca, Herbert H. A. Fox of Oswego, John Heiden of Rochester, and Thomas L. Hanover of Buffalo.

Social Security Benefits Extended

Representative Thomas M. Eliot (D., Mass.) has introduced in the House new amendments to the Social Security Act sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

"The purpose of these amendments," AFL President William Green explained, "is to extend the coverage of social security to millions of Americans not now included, to increase and widen benefits so that workers can be protected against post-war upheavals and to prevent inflation by increasing the tax contributions by workers to Social Security funds.

"The whole power of the American Federation of Labor and its six million members will be enlisted in support of this vital measure."

The bill introduced by Rep. Eliot, who formerly served as counsel for the Social Security Board, does the following:

1—Extends the coverage of old age insurance to six million agricultural workers, domestic servants, self-employed persons and others not now within the scope of the Act.

2—Increases the amount of old age benefits (the increases range from $1.50 to $8 a month, depending on the individual's earnings).

3—Extends benefits in the same amount as old age insurance to workers disabled for more than six months, except where such disablement is due to occupational injury in which case the workers are entitled to workmen's compensation under existing laws. It also protects the claims to old age and survivors' insurance which are now lost through disability.

4—Federalizes unemployment insurance under a uniform system of benefits, including 26 weeks during which insurance is paid, reduction of the waiting period before which workers become eligible.

5—Workers disabled for less than six months, except through occupational injury, would get benefits equivalent to unemployment compensation.

6—Provides additional and increased unemployment and disability benefits for workers' dependents, as well as maternity benefits.

7—Sets up a system of hospitalization benefits.

8—The Social Security tax upon workers would be increased by 2 per cent now, and as much as 3 per cent by 1940, with equal contributions from employers.

9—Provides for the payment of unemployment compensation to soldiers discharged from military service after the war, until they find employment, the cost to be borne by the Federal Government out of general revenue.

10—Makes legal provision for a permanent national employment service.

In the Hour of Crisis

By RUTH TAYLOR

SUDDENLY the truth has come home. We are face to face with the fact that this is war, that we are in the thick of it, that wars are not won by sudden feats of daring, but by everlasting pounding ahead and that war cannot be fought on the defensive alone.

We have found out that smart slogans and boastful claims of superiority will not stop the enemy. He is just as sure of winning as we are. We have not only been out-manoeuvered, but out-thought. We are all to blame. We have demanded too much and given too little. We have quarrelled among ourselves and lobbied for our own interests, and cluttered up the hours of our commanders by demanding explanations out of turn. We have tried to run this war ourselves. And it can't be won that way.

We must get it into our heads that we are at war with strong and dangerous enemies. We can't muddle our way through. This is a War for Survival.

The issue is simple. It is our way of life or theirs—the way of democracy or the way of tyranny—and, as Thomas Paine said in the midst of another war—"Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered."

What we must do is plain. Every one of our problems is bigger than any of us as individuals. We must either work together for the common good or we shall inevitably share the common evil of defeat. Domination by a master race, a master nation or a master class would be intolerable to any of us, and, make no mistake, that is what this war is about.

Let no propagandist befuddle you on the issue—every one of us, White or Black, Protestant, Catholic or Jew, will know the feel of a hobnailed boot on our own, individual, personal neck if we lose this war. It won't be just the other fellow.

We must subject ourselves to the most rigid voluntary self-discipline, showing that we are a free people who are willing to accept restraints because we understand the terrible necessities of the hour. The things we are giving up temporarily, we will have taken from us for good if we lose this war.

The fight is not just a material fight, it is a spiritual contest between good and evil. It is a fight in which we must win, for there is nothing left for free men in a world dominated by the Axis.

This is an hour of crisis. We must buckle down to work. We must each of us keep constantly before us Nelson's motto: "A year from now what will we wish we had done today!"

This is *your* publication. *Patronize* its advertisers.

U. S. Workers "Up" Production 350%; More Needed, Says Nelson

UNDER THE SPUR of labor-management committees in 1300 plants, war production has been boosted 350% since Pearl Harbor, Donald Nelson reported recently to a labor-management committee rally at Camden, N. J.

"That is a good record," he said, "but not good enough. In this game there is no second prize. We are playing for keeps.

"The United States, which means each and every one of us, is engaged in a fight to the death against the Axis powers. There is no place for ***America*** in Japan's 'Co-prosperity Sphere.' There is no place for ***Americans*** in Hitler's 'new order.' For us they mean economic, political, religious, and personal slavery."

The job of the labor-management committees is made more urgent, the WPB chief emphasized, by the "head start" of the Axis powers. "There are tough times ahead for all of us," he added. "There are harder jobs for the labor-management committees we now have and more jobs for new committees. We have taken up the slack in our wasteful economy and from here on it is going to hurt."

"I am glad to report," he declared, "that interferences with production because of disputes between labor and management have been exceedingly rare in this production drive."

The time for "balancing" surpluses and shortages of materials has arrived and that balancing will be carried on even though hardships may result, he said.

"To get balance," Nelson declared, "we will cut down further on materials for civilian use, and, when we must, we will even cut materials for one war use to fill a more pressing and immediate war need. That has already happened in a few instances, and it will be made necessary again. It will mean some layoffs and lost time for workers who are intent on producing for victory You won't like it. I will not like it, either. But we'll do it when it is made necessary by the fortunes of war.

Nelson bluntly told of other barriers that will be encountered in war production.

"I can tell you that shortages will be more severe in the United States before they become less severe than they are right now—much more severe," he said. "No one wants to give up because of that. The factory manager and the factory forces must not procrastinate because next year, or next month, or next week there may not be enough material with which to work.

"The need is for weapons at the fronts today. We might be defeated if a single tank missed the boat which was intended to carry it to battle. We will not lose the war, however, if a turret lathe works at top speed for six days to enable that tank to reach the front in time, even if then it has to shut down one day to await the arrival of another piece on which to work.

"Here is a great field in which War Production Drive Committees representing both labor and management have done good work. Here is a field in which they can do much more."

"Acknowledged leaders of labor and management have come to me in recent weeks. They said they had been examining this labor-management committee idea which a few months ago some of both groups had considered a novelty in our fast-changing world. These leaders in a common determination to achieve victory have asked me to extend the War Production Drive to new plants. That, I report to you, I shall seek to have done."

"It will be harder to increase production now than it was six months ago," Nelson emphasized. "There are more physical difficulties to be overcome. Times are tougher. So are we. We will not be stopped."

When the War Is Over

By The Rev. R. A. McGOWAN

Assistant Director, Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference

WE KNOW NOW that we can produce an enormous amount of goods for civilians and at the same time feed, clothe and house unproductive soldiers, sailors, marines and fliers, and give them all the tanks, planes, guns and ships that they need. No one, now, can ever say we are too poor a country to support us all. When we can do all we are now doing, it is clear that chronic, mass inability to buy is the cause of chronic, mass unemployment—and no poverty. Now Government is the great buyer.

A new and influential group of economists in and around the Federal Government know this fact, but they have little hope of our so handling prices and incomes as to let people buy in ordinary times. Ordinary collective bargaining, wages-hours laws, social security laws, and as much competition in prices as can be gotten, they are in favor of. But they think these cannot do the job. So they are in favor of something else. And who wouldn't be?

But instead of trying to figure out a way of handling prices and incomes, directly, so as to let each of us buy what all of us make, they despair and throw themselves snugly into the lap of governmental expenditures and of taxes to pay for them.

When the war ends, the Government will certainly have to spend a great deal. It may do it more by the way of Government loans than Government work, more by way of an R. F. C. than W. P. A. or P. W. A. Or it may not. In either case, the purpose is to keep things going when soldiers come back from the wars and there are no more ships or jeeps to be built. But temporary Government work, provided by loans to companies or direct Government employment, is no real cure. Yet this influential group of economists thinks so.

I understand how they feel. They are afraid of communism and of the nazi kind of control of production and life.

And so, overlooking the possibilities of union-management-government cooperation in the handling of all economic life, they want vast Government expenditures and taxes to pay for them, as a kind of blood-letting. But it is a cancer and no 18th-century blood-letting cure is any good.

They are wrong. They will not get what they want, because the rich tax-payers will stop them. If they get what they want, the Government will be so powerful that it can be a totalitarian government, and perhaps will be. And, fundamentally and basically, they have made the Great Refusal. They have refused to think of how people can be gotten to do the morally right thing with their ownership and work. That is the heart of the situation.

In our sprawly Federal Government, these economists and their followers are an important element. They may not win because in the Federal Government, and outside of it, there are many who are against them. But at this moment they are on the top of the heap in the planning for post-war reconstruction.

In Washington

By PETER EDSON

If there was anything more substantial to psychoanalysis than to a politician's speech, it might be interesting to psyche a few congressional minds.

These nasty thoughts are inspired by the recent actions of the Congressional appropriation committees in considering war emergency funds for the U. S. Conciliation Service. This is the department of Government which seeks to bring about peaceful settlements of disputes between employers and employes. In other words the Conciliation Service tries to prevent strikes by settling management-labor scraps before they reach the slowdown, walkout, lockout, picket line and assorted violence stage.

No one has ever questioned the motives of the Conciliation Service and this is practically the only thing in the Department of Labor with which no one ever finds fault.

The Conciliation Service operators have been busier than bird dogs at a field trial. Working conditions have been changing frantically as the industrial machinery has been shifted from civilian to war production. Changes in working conditions lead to disputes by the hundred. Pressure is on labor and management, everything is unfamiliar, workers and bosses are green, nerves are raw, tempers are short and flareups inevitable.

Likewise, the need for conciliation increases under no-strike agreements now in effect, rather than decreases. The need for settling disputes promptly becomes more important, to keep them from growing into out-law strikes.

On May 1, for example, there were on record in the Office of the Director of the Conciliation Service, Dr. John R. Steelman, only five strikes involving 351 workers, affecting war production. At the same time, however, there were 1200 disputes on record, each calling for the services of a conciliator.

To handle these fights, Director Steelman has available about 120 conciliators—men trained in labor relations and experienced in getting both sides together to sit down and talk out their differences.

This means that each of his 120 mediators had an average of 10 fights to umpire.

To remedy this situation, to speed up production, Dr. Steelman asked for enough money to hire 100 more conciliators—approximately $226,000. The sub-committee approved. A recommendation for a supplementary appropriation was made to the full committee, to be included as part of the 19 billion dollars—yes, get that—$226,000 increase to a 19-not-million-but-billion-dollar sixth supplemental appropriation bill.

When the 19 billion dollar bill was considered by the full committee, some congressman took exception to that $226,000 item for more labor peacemakers. The argument of these statesmen is reported to have run something like this:

"Labor disputes? There shouldn't be any. What does Steelman mean by having 1200 labor disputes?"

They cut the $226,000 down to $76,000, although they let the 19 billion dollars go through without much question.

The Senate raised the $76,000 back to $226,000. The bill went back into conference. But would the House conferees budge? Not much. Grudgingly they put the amount at $113,000, half of what the Senate approved, but they wouldn't give another dime.

This is what some congressmen call practical economy.

The New Member

THERE ARE several things that are absolutely necessary to the success of any organization, whether it be social, fraternal, civic, or trade union in character, but one very necessary essential is enthusiasm, for without a feeling of enthusiastic desire really to accomplish something worth while there is not much hope for any organization or its members.

But enthusiasm, like all other human ingredients, must be tempered with sound judgment and should not be permitted to run riot and do irreparable damage to either an individual or an organization, for then it ceases to be enthusiasm and is more or less a form of hysteria.

How many times in our union meetings have we seen members after a few months' membership, in all sincerity, propose action that to them is the correct thing to do, but which would not appeal to any one outside of an insane asylum, for if their momentary and inexperienced desire were to be followed it could only result in disruption and chaos.

How many times have we seen this same class of men proposing to obliterate all the bad conditions in a trade over night, so to speak, when they have for years remained outside of the organization, and how refreshing it has been to listen to those of more mature judgment and experience point out their mistake in a few well chosen words; this being the easier for the "old timer," simply because he has gone through the stage of development in the trade union movement which is troubling the new and enthusiastic member.

We do not wish to discourage the new members, and they should not quit in despair because their first proposition is not adopted. We must have enthusiasm, but it must be the sort of enthusiasm which is based upon good judgment which comes from practical experience. We must have a sort of enthusiasm that after a question of policy has been decided upon will carry us forward and aid us in doing our share for the common uplift.

By all means cultivate the new member and encourage him in his desire to be of use to the trade union movement, and while encouraging him along this line, be careful not to permit him unwittingly to allow his judgment to be swayed from a true sense of justice by attempting to uproot the evils in a trade in a day; in this way he can be made a valuable asset to his own local union and the trades movement as well.

Each and every brother member of union should feel proud that he is a member of one of the best labor organizations to be found anywhere in the labor world. Just being a member is not the point. However, it is imperative that every member should take an active part in discussion at the meetings, the needs of the local and the desires of the organization. In this way, the officers are helped through the attendance and cooperation of all the members. Of course there are some who feel that they are not able to get up and express their feelings and desires, but how they can express them outside of the meeting room and the next day on the job, etc.

It is the desire of the officers of the branches and International that every member should feel that he has a responsible part to play in the organization. All successful business institutions have always benefited by the suggestions of their employes, so let us try and help our own officers and fellow members by making the attendance at the meetings one hundred per cent.—*(from The Granite Cutters' Journal.)*

Editorial

> *"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

THIS IS AMERICA!

The Axis nations are constantly bewildered by the people of the United States. And for many reasons. Among others, they cannot understand how we interpret freedom and how we translate that interpretation into action. In Axis countries, there is no freedom. The rights of the individual are trampled on as ruthlessly as German and Japanese and Italian soldiers trample on the peoples of countries they have occupied. There is no such thing as criticism of the government. To do so, would be to invite the firing squad. Yet, day after day, in our press and on the air, we hear free, unyoked Americans "speaking their minds" about the way things are being done in this country. War has not muffled criticism. Not here. Nor has war stopped many of our normal activities. We had our baseball season, as usual, and we are looking forward to the annual World Series and the intersectional football games which add such zest to our sports calendar. Indulgences such as these are utterly unknown in Axis countries. And that very independence which we love to exhibit and which we recognize as our holiest heritage is the spark which keeps the flame of determination burning brightly; determination never to give up liberty and to die on our feet, rather than survive on our knees.

◆

Father of Labor Day Honored

Elsewhere in this issue is printed an account of the ceremonies in connection with the launching of the "SS Peter J. McGuire." The stiring speech of our General President is well worth the attention of every reader. Every sentence is filled with sound logic and reflects the loyalty and patriotism which makes our Brotherhood one of the outstanding International Unions in the world.

No words of ours can add to the glory of Peter J. McGuire. He was not only the father of Labor Day but also, to a great degree, the father of the Brotherhood. Those familiar with the early struggles to get the Brotherhood established know that without Peter J. McGuire's untiring efforts, the organization might well never have come into being.

It is fitting, therefore, that one of the pioneers in the American Labor movement should be thus honored by having a ship named after him, and, in honoring Peter J. McGuire's name, the Government has honored the Brotherhood which he helped to found and which has carried on, down across the years, in the same spirit which marked its earlier struggle for existence and recognition.

◆

GIVE YOUR SCRAP TO WIN THE SCRAP!

Army-Navy Labor Day Statement

Our Nation takes time out this Labor Day to salute the men and women who are fighting in the first major campaign of America's first total war. In no other war has labor played a part so important to each military movement of decision. In no other country has labor enjoyed so full an opportunity to win its battle of production voluntarily and without coercion. We hope this happy relationship of cooperation between labor and the armed forces may continue as the stresses of the war increase.

This fight for freedom is the greatest test democracy has faced. It will decide whether free learning has armed men's minds to solve the problems of man's grimmest crisis. It will decide whether free religion has given man the faith to fight on against a ruthless enemy. It will decide whether man values free enterprise and free government enough to preserve them.

If we are to stop the Axis' march, we must make the best of all these freedoms now. Our sincerity must be at least as great as the enemy's will to conquer. Nothing less than a desire to smash, to kill, to hurl ourselves upon the enemy will do.

The whipped and driven masses of the enemy have no chance to inquire whether they are making greater sacrifices than their neighbors. The amount of their sacrifice is imposed upon them by their masters—the same brutal militarists who wish to be our masters, too.

Here we are trying to prove the wisdom of the principle for which the American Revolution was fought—that free men, voluntarily, can accomplish more than slaves.

In recognition of this principle, the American people have set aside the first Monday in September as Labor Day. It is a distinctively American holiday, won by labor more than a half century ago. In other countries the international workingmen's holiday is celebrated as a revolutionary demonstration. In America free men have won their revolution and have no need to seek a revolution against themselves.

We Americans, secure in our freedom and confident of the stability of our institutions, are apt to think ourselves too strong and too united to lose the war. The fact is, up to now we have been losing the war. The time has come when we must begin to win, or go down to shameful slavery and defeat. We must learn, as other nations have learned, how terrible is the price of victory in total war, but how much more terrible would be defeat.

We who represent the armed forces know the vigor and resourcefulness of America's fighters on the firing line and on the production line. We are proud to extend to labor, on behalf of the Army and Navy, congratulations on what has been accomplished, and the encouragement to go forward.

Free labor can win this battle of production. Men who love freedom will win.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Car

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November an December, 1942, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarde to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretarie not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1136	Tacoma, Wash.	3067	Smith Flat, Calif.
1137	Jackson, Miss.	1175	Kingston, N. Y.
1154	Algonac, Mich.	3068	Grenada, Miss.
1159	Point Pleasant, W. Va.	1185	Chicago, Ill.
1162	College Point, L. I., N. Y.	1186	Alton, Ill.
3066	Leavenworth, Wash.	1192	Providence, R. I.
3064	Statesville, N. C.	3069	Tullulah, La.
3065	Alturas, Calif.	1199	Union City, Ind.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, AUGUST, 1942

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

June 22, 1942.

Chickasha, Okla.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective August 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. 287.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective August 10, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Bloomburg, Pa., L. U. 1084.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective July 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Pampa, Tex., L. U. 1141.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the forty-hour week. Official sanction granted.

Hollywood, Fla., L. U. 1947.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective July 22, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Crystal Bay, Nev., L. U. 2035.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour and the forty-hour week, effective July 7, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Muscatine, Ia., L. U. 1069.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective August 4, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Sikeston, Mo., L. U .618.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective August 16, 1942. Official sanction granted.

June 25, 1942.

Gadsden, Ala., L. U. 1371.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Beatrice, Neb., L. U. 2002.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 25, 1942. Official sanction granted.

June 29, 1942.

Tyler, Texas, L. U. 1104.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective July 21, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., L. U. 203.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective September 7, 1942. Official sanction granted.

June 30, 1942.

Westchester County D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective July 1 ,1942. Official sanction granted.

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

July 1, 1942.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective September 1, 1942. Official sanction granted.

July 7, 1942.

High Point, N. C., L. U. 1315.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective August 5, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Iowa City, Ia., L. U. 1260.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 18, 1942. Official sanction granted.

St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., L. U. 898.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective August 9, 1942. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

July 10, 1942.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. 1770.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 on commercial work and 85c to $1.00 on residential work, effective June 23, 1942. Official sanction granted.

July 17, 1942.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., L. U. 999.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective August 5, 1942. Official sanction granted.

Miles City, Mont., L. U. 1524.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1942, denied as the General Executive Board will not sanction a movement over forty hours per week.

* * * * *

August 25, 1942.

Regular Meeting of General Executive Board commenced on the above date at Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Board Member Guerin, First District, absent on account of sickness.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office commenced.

August 26, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

August 27, 1942.

After carefully considering the situation affecting the Nation because of the danger of inflation, the General Executive Board made the following declaration:

> "In view of the present National Emergency the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America believes it is the duty of Labor, Capital, Farmers, and every real American to support and endorse the Anti-Inflation program of the President. With this thought in mind the General Executive Board has this date taken action favoring:
>
> 1. Stabilization of wages for the duration.
> 2. Stabilization of farm prices for the duration.
> 3. Compulsory purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.
>
> The Brotherhood prides itself on being one of the first organizations to support the Government in these times of emergency, and we are of the opinion that serious consideration should be given to a National Sales Tax, foods exempted, for the duration, and if the Government can see the practicability of this, we are willing to give it our support."

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

August 28, 1942.

Renewal of Bond of General Secretary in the sum of $20,000.00 by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland from August 15, 1942 to August 15, 1943, received and referred to the Legal Department.

Appeal of Local Union 787, Brooklyn, New York from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for benefits on account of death of Alfred Karlman of Local Union 787 as said Brother was not in good standing at time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Local Union 746, Norwalk, Connecticut, requested the General Executive Board to reconsider its former action on the question of increasing the pension and after careful consideration of the request the Board could not see its way clear to increase the pension at the present time.

Correspondence from Chicago District Council referring to the requests of Local Union 1786 and Local Union 416 of Chicago, Illinois to increase the pension was carefully considered from all viewpoints but the Board could not see its way clear at the present time to increase the pension. If the pension is to be increased and remain so then the per capita tax for that purpose must be increased accordingly.

August 29, 1942.

Accounting of an appropriation previously made for relief of the members on strike of Local Union 2907, Weed, California, was received, checked and filed for future reference.

The appeal of the Pittsburgh and Vicinity District Council from the ruling of the General President that the said District Council has not as yet given any good reason why the Pittsburgh District Council should be released from direct supervision of the General Office was carefully considered, after which the ruling of the General President was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Central Illinois District Council, Peoria, Illinois from the decision of the General President in the reorganizing of the said District Council and directing what Local Unions shall belong to it was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Westchester County District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Brother Otto Weide of Local Union 488, New York City, New York versus the Westchester County District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the District Council of Detroit, Wayne, Oakland Counties and Vicinity from the decision of the General President in the case of George H. Plambeck versus the District Council of Detroit, Wayne, Oakland Counties and Vicinity; the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

August 31, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

September 1, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

September 2, 1942.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

September 3, 1942.

Appeal of Local Union 1779, Calgary, Alberta, Canada from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for benefits on account of the death of Mrs. Helen Messerschmidt, wife of Brother Adolph Messerschmidt, a member of said Local Union was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

The General Secretary submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1942 and after being checked up it was ordered filed for future reference.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

September 4, 1942.

We, the undersigned Sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

50	Canadian Bonds	$ 1,000.00	each	$50,000.00	
50	Canadian Bonds	1,000.00	each	50,000.00	
5	Canadian Victory Bonds	10,000.00	each	50,000.00	
6	U. S. Treasury Bonds	10,000.00	each	60,000.00	
4	U. S. Treasury Bonds	10,000.00	each	40,000.00	
10	U. S. Defense Bonds (Series G)	10,000.00	each	100,000.00	
5	U. S. Defense Bonds (Series G)	10,000.00	each	50,000.00	
10	U. S. Defense Bonds (Series G)	10,000.00	each	100,000.00	
5	U. S. Treasury Bonds	100,000.00	each	500,000.00	(May 5, 1942)

Audit of Books and Accounts completed.

There being no further business to be transacted the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

The skill of every craftsman added to the production line, means more equipment for our fighting men. So a call from the United States Employment Service is an SOS from your country to you. Respond as promptly as did the Minute Men at Lexington.

This is *your* publication. *Patronize* its advertisers.

The Yarnin' BASKET

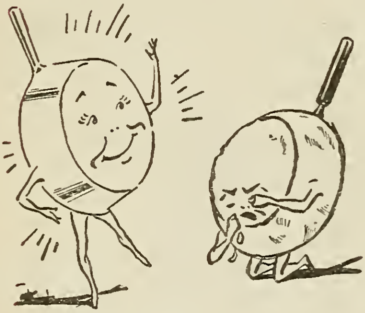
The First Line of Defense is the Home

As armies march, planes fly, ships sail, and factories hum with the tremendous effort of total war, the security, the protection, and the morale of the families at home are fundamental to our success. Our children are as much a concern of our Government in this emergency as are the soldiers and munitions workers who carry on the war directly. Nowhere in the world have children held the place of prime importance in the scheme of living and in the thoughts and consideration of adults as in the United States. Nowhere is there a body of more conscientious parents earnestly and eagerly trying to provide the most intelligent care for the physical and mental health and development of their children.

Penny Wise
says...

"Save your pennies to save America."

DON'T give your pots and pans a daily beating and then expect good wear. Scour them free of all food particles, inside and out. Dry them thoroughly. Store them neatly.



Rough treatment is hard on pans and pocketbooks. Buy U. S. SAVINGS STAMPS with money saved by careful handling of kitchenware. Pledge your budget-savings every month toward a Savings Bond.

When war was declared, parents all over the United States had the same immediate reaction. Through their minds flashed the images of their children wherever they were and whatever they were doing with the accompanying thoughts: Are they safe? What must we do to protect them? How can we help them through the war days to come?

Newspapers, schools, clinics, teachers, and doctors were beset by inquiries about how parents should handle this emergency with respect to their children—an eloquent proof that our boast about our American parenthood is justified. Parents want to meet this new challenge as they have met the other less spectacular ones in the past, with courage and wisdom.

The question they want answered is—HOW? . . . .

Two principal suggestions to parents are the result of real agreements in all the answers made to this question. They are perhaps disappointing in their undramatic firmness, but they both requirea lot of thought and effort.

1. Prepare yourselves to face whatever may come.
2. Help your children to continue living their everyday lives with as little change as possible.

(To Be Continued)

"Calling All Women!"

With the Army and Navy calling for 3000 nurses a month to attend to the needs of our fighting men, the demand for women to serve as Red Cross Volunteer Nurse's Aide grows great daily.

Only those who have had the need for a trained nurse know how acute is the shortage in that field. And only those who have been in hospitals where Volunteer Nurse's Aides are serving know the important part these women play in filling the gap created by registered nurses joining the armed forces.

Throughout the Nation there are many women who would like to aid the war effort. They are women who cannot leave their communities but who wish to do something really important. Opportunity to perform the highest type of service— the relief of human suffering—beckons them in the form of the Red Cross Volunteer Nurse's Aide training program.

Requirements for such service are simple. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 50, and in good physical condition. They should have the equivalent of a high school education. They must be willing to undergo an intensive 80-hour training course and agree to serve as aides for a minimum of 150 hours a year.

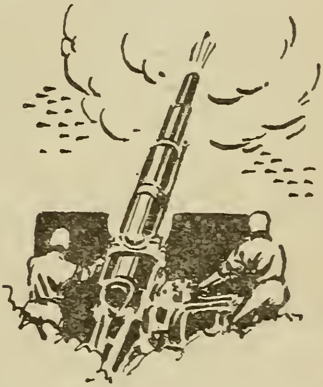
Upon completion of their training they will serve as assistants to nurses in hospital wards, clinics, public health nursing agencies and in the OCD emergency medical units in the event of enemy action. They will be qualified to relieve nurses of the routine tasks that take up so much time, yet mean so much to the comfort of the sick.

Hospital facilties are required for part of the training. Inquire of your local Red Cross chapter whether training courses are available. If they are, enroll as a Volunteer Nurse's Aide.

Your contribution will be worthwhile.—*(from the Dayton, O., "Labor Union")*

★ *What You Buy With* WAR BONDS ★

The 75-millimeter gun is a divisional weapon used by the Artillery as an anti-tank gun. It has been replaced to some extent by the more modern "105", known as the heaviest of divisional weapons. The 75-mm gun costs $12,000 and has been converted by our Ordnance into a "blaster" twice as efficient as in the first World War.



This gun gets maximum power for minimum weight and cost, and the American people are providing the finance through the purchase of War Bonds. If you do your share and invest 10 per cent of your income in War Bonds, adequate supply of this efficient gun can be assured our fighting forces. Buy War Bonds every pay day. *U. S. Treasury Department*

◆

Always wrap the baby's silk and cashmere things in a turkish towel after washing in mild suds, and press on wrong side with a warm iron when almost dry.

* * * * *

Textile experts say there's nothing to the old custom of soaking materials in a solution of salt and water to set the color. It doesn't work; it is a waste of salt and is likely to soak out some of the color.

Auxiliary No. 87, Tampa, Fla.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Closing our year for 1941-42 we are proud of our record feeling assured that we have been able to achieve great good in the way of defense and charity work in general. Though we are not so many in number, still we have kept the home fires burning. Really we feel that we have had one of the best years of our Auxiliary. We have been meeting every Monday evening at 8:00 o'clock; having two business meetings and two socials each month. Now starting our new year, we voted to have just one meeting a month, because of a shortage of gas and tires. Our meetings for the ensuing year will be on the first Monday evening at Carpenters' Hall and we welcome any visiting sisters. Our social and business meetings will be on the same night. We feel that our success in the past year can be attributed to our perfect harmony and cooperation. We had our Halloween and Christmas parties, also a benefit. Each member has been presented with a birthday gift. We have lost several members by moving away, and it seems quite difficult to get new ones. May we ask, do all the Auxiliaries have this trouble? We judge they do, for after all is said and done there are just a faithful few who carry on the work in all our organizations.

We would like to list a few of our donations for the past year: Charity, Twenty-five dollars; Blankets for Soldiers, Ten dollars; Layettes, Ten dollars; Cancer Control, Ten dollars; Tampa Blood Bank, Five dollars; Blacking Out for Government Hospital, Fifteen dollars; Flowers for Sick, Five dollars; Christmas Baskets, Five dollars and seventy-five cents; Christmas entertainment, Twenty-three dollars—this including presents to all our children; Birthday presents, Eighteen dollars; Federal taxes on tickets, Three dollars and thirty-three cents.

We assisted with many other things at this time. We would like to compliment our retiring president, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, who has been faithfully discharging her duties and has been at her post at all times. It is our hope that our new president will assume her duties with the same spirit and cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. H. H. Sanders, Treasurer.

Auxiliary No. 180, Amarillo, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings to All Sister Auxiliaries:

Members of Auxiliary No. 180, Amarillo, Texas, have given freely of their time and money to the war effort. In addition to cash donations to the Red Cross and the U.S.O. most of the social meetings are spent in sewing, knitting and quilting for the Red Cross. A number of Red Cross garments have been made in the members' homes in addition to the work doen at social gatherings. Cookies and magazines are being contributed to the Service Men's Center of Amarillo.

We have purchased one Defense Bond so far and are buying Defense Stamps each month.

Yours for Victory,
Mrs. W. W. Finch, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 190, Pueblo, Colorado

Editor, The Carpenter:

We enjoy hearing from other Auxiliaries and find their articles interesting and helpful.

We meet the second Friday night of the month in the Labor Temple; after the meeting our husbands join us for a social time.

July 8th we celebrated our 15th Birthday Anniversary by attending a show and luncheon at one of the leading hotels.

Sometimes during the Summer we entertain our families at the park with a hamburger fry.

Every year we have our Halloween and Christmas parties which we and our families enjoy very much.

We send flowers and cards to members and their families when ill.

Our ladies have helped sew for the Red Cross and contributed $10.00 to their fund, we also contributed to other local and national charity funds.

We sent delegates and visitors to the State Convention at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Under the able leadership of our President, Mrs. John Anderson, we have had a very good year and have increased our membership. Other officers are Vice-President, Mrs. Frank Johnson; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Edward Pettit; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Addie Sheldon; Treasurer, Mrs. Ralph Edgar; Conductor, Mrs. John Garrett; Warden, Mrs. Thomas Finley; Trustees, Mrs. Chester Howard, Mrs. Charles Taylor and Mrs. Clarence Ross.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Addie Sheldon, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 345, Waterloo, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings, Sister Auxiliaries! While Auxiliary No. 345 will be only three years old October 19, and although we have lost a number of our members by moving away for war work, and three by death, we still have a membership of fifty-three members. We meet in the Carpenters' Hall, use of which is donated to us, twice a month; one meeting for a business meeting, and one for a social afternoon or evening.

Many of our social gatherings include members of the families, usually potluck suppers followed by bingo, bunco or cards. We had a large Christmas party for all members and families last year, and this Spring joined with Local 1835 in a very impressive memorial service.

We do Red Cross sewing, make donations to local organizations, and have sent books and a quilt to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland. We also have had a number of pound showers for carpenter's families, and try to help any of them whenever possible. Our Ways and Means Committee, headed by Mrs. Rosa Sommer, plans a rummage sale for this coming month, as well as a desert luncheon, to be followed by an afternoon of "Whoopee."

Probably our most enjoyed entertainment is the birthday parties held three times a year, honoring members having birthdays during the past four months. One of these parties was held this month in Black's Tearoom, thirty-two members and two guest being present. Mrs. Helen

Noren is our new President; Mrs. Carrie Gade, Vice-President; and Mrs. Marie Petersen, Financial Secretary. Our members report that they enjoy the "Yarnin' Basket," and we get many good ideas from it. Our Auxiliary would be glad to hear from any of the Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,
Laura M. Penne, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 332, Westwood, Calif.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 332 of Westwood, Calif., has set aside the third Friday of each month for Red Cross sewing. We also have made a cash donation.

Our Auxiliary is small, but has good attendance and new members are joining right along.

We have sons, brothers and husbands in the armed forces and we try to send each one a package every so often.

Yours truly,
Lucy Haws, Recording Secretary.

Family Group Insurance Offered

The Interstate Life Insurance Company, of Chicago is now issuing a family group life insurance policy. This policy insures the entire family, and everybody from the baby to grandparents is included at one low cost.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company had made this offer because they feel that the average American Family needs Life Insurance, but has never before been able to secure a policy that will insure the whole family, and yet the premium only be about 3 cents per day.

The Company is offering this insurance without any special application fee; there is no medical examination required. The Insurance Company will take the word of the applicant that he and his family are in good health. Benefits up to $3,000.00 are payable on each policy, and this insurance will not conflict with other policies which the applicant or his family might have.

The Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Company has in force and effect over thre millions of business, and handles this special policy direct by mail from the Home Office. This Company also has on deposit, with the Illinois Department of Insurance, $100,000.00 for the protection of the policy holders.

The Company plans to issue only a limited number of these policies; therefore you should read their advertisement which appears on the back cover of this issue, with special regard to the return coupon.

After washing windows or mirrors, polish dry with old newspapers. They give a better shine than dusters and leave no lint.

* * * * *

Many Hollywood actresses keep their svelte figures by going on fruit juice diets three days out of each month, while others diet on fruit juice regularly one day each week. It's not difficult once you establish the habit!

* * * * *

A new mending fabric now on the market is said to be both wash proof and dry clean proof. It comes designed to mend stockings as well as materials. To mend a hole in a garment you simply cut off frayed edges, then cut a piece of the material exactly to fit; snip off enough of the mending tape to extend past the edges of the hole. Press it on the patch with a fairly hot iron. Simple!

GIVE YOUR SCRAP TO WIN THE SCRAP!

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 169

Perhaps the part of stair building that the present-day carpenter is mostly concerned with is the rough work. That part of stair building still belongs to him altogether, and it is just as important, if not more so, to have the rough stairwork installed properly as it is to have the finish stairwork done in a workmanlike manner. For if the rough work does not conform to the rules of stair building that the framer of the finish stair uses, there will be trouble on the job when the finish stair is installed. Another thing, the rough stair builder must keep in mind that his work must be substantial enough to carry any load that might be placed on it, while on the other hand, he must remember that economical construction, with regard to both labor and material, is a factor that most builders regard as essential.

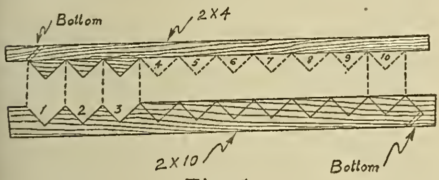


Fig. 1

In a previous lesson we dealt with the laying out of stair horses, but we did not take up the different kinds of stair horses that are used under different circumstances.

Fig. 1 shows how to salvage the blocks that are cut from a horse by nailing them on a 2x4, as we are showing. 1, 2 and 3 have been cut and transferred to the 2x4, as indicated by the dotted lines. Those shown by dotted lines from 4 to 10, are yet to be cut and transferred. When these are all cut and nailed in place, two horses will be ready for use. In the position that these horses are shown, the bottom of one is to the right, while the bottom of the other is to the left. We have used this arrangement to illustrate the transfer of the blocks; in practice, it is better to cut all the blocks out first, and then fasten the 2x4 to the framed stringer so that one edge will interesect with the inside angles of the various steps. The blocks are then nailed on in such a manner that the edge supporting the tread will be flush with the tread edge of the framed rough stringer. In doing this, it will be found that the riser edge will probably be a little short, but this is not important, for the principal purpose of the horse is to support. In cases where the risers must be nailed to the horse, and some of the risers of the built-up horse are short, they should be blocked out enough to line with the others.

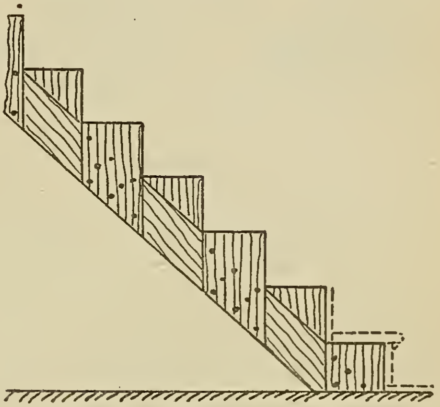


Fig. 2

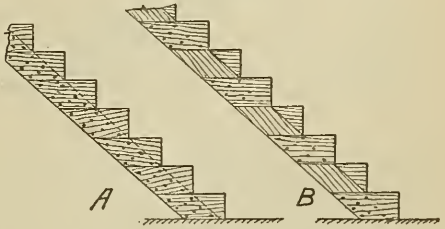


Fig. 3

Fig. 2 shows a good built-up horse. Here blocks of either 1- or 2-inch stuff are nailed to the sides of a timber in such a manner that they will form the steps of the horse. One block is nailed on one side and the other is nailed on the other side, and so on, which gives the stairs a balanced support. Because wood shrinks little with the grain, this construction of rough horses prevents shrinkage in the rough steps.

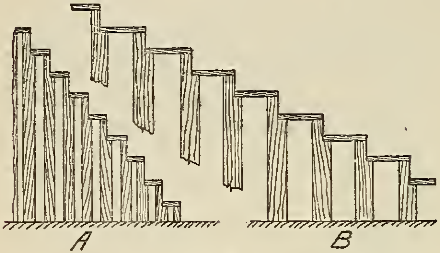


Fig. 4

Fig. 3 shows two built-up horses. At A the locks are all nailed to one side of the timber, while at B the blocks are staggered. The method at B balances the steps of the stringer evenly, while the method at A, in some cases, answers the purpose best. Both of these horses and the one shown in Fig. 1 are liable to shrink, especially if the material is not thoroughly seasoned. Shrinkage in material used for horses, is to a great extent responsible for stairs squeaking. This is more nearly true of the cheaper kind of stairs.

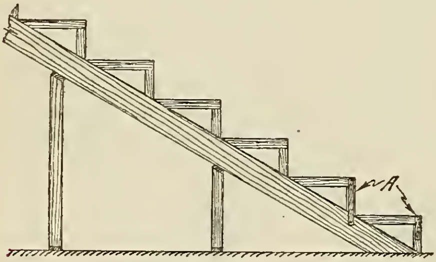


Fig. 5

Fig. 4 shows how to build the horses for a circular stair. While the drawings show the horses as if they were in a straight line, when they are in place they will have to conform to the circles to which the stair is designed. At A is shown, in part, a horse for the inside or small circle, while at B, also in part, is shown the horse for the outside or larger circle. The uprights for the small horse can be 2x4s, while those for the larger circle should be 2x6s. The ledgers are made of 2x2s.

Fig. 5 shows how to build a horse for a grandstand. Sometimes cleats are used to hold the brackets in place, as pointed out at A, but if the material does not split easily the brackets can be toe-nailed to the timbers without the use of cleats. When the risers and the floor for the steps are in place the horses will be well braced; however, when such horses are used for supporting unnailed planks, or where the risers are left open, the cleats and braces should be used to stiffen the framework.

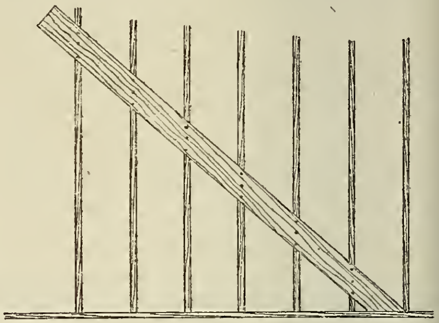


Fig. 6

How to place and make stair horses, where for any reason the space under the flight of stairs must all be saved, is shown by Fig. 6. Here a 2x8 has been framed to the studding of a staircase partition in such a manner that the face of it will come flush with the surface of the plastering when the plastering is done. Provision for such a support is made for either side of the staircase. When the lathing and plas-

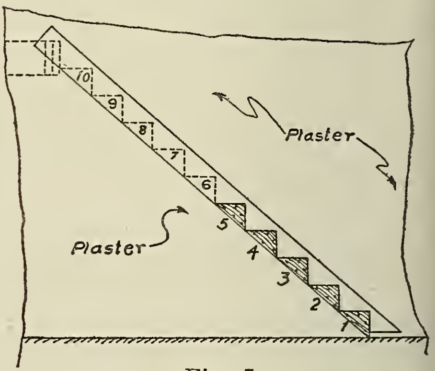


Fig. 7

tering is done, the steps of the stairs are laid off on the horses, as shown by Fig. 7, from 1 to 10. From 1 to 5 we are showing, shaded, how blocks for supporting the stops are nailed on. From 6 to 10, by dotted lines, is shown the marking for the rest of the steps.

This way of supporting stairs works well for narrow unhoused stairways that are closed in on both sides, and where another stairway is directly below, that requires all the space between the two stairs for head room.

Architectural Geometry

By L. Perth

These who have been diligently studying the previous instructional articles on this subject must have acquired the practical knowledge pertaining to the elementary principles of architectural drawing. They know how to use the drawing instruments and materials. They are familiar with the construction of numerous geometrical figures and are able to solve elementary problems.

However, the majority of exercises contained in the preceding lessons were presented in such a manner that the student would have to apply the trial method in the matter of solution of the various geometrical assignments.

This was done with the express purpose in mind of facilitating the process of becoming familiar with the use of the drawing instruments and their application to the numerous complex situations which are encountered by the architect and draftsman.

Our next step is the study of geometrical construction or the application of geometry to architectural drawing. This is architectural geometry and its objective is to instruct the student how to proceed in the construction or laying out on the drawing board the various geometrical figures by means of exact methods, simple rules and the application of precision instruments.

The positive knowledge of the methods used in architectural geometry is absolutely essential to the success of those whose ambition is to become proficient in the preparation of architectural drawings. However, it will be well to mention that it is not our intention to go into the depths of this mathematical science. We are not going to give you anything which has no practical and direct application to the subject at hand. The instructional material is treated in plain everyday language so that any normal individual will be able to understand it. It is very essential to study the accompanying drawing in connection with the following text.

The problem represented in Fig. 1 may be formulated thus: "Erect a perpendicular from a given point A on line B1-C10". Line B1-C1 and point A are given.

SOLUTION:

With any radius from point A describe arcs intersecting line B1-C1 at points C and B. With a radius CD greater than half of BC describe arcs intersecting at point D. DA is the perpendicular erected from point A.

In Fig. 2 the problem is to erect a perpendicular to straight line F2-G2 from point E outside of the above line.

SOLUTION:

From point E describe arcs intersecting F2-G2 at F and G. With radius greater than half of FG describe arcs intersecting at point H. Connect points E and H. E1 is the perpendicular.

Fig. 3. To divide a line into two equal parts. Line LM is given.

SOLUTION:

With radii greater than half LM describe arcs intersecting at points J and K; Line JK bisects line LM at point N.

Fig. 4. To divide a straight line into any number of equal parts. In this case line OP is given. This line is to be divided into five equals parts.

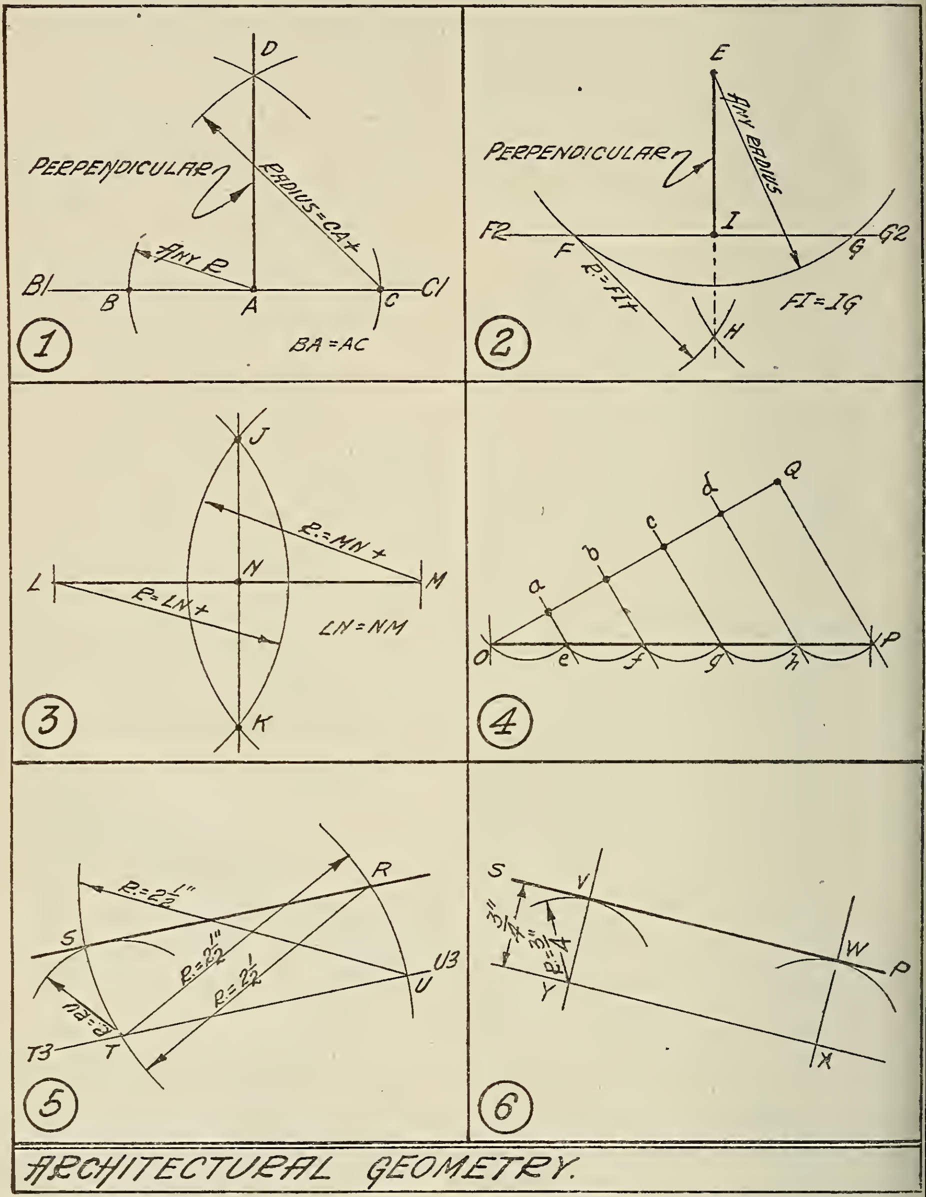
SOLUTION:

From point O erect a line OQ at any angle. With dividers lay off 5 equal spaces Oa, ab, cd and dQ. Connect Q and P. Draw parallel lines to PQ through a, b, c and d, intersecting OP at points e, f, g and h and thus dividing it into 5 equal spaces.

Fig. 5. To draw a straight line through a point parallel to another straight line. Given line T3-U3 and Point R, draw a line parallel to T3-U3 through point R.

SOLUTION:

With any radius and R as center draw ST intersecting T3-U3 at T. With the same radius and T as center draw arc RU. With center T and radius TS draw an arc intersecting ST at S. SR then is parallel to T3-U3.


D
PERPENDICULAR
RADIUS=CA+
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R=FI+
FI=IG
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LN=NM
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T
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Y
W
P
X
6
ARCHITECTURAL GEOMETRY.

Fig. 6. To draw a line parallel to another straight line at a given distanc from it. Line YX is given. Draw a parallel line at a distance of 1¾ of a inch.

SOLUTION:

From points Y and X dra arcs with a 1¾ inch radius Line SP — tangent to thes arcs at points V and W will b parallel to YX.

A Pinch Hit

By H. H. Siegele

Carpenters more than any other tradesmen, perhaps, often meet difficult situations, which in many instances can be solved by means of some clever device.

Fig. 1 shows a part of a hollow wall lined with wood on the right and plastered on the left. A fixture is to be fastened to the wall in the manner shown in Fig. 2. In order to do this with as little damage to the plastered wall as possible, a hole is bored into the plastering at the proper place just large enough to receive a pipe that will carry the screw to where it is to be driven, as shown by Fig. 1, where part of the pipe is cut away. On the point of the screw a leather washer (pasteboard would do) holds the screw in place and proper alignment. The pipe should be just large enough to permit the head of the screw without binding. With the screw and pipe in the position shown by Fig. 1, insert the screwdriver at A, and when the point catches the slot, drive the screw through the wood lining as indicated by the dotted lines and into the fixture so it will bring about the results shown by Fig. 2. When the job is finished the hole in the plastering is repaired.

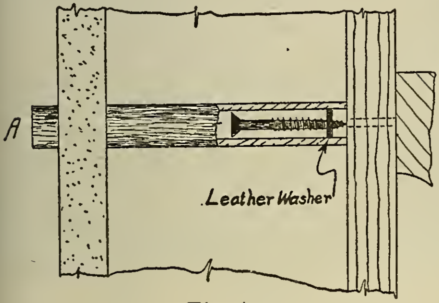

Fig. 1

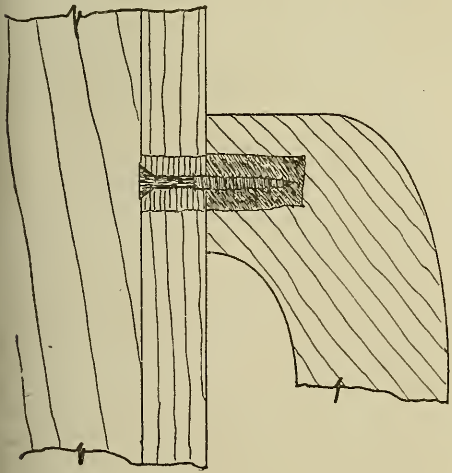

Fig. 2

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We are showing an ordinary wall by Fig. 1, for convenience, but the trick will work equally well in longer distances. In such cases a longer screwdriver would be necessary or the use of an extension. In extreme cases a special screwdriver might have to be made.

Has A Problem

A letter from California reads:

"I am writing to you about a little problem which I encountered today. Maybe some of the other brothers might like to know the same thing. I bought a new Atkins 9-point saw, and on checking it over I found that it had only 8 teeth to the inch. Some of the other men checked on other saws and found that all had one tooth less than the number stamped on the saw. One fellow had a point-point saw and it turned out to have only eleven teeth. We measured the length of the saw and multiplied by the number of teeth per inch and the 9-point saw, which should have had 237 teeth, had only 210 points, just the number than an 8-point saw should have. Can you explain this—several other men here would also like to know.

Thank you very kindly."

(Signed) (X. X.)

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From a strictly technical standpoint these brothers have one on the saw manufacturers, but speaking in general terms one is tempted to quote a little Scripture: "Understandest thou what thou readest?"

Let us use illustrations that we all understand: If you were to put up a partition that required 8 studding, how many spaces would you have? Again, if you were working on a partition with 9 studding, how many spaces? If a foreman would order you to put up a 9
studding partition, you would lay of
only 8 spaces. Speaking of saws, a 9
point saw would have only 8 teeth t
the inch; an 8-point saw would have
teeth to the inch, and so forth. O
course, if you insist on splitting hairs
you could say that a 9-point saw ha
only 7 whole and 2 half points to th
inch, which in all would be only
points, but that would be getting int
technicalities.

If the manufacturers were sellin
their saws at so much per point, an
would multiply the lineal inches of th
various saws by 8, 9, 11 and so forth
it would mean a lifting of a little extr
money out of the pockets of the customers, but as it is, the terms, 8-point
9-point, 11-point and so forth, are merely terms used to identify the differen
kinds of saws. To get the point—yo
must understand that it reads, 9-point
009 teeth, and so forth.—(H. H. S.)

◆

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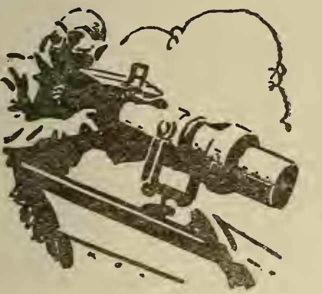

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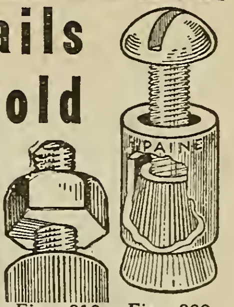
Fig. 910 Fig. 900

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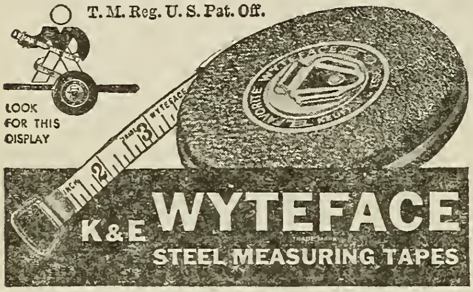
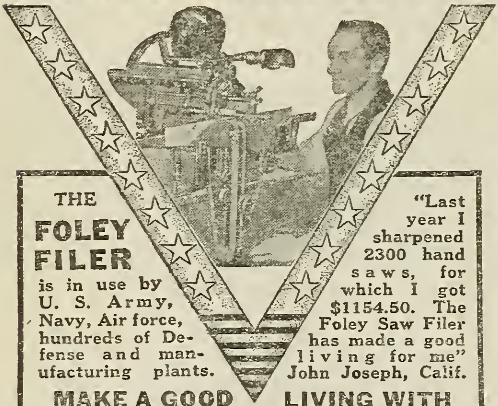


FILING SAWS FOR VICTORY



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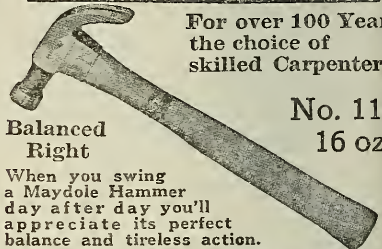

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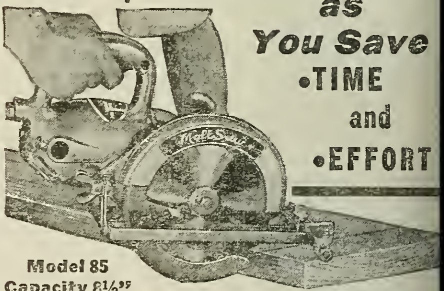

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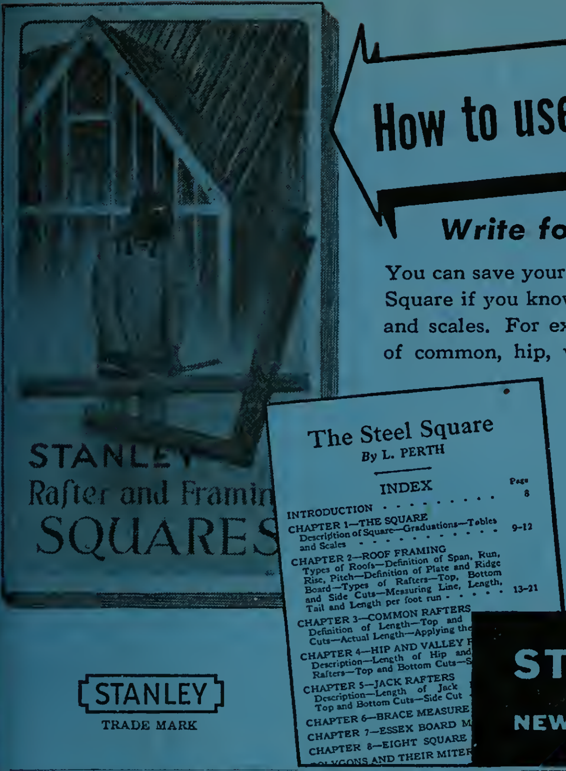

The Steel Square
By L. PERTH

INDEX

Page
INTRODUCTION 8
CHAPTER 1—THE SQUARE
Description of Square—Graduations—Tables and Scales 9–12
CHAPTER 2—ROOF FRAMING
Types of Roofs—Definition of Span, Run, Rise, Pitch—Definition of Plate and Ridge Board—Types of Rafters—Top, Bottom and Side Cuts—Measuring Line, Length, Tail and Length per foot run 13–21
CHAPTER 3—COMMON RAFTERS
Definition of Length—Top and Cuts—Actual Length—Applying the
CHAPTER 4—HIP AND VALLEY R
Description—Length of Hip and Rafters—Top and Bottom Cuts—S
CHAPTER 5—JACK RAFTERS
Description—Length of Jack Top and Bottom Cuts—Side Cut
CHAPTER 6—BRACE MEASURE
CHAPTER 7—ESSEX BOARD M
CHAPTER 8—EIGHT SQUARE
POLYGONS AND THEIR MITER

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November
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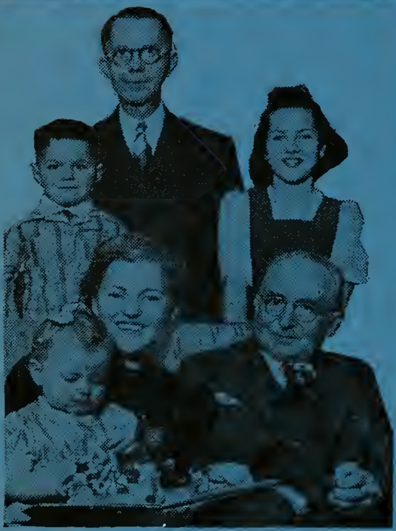

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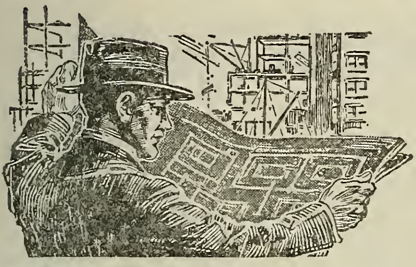

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Ten Cents a Copy

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories	Page
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.	3rd Cover
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill.	64
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	63
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y.	64
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.	64
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill.	63
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	3rd Cover
Carpentry Materials	
Johns-Manville, Corp., New York	63
Union Label Shingles, Wash.-Ore. D. C., Seattle, Wash.	2
Insurance	
Combined Mutual Casualty Co., Elgin, Ill.	4th Cover
Interstate Reserve Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	2nd Cover
Pioneer Life Insurance Co., Rockford, Ill.	62
Technical Courses and Books	
American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.	64
Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	1
Mason & Parrish, Engineers, Kalamazoo, Mich.	62-64

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FORTY YEARS AGO

By FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Frank Duffy has attended forty consecutive conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and in presenting him before the October 7 session of the convention at Toronto, Canada, President William Green said: "That is a wonderful record. I want to present him to you this morning for the purpose of giving you some information and for the purpose of telling you an interesting story. I present to you our dear old friend, a faithful and loyal servant of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, one whom we hold in highest regard and esteem, Brother Frank Duffy." Brother Duffy's speech follows:

Mr. Chairman and delegates to the convention: Within the last few days we have had some very fine speeches made by the representatives of the governments of Canada and the United States, all of which make a very fine record. President Green asked me a day or so ago if I would tell you some of my experiences or a little of the history of forty years ago, before and after, in the American Federation of Labor. I told him that I would. You know, he is a good soldier who obeys orders.

Now, you are going to hear from one of the old-timers, one of yourselves, in your own language. I have quite a story to tell of the American Federation of Labor and of the pioneers of the American Federation of Labor who were my chums, my pals, my friends, my fighters in the days gone by and who have now passed to the Great Beyond. We should remember them once in a while.

I do not want to give offense to anybody. I hope I won't do that either this morning or any time while this convention is in session. There are others here who have a long record in the American Federation of Labor, perhaps not forty years. For instance, what about the record of the President of the American Federation of Labor for the last 25 years or more? What about the record of Dan Tobin and his side partner, John Gillespie, who has been coming here for over 25 years? What about Matthew Woll, the Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor? What about the record of Bill Hutcheson of the Carpenters, who has been with you for the last 27 years? What about Joe Franklin, Edward Flore and others? In order not to slight anybody I will take you all into my confidence and say that I include all.

Here is my story. In order that I might be correct I went to Secretary Meany and secured the records of forty years ago, so that I would have it correct and that my quotations might be correct. I know pretty well what has been said and done in those conventions, but I wanted to be sure. President Green said for me to give a short history of that forty years. Well, history may not be a very nice subject to deal with. Some like it; some don't My definition of history is that it is the story of the past, truthfully told as a guide for the future.

Forty years ago in November, 1902, the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in New Orleans, Louisiana. I was a delegate to that convention from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and I have represented the same organization ever since. The records show that 312 delegates were present, representing 73 national and international unions; twelve state bodies; 74 central bodies; 37 local trade unions; 28 federal labor unions; the British Trade Union Congress, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, with a total vote of 9,371. When the roll call is distributed by Secretary Meany later to the delegates at this convention you can find out what our vote is now, forty years afterward.

Two hundred and thirteen resolutions, dealing not only with trade union matters, but with social, industrial, economic and political questions as well, were presented and acted upon. Decisions of that convention have been referred to on many occasions, but now after 40 years they are seldom ever mentioned. We are living in the present, not in the past.

Many changes have taken place in the last 40 years, but none greater than the thinning out of the old guard, of the fighting veterans of the labor movement. Only a few of them are with us today. You can almost count them on one hand. Some are delegates to this convention and some are visitors. Here they are: Frank Morrison of the Typographical Union, who is not a delegate but a visitor. He is always welcome. He is the old Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for 43 years; Joe Weber of the Musicians, a delegate to this convention; Bill Mahon of the Street Car Men, a delegate to this convention; Frank Duffy of the Carpenters, a delegate to this convention; John P. Frey of the Molders, also a delegate to this convention; James Wilson of the Pattern Makers, a visitor here with us; Martin Lawlor of the Hatters, whom I have met several times during the past week and who is a visitor at this convention.

Our predecessors were men of ability; there were no cowards among them. They were not afraid to speak their peice either in public or in private life. They were ever on guard to protect the rights of the workers by every just honorable and fair means at their command. I listened to them many times with the greatest attention, respect and admiration. Sam Gompers, the champion and defender of the wage workers, said in response to an address of welcome at the New Orleans convention in 1902 that—"The labor movement knows no barrier, no South, no North, no East, no West. The labor movement is as broad as the universe. The labor movement stands for the emancipation of mankind. As the light is given us we make for the straight road, battling right and left, striking at those who impede our progress, determined that nothing shall stand in our way to attain justice and right."

At that time the President of the American Federation of Labor was called upon to make a report to the convention, and in his report Sam Gompers said:

> "The misery of the past, the struggles of the present, and the duty for the future, demand that no effort be left untried, that all energy be exercised and opportunity taken advantage of, to organize the toilers of our country upon the broad platform of the trade union, in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The dim, dismal past, with all its pain and travail, must give way to the better and brighter future for which the workers have borne the burdens, and made the sacrifices that the people of our time, and for all time, may be truly free."

That is as applicable now as it was forty years ago. Then some years later when he was asked, "What does labor want?" he promptly replied:

> "We want more school houses and less jails, more books and less arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful and childhood more happy and bright."

Peter J. McGuire, the great labor orator, not only of the American Federation of Labor, but out on the road, exorted the workers of all trades and callings to organize under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. He spoke first in English and then in German and was cheered to the echo by his listeners.

In fancy I can hear him say:

"And who will mock the rude, unpolished ways
That swayed us in the good oldfashioned days.
When labor wore the badge of manhood. set
Upon his tawny brow in pearls of sweat?
Who dares today to turn a scornful eye
On labor in his swarthy majesty?
Or wreathe about his lips the sneer of pride
Where brawny toil stands towering at his side?
By industry alone we gauge the worth
Of all the richer nations of the earth;
And side by side with honesty and toil
Prosperity walks round the furrowed soil.
That belts the world, and o'er the ocean ledge
Tilts up the horn of plenty on its edge.
'Tis not the subject fawning to the king,
'Tis not the citizen, low cowering
Before the throne of state—'Twas God's intent.
Each man should be a king—a president;
And while through human veins the blood of pride
Shall ebb and flow in Labor's rolling tide.
The brow of toil shall wear the diadem,
And justice gleaming there, the central gem,
Shall radiate the time when we shall see
Each man rewarded as his works shall be.
Thank God for this bright promise! Lift the voice
'Till all the waiting multitude rejoice
Reach out across the sea and clap your hands
'Till voices waken out of foreign lands
To join the song, while listening heaven waits
To roll an answering anthem through the gates."

Listen to him,listen to him make his eloquent plea to the Central Labor Union of New York on May 8, 1882. What was the plea? What did he propose? This, "that one day in the year be designated as Labor Day and be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes," and in support of that proposition he said:

> "Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages, but it was reserved for this century and the American people to give birth to Labor Day and in this way honor the toilers of the earth and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold."

He claimed that "Labor Day should be observed as one feastal day in the year for tribute to the genius of American industry." Continuing, he said: "There are other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civic, and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit, the great vital force of every nation." In concluding that eloquent address he advised that Labor Day be dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumps of industry.

Gabriel Edmonston, the student of economics whom some of you will remember, the first General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Secretary of the Federation in 1884 and 1885, the Treasurer of the Federation in 1886, 1887 and 1888, presented the following resolution to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, afterwards known as the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, Illinois, in October of 1884, that "eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886." This was adopted after a lengthy discussion.

Today many of you remember John Mitchell, the gentlemanly fighting coal miner, who advised his men to respect the law, to commit no violence, to go home and till their gardens and leave the settlement of their disputes with the International Officers and representatives who would notify them when an agreement was reached.

My old friend and pal, chum and co-worker for many years, Jim Duncan, the adviser and peacemaker, reminded us that no matter what we suffered and endured, what we lost or what we won, "a man's a man for a' that."

Jim O'Connell, the conciliator, the Chairman of the Committee on Grievances of the American Federation of Labor Conventions for years, it seems had everybody's troubles to deal with, especially with jurisdictional disputes and dual and rival organizations. At the convention held in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1911, when his committee was ready to report, he said: "Your committee is unanimously of the opinion that there is room for but one organization of one trade in America."

This was endorsed by an overwhelming vote, a vote of 36 to 1, and has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor ever since.

Andy Furuseth, the seaman philosopher, was always up in arms in defense not only of the galley slave and the man before the mast, but of all seafaring men the world over.

Though the great majority of the pioneers of our movement have gone, the policies and principles, the objects, aims and purposes laid down by them have been carried on by their successors, and it is now your turn to do your share, your part, your duty without let-up. We must keep on keeping on so that when we reach the end of the road each one of us can say:

> "Let me today look back across the span,
> Twixt dawn and dark and to my conscience say,
> Because of some good deed to beast or man,
> The world is better that I lived today."

Let this be our answer to our critics and so-called friends whom it seems are ever-anxious at all times to find fault with us. I am not opposed to just criticism at any time, but when it comes with ridicule, spite and spleen, then I strenuously object. We are human beings with human natures frailties. We do not claim to be better than anyone else but by the same token we are as good as anyone else and in many instances much better.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, beginning Wednesday, September 30, 1942.

Eighty Delegates were present representing eighteen International Unions.

The Secretary's Report showed that the International Unions paid on the following membership:

	Average members in good standing 1941	Average members in good standing 1942
Asbestos Workers	4,000	4,000
Boiler Makers	16,000	16,000
Bricklayers	65,000	65,000
Carpenters	150,000	183,333
Electrical Workers	130,000	141,666
Elevator Constructors	10,164	10,164
Engineers	32,333	32,333
Granite Cutters	5,000	5,000
Iron Workers	48,880	84,872
Laborers	188,750	283,754
Lathers	8,100	8,100
Marble Polishers	5,500	5,500
Painters	102,787	122,410
Plasterers	20,254	25,000
Plumbers	43,750	52,500
Roofers	4,250	5,666
Sheet Metal Workers	18,750	20,000
Stone Cutters	4,100	2,049
Teamsters	35,555	40,000
Total Membership	893,173	1,107,349

Total Affiliates

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	524
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	13
Internationals affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department	19
Total	556

The President in his Report said:

Shortly after December 1, 1941, this country was injected into the war as an active participant by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th. One of the immediate effects of this on the Department was the demand of government agencies engaged in construction work, particularly the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy for the uninterrupted, expeditious and satisfactory completion of all construction projects then under way, as well as those contemplated in a greatly expanded war program. Stepping up the war construction program necessitated frequent conferences with the government agencies financing construction work in order that labor policy for all projects would be clearly defined and closely adhered to.

One of the first problems to require our attention was that of labor supply. The numerous and far-flung project sites of the war construction program created a situation Labor has never before been required to meet and in supplying skilled and unskilled workmen to these projects, the nineteen Building and Construction Trades Unions have vitally contributed to the success of our war effort. This undertaking was not made easier by gasoline rationing, the rubber shortage and curtailed railroad transportation facilities. However, through the wholehearted cooperation of our affiliated organizations we have been successful in adequately supplying the desired labor on all war construction projects.

The whole problem of labor supply was complicated not only by the difficulties of transportation, without cost to the Government, but also by the even more serious question of adequate housing facilities, particularly for those workmen to be engaged on projects located in isolated areas. As a result of numerous conferences in which this problem was discussed the government agencies arranged to provide tents, mobile housing units and temporary barracks for the use of the building and construction tradesmen during the period of their employment on these projects. This policy greatly relieved the situation, but even today building and construction tradesmen must frequently travel great distances because of the continued housing shortage.

Throughout the defense construction period and the war construction period, perhaps the most troublesome matter has been that of proper wage rates on all projects throughout the country. This problem was made more pressing by the rising cost of living and by the necessity of equalizing wage rates in isolated areas and well populated areas, in order that an adequate supply of men could be guaranteed to those projects which were located far distant from a natural source of skilled mechanics. These difficulties were frequently overcome by the negotiation of agreements with general and sub-contractors. Otherwise the predeterminations of the Davis Bacon Division of the U.S. Department of Labor were the only guide, and these could not always be accurate because the flood of requests by government agencies for these predeterminations and the urgency of these requests made it impossible for the Davis Bacon Division to properly survey the local conditions and the source from which labor would have to be drawn.

It rapidly became evident that some means of expeditiously handling this situation must be developed. As a result conferences were initiated with the U.S. Department of Labor looking toward the consummation of a wage stabilization agreement with the government agencies engaged on war construction work. The agreement was consummated on May 22, 1942, and established a Wage Adjustment Board for the purpose of adjusting any wage rates which proved to be inadequate as of July 1, 1942, the date on which this Agreement stabilized all building and construction wage rates.

The Wage Adjustment Board is composed of representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department, the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy and the Defense Plant Corporation of the R. F. C. Assistant Secretary of Labor, Daniel W. Tracy, is Chairman of the Board and the permanent members of this board and their alternates are as follows:

DANIEL W. TRACY,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Chairman.

LABOR MEMBERS:

JOHN P. COYNE, President, Building & Construction Trades Department.

HARRY C. BATES, President, Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers International Association.

ROBERT BYRON, President, Sheet Metal Workers International Association.

ALTERNATES:

M. A. HUTCHESON, Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

JOHN E. ROONEY, President, Operative Plasterers & Cement Finishers International Association.

EDW. J. BROWN, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

LT. COL. C. D. BARKER, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army.
LT. CHARLES D. PENNEBAKER, Bureau of Yards and Docks, U.S. Navy.
MORTON MacCARTNEY, Defense Plant Corporation, R. F. C.

ALTERNATES:

COL. JAMES P. O'CONNELL, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army.
COMDR. J. R. PERRY, Bureau of Yards and Docks, U.S. Navy.
H. B. MacNEAL, Defense Plant Corporation, R. F. C.

The Wage Adjustment Board held its first meeting on May 26, 1942, when procedure was discussed. Two similar meetings were held on June 2 and 12, 1942. On July 7th the Board considered the first case on wage rate adjustment. Since that time, regular meetings have been held and to date 115 cases have been considered. Of these approximately 45 requests have been denied; 40 have been granted and approximately 30 cases are either awaiting receipt of additional information from the local union making the submission, or a report from the Davis Bacon Division, or are being held for future action. On September 25th, 30 additional submissions were on the agenda for the Board's consideration.

The 1941 Stabilization Agreement establishing general labor policy for all government construction work has been in effect for thirteen months and has proved of value in maintaining harmonious relations on these projects.

The Executive Council in its Report reviewed all the cases that came before it during the year especially the formation of a Wage Stabilization Board, as mentioned in the President's Report.

These reports were unanimously adopted.

The present members of the Executive Council of the Department were reelected without opposition and after being installed the convention adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
M. J. SEXTON,
M. L. BURKE,
CHAS. W. HANSON,
CHAS. P. McGOWAN,
Delegates.

Wartime Guide to Better Homes

The Celotex Corporation of Chicago has just made available a new 28-page booklet entitled, "A Wartime Guide to Better Homes." This booklet is probably the most comprehensive yet published on the subject of what home owners are permitted to do under present building restrictions. It emphasizes the fact that Uncle Sam not only allows certain types of work to be done but actually urges home owners to keep their dwellings in good repair and, if possible, to make additions for housing war workers.

The booklet is not confined to descriptions of repair and remodeling work that can be done with Celotex products. It covers all types of work. For example, the section devoted to the home exterior includes the following subjects—roofs, dormers, porch, windows, siding, bays, doors, chimneys and shutters.

The booklet also includes such ideas as building a new wing to provide quarters for war workers as well as remodeling home interiors for this purpose.

A complete section of the book is devoted to construction work that a farmer can do.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Sixty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning Monday morning, October 5, 1942.

Five hundred and seven delegates were present with forty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty votes.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the paid up membership on August 31, 1942 was 5,482,581.

The delegates of the International Association of Machinists introduced the following resolutions:

Machinists vs. Building and Construction Trades Department

Resolution No. 3

WHEREAS, The 1941 A. F. of L. Convention ruled that the Building and Construction Trades Department possesses no authority to render a decision in jurisdictional disputes between an affiliated and non-affiliated union to the Department unless by agreement of all the unions involved; and

WHEREAS, Within less than 30 days following adjournment of the 1941 A. F. of L. Convention the office of President of the Building and Construction Trades Department wrote the Personnel Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority that:

> "It has come to the attention of this office that there are several large projects under the direction of the TVA where there is to be a large amount of machinery and equipment to be erected.
>
> "The erection of machinery and equipment or any construction project comes under the jurisdiction of the Building and Construction Trades Department, and I would appreciate it very much if you would see that the jurisdiction of the building trades workers is respected in this matter." and,

WHEREAS, On June 9, 1942, President John P. Coyne, Building and Construction Trades Department, in an effort to settle a dispute caused by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America contending their so-called millwright members shall erect and install machinery at the Basic Magnesium Plant, Las Vegas, Nevada, did address to the Secretary of the Las Vegas Building and Construction Trades Council the following:

> "In reply to your communication of June 3, I wish to advise that the Building and Construction Trades Department recognizes the Millwrights as having jurisdiction over the setting and assembling of machinery on building and construction projects." and,

WHEREAS, The violations of the herein referred to ruling of the 1941 Convention by the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department was called to the attention of the A. F. of L. Executive Council with a request that the A. F. of L. President issue appropriate notice to the end that employers will not be influenced by letters or telegrams issued prior or subsequent to the 1941 A. F. of L. Convention by officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department or duplicates thereof for announcing rulings or decisions for disposing of a dispute involving the International Association of Machinists. This request to the A. F. of L. Executive Council which is in keeping with the herein-mentioned ruling by the 1941 A. F. of L. (Seattle) Convention was denied, and thereafter the A. F. of L. Executive Council took no action for trying to overcome the harmful effects caused by the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department violating the herein-referred-to ruling by the 1941 A. F. of L. (Seattle) Convention; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Building and Construction Trades Department, its officers or representatives, are hereby directed to refrain from making any ruling or issuing any statement for rendering a decision in a jurisdictional dispute between an affiliated and non-affiliated union to the Building and Construction Trades Department unless by agreement of all the unions involved in the dispute; and be it further

RESOLVED, That upon adjournment of this Convention the President shall communicate with all Building and Construction Trades Councils and Central Labor Unions to announce that any and all notices issued by officers or representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department for announcing rulings, orders, or decisions for disposing of a jurisdictional dispute between an affiliated and non-affiliated union to the Building and.Construction Trades Department are improper and shall not be used for interfering with the jurisdictional rights of any union not affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department; and be it further

RESOLVED, If information develops indicating that either the officers or representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department or of its subordinate councils again issue to employers statements or rulings involving the work jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists, the President (in his absence, the Secretary-Treasurer) shall immediately notify said employers that the Building and Construction Trades Department or subordinate councils thereof are without authority to render decisions in a jurisdictional dispute between an affiliated and non-affiliated union to the Building and Construction Trades Department unless by agreement of all unions in the dispute.

Machinists vs. Carpenters

Resolution No. 4

WHEREAS, In compliance with actions by the 1914 and subsequent Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council on February 8, 1938 instructed President William Green that if and when called upon he shall communicate to an employer or interested unions the following:

> "Decisions of American Federation of Labor and Building Trades Department as set forth in printed pamphlet issued by Executive Council sets forth the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories, or elsewhere where machinery may be used Stop This information is sent you in accordance with action of Executive Council."

WHEREAS,, On March 9, 1938 General President William L. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, addressed President William Green for serving notice that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America did not and would not accept a decision made by the 1914 A. F. of L. Convention, and further announced that if President William Green did not discontinue issuing notices (approved and authorized February 8, 1938 by the Executive Council, A. F. of L.) the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would discontinue paying its per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor. This threat by the General President of the Carpenters' Union caused the A. F. of L. Executive Council to direct the President of the American Federation of Labor to withhold issuing the above quoted work jurisdiction of the Machinists' Union which the Executive Council approved February 8, 1938, for complying with a direction of the 1914 A. F. of L. Convention; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists, in Resolution No. 14 introduced at the 1941 A. F. of L. Convention, protested the Executive Council's action of instructing the A. F. of L. President to discontinue announcing the Machinists' Union's work jurisdiction as proclaimed by the 1914 A. F. of L. Convention; and

WHEREAS, The 1941 Convention, strange as it may seem, referred the protest to the Executive Council which in effect was equivalent to asking the Executive Council to pass upon the merits of its own acts which were being protested; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists, following the 1941 A. F. of L. Convention, petitioned the Executive Council to ignore the threat of the General President of the Carpenters' Union and to proceed without further delay to comply with the 1914 A. F. of L. Convention instructions by directing the A. F. of L. President that if and when called upon he shall notify an employer or interested unions of the Machinists' Union's work jurisdiction as set forth in Resolution No. 152 adopted by unanimous vote of the 1914 A. F. of L. Convention. The Executive Council, obviously still influenced by the threat of the President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, denied the request; and

WHEREAS, As of this date. September 4, 1942, there has been no action initiated by the Executive Council to dispose of the subject matter contained in Resolution No. 14, referred to the Council by the 1941 Convention; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President (in his absence the Secretary-Treasurer) on request by an employer or an interested union, (pursuant to unanimous decision by the 1914 A. F. of L. Convention) shall notify such party or parties that the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories, or elsewhere where machinery may be used; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the A. F. of L. notify the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Building and Construction Trades Department to refrain from issuing any statement, written or otherwise, or take action in any way, for interfering with the work jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists as set forth in Resolution No. 152, adopted by the 1914 A. F. of L. Convention; and be it

RESOLVED, That the President notify the subordinate councils of both the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department that pursuant to Resolution No. 152 adopted by the 1914 Convention, the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machne shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere where machinery may be used.

Both of these Resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, but in the meantime the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. ruled that the Convention could not consider these resolutions or the subjects pertaining to them for the reason that Section 12 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the American Federation provides that:

"No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves."

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported that the Executive Council found that the grievances contained in the resolutions had been decided at the last convention. It also found that the Executive Council had submitted no recommendation to this convention on the subject matter involved in the resolutions. Hence, the constitutional question having been raised, the Executive Council ruled that under the prohibitive restrictions of the Constitution they could not be considered at this convention, and your Committee on Resolutions was so advised.

International President Harvey Brown of the Machinists strenuously opposed this action of the Executive Council and moved that "the action of the Executive Council in dealing with Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4 be set aside by this Convention."

This caused a lengthy and animated debate after which a vote was taken and the motion was overwhelmingly defeated. The Chair declared the motion lost and the decision of the Executive Council sustained.

Machinists vs. Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employes

The Machinists introduced a resolution against the street car men similar to the one they introduced against the Carpenters.and after a lengthy discussion the matter was referred to the Executive Council, with the request that it continue its efforts to bring about an adjustment.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

The Executive Council reported as follows on the status of the International Typographical Union:

No change has taken place in the relationship between the International Typographical Union and the American Federation of Labor during the past year. In a referendum election which took place in May, 1941, the membership of the International Typographical Union voted to remain unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

No further steps were taken during the past year on the part of the officers and members of the International Typographical Union toward affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the highest and best interests of the membership of the International Typographical Union, as well as of the American Federation of Labor, will be served through the reaffiliation of the International Typographical Union with the American Federation of Labor.

It is our hope and sincere desire that the International Typographical Union will renew its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, become a part of the organized labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor, and take its place with the family of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at an early date.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE C. I. O.

Report of Committee on Resolutions to whom this matter was referred:

The committee reported jointly upon that section of the Executive Council's Report under the caption. "Resumption of Peace Negotiations with the C. I. O." and Resolutions Nos. 7, 9, 15 and 18, as follows:

The report of the Executive Council reproduces correspondence between President William Green, A. F. of L.; Mr. John L. Lewis and President Philip Murray, C. I. O., relating to resumption of peace negotiations.

There has been a growing desire that unity in the American trade union movement should become an established condition. That such unity should be brought about is the sincere desire of many of the leaders in both organizations and the membership which they represent.

Your committee must call attention to the fact that negotiations for a peaceful adjustment of the differences between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were initiated by the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. in 1937, a committee representing the A. F. of L. being appointed as a result of the convention's instructions. These negotiations, unfortunately, failed.

Following this failure the President of the American Federation of Labor, on numerous occasions, requested a resumption of the conferences and also extended an appropriate invitation to those who had left the American Federation of Labor to return to the fold.

Your committee most heartily approves of the resumption of negotiations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, so that organic unity can be re-established under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. We are convinced that there are those in the Congress of Industrial Organizations who have a sincere desire to re-establish unity, and your committee sincerely hopes that this desire will be translated into a practical accord.

Your committee recognizes that the problems which the unity committee must consider are various and some of them difficult. It seems evident that the most important ground work to successful negotiations is the re-establishments of a better relationship between the membership of both organizations. We are convinced if these negotiations are to be successful, bitterness of feeling must be eliminated and hostilities come to an end.

Your committee believes that it would be difficult indeed for the unity committee to make satisfactory progress if in the meantime hostile raiding tactics continue. We therefore, urgently recommend that this convention approve of an immediate armistice as an essential evidence of good faith and sincerity.

Your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the Executive Council's report in lieu of the resolutions.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SHORTER WORK DAY

Hours of Work in Wartime

Your committee has had referred to it that portion of the Executive Council's Report entitled "Hours of Work in Wartime."

Your committee desires to submit the following report:

While many war industries were operating on overtime schedules prior to January, 1941, overtime schedules in war industries were greatly increased after war was declared by the United States, and the President called for all-out war production stating that every available plant should be placed on a 24-hour schedule for 365 days in the year. The unions affiliated with our Metal Trades Department, whose members are employed in the West Coast Shipyards, were among the first to respond and established work schedules and provisions for overtime pay for the round-the-clock operation. Many of the other war production industries were slow in establishing around-the-clock operations in their plants, and there are even at this late hour, war production industries that are not operating working shifts around-the-clock. These plants depend on overtime work, working their employes long hours per day and sometimes 7 days per week in order to meet their production schedules. Every effort should be made to discontinue this practice, and a program for 3 shifts per day should be instituted wherever possible.

The report of the Executive Council calls attention to the campaign of the anti-labor interests seeking to abolish the 40-hour week. One of the main arguments of the anti-labor interests for abolishing the 40-hour week was, that there was a shortage of workers, and that it was absolutely necessary to work men and women in war production industries more than 40-hours per week for the duration of the war, and that it was unfair to the government to pay overtime for time worked over 40-hours per week. While it may be necessary to work overtime in emergencies, such overtime should be kept to a minimum. Numerous studies which have been made clearly indicate that it is the course of wisdom to limit the hours of work in war production to 48 hours per week. Since the early months of 1942 there has been a general realization that after the work-week has reached 48 or 50 hours, further lengthening of hours seriously impairs efficiency over the long term. Long hours of work not only impair the efficiency of the workers, but also the health and productive capacity of the worker. They cause fatigue and absenteeism and are among the principle causes of accidents to workers, which curtail production.

Your committee calls attention to the following part of the Executive Council's report:

"A study made by Princeton University in January and February, 1942, gave the first conclusive information on the length of the work week for maximum wartime efficiency in this country. This study covered 128 companies employing approximately 2,000,000 workers in war industries. The opinion of executives of these plants was predominantly that the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week constituted the optimum work schedule on war work. The industries covered were: Steel, shipbuilding, heavy machinery, aircraft, automobiles, small arms and ammunition, light machinery, tools, instruments.

"Among other important points brought out by this study are: (1) Optimum work hours likely to be shorter for women than for men. (2) Workers need one day of rest in seven. (3) Absenteeism becomes progressively worse with longer hours, (4) Accidents increase when excessive overtime is worked. An increase in hours should be accompanied by improvement of accident prevention plans. (5) Adequate lunch and rest periods are important in maintaining a high level of efficiency, even on the 8-hour day. A lunch period of less than 30 minutes is not generally satisfactory. (6) Although excessive hours may be required of some employes for an emergency period, it is imperative for American industry to hire and train additional workers as quickly as possible to permit reduction of weekly hours to a level of maximum efficiency. The consensus of opinion based on American experience is that this level is approximately 48 hours a week.

"On July 28, eight Government agencies joined in recommending that the work week in war production plants be limited to 48 hours. This recommendation grew out of the experience of the War Department, Navy Department and Maritime Commission with longer hours of work in war production plants and shipyards. The feeling among those responsible for war work is that hours longer than 48 per week are not efficient and do not produce the best results in war work. The statement was signed by Robert E. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission; Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Wayne Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce; Dr. Warren F. Draper, Acting Surgeon-General; and Daniel Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Significant points in the statement are:

1. While a 40-hour week is generally accepted in peacetime, there is a widespread and increasing agreement as a result of actual experience, both in this country and abroad, that for wartime production the 8-hour day and 48-hour week approximate the best working schedule for sustained effieciency in most industrial operations.
2. Plants now employing individual workers longer than 48 hours should analyze time lost because of absenteeism, accident, illness and fatigue and reexamine the possibility of training additional workers. They should introduce the schedule that will maintain the best rate of production.
3. One day of rest in seven should be the rule.
4. A 30-minute lunch period is desirable.
5. Vacations are conducive to sustained production.
6. There should be uniformity in hours schedules of plants in the same industrial area to prevent pirating.

"American Federation representatives on the Advisory Committee to the War Manpower Board signed this declaration, after making it clear that the 48-hour week policy is definitely an emergency measure and that the 40-hour week is the generally accepted peacetime standard.

"We cannot emphasize too strongly that the use of the 48-hour work week in wartime should not be permitted to jeopardize the 40-hour standard in peacetime. The work week of maximum productive efficiency is by **no means the only consideration in peacetime.** After the war we will necessarily have a reduced volume of output, since military production will cease. Our manpower will be increased by the millions returning from the military services. Productivity of plants will have increased, and a vast supply of new materials will be available, developed by war needs. Under these conditions, and considering the need of leisure so that workers may enjoy opportunities for recreation, civic, educational and other activities, we must look forward to the 40-hour week standard after the war as the social optimum of our country."

Your committee warmly commends the Executive Council for its comprehensive report and sound recommendations and recommends concurrence in this portion of the Executive Council's report. We further recommend that all affiliated unions make every effort to return to their standard of working hours, that they enjoyed prior to our entry into the war, when the President of the United States proclaims that we are no longer at war, in order to prevent unemployment and make it possible to employ all of our returning soldiers.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The officers now serving were re-elected without opposition and Boston, Mass., was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
JAMES F. MARSH,
E. C. MEINERT,
WM. GOLDBERG,
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr.,
ALBERT LAFRENNIE,
Delegates.

◆

Australia is the largest island in the world—so big, in fact, that it is often referred to as a continent. It contains 2,974,581 square miles. Despite the fact that Australia could easily support 150,000,000 people, only about 6,000,000 persons live there and most of the interior is still unexplored.

◆

Unnecessary spending in war times is sabotage—whether conscious or not. Your dollars are needed for war production. Help your State meet its War Bond quota.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

TWO BRAVE CARPENTERS!

From a news dispatch covering the sinking of the U.S. aircraft carrier Yorktown in the battle off Midway, we read the following:

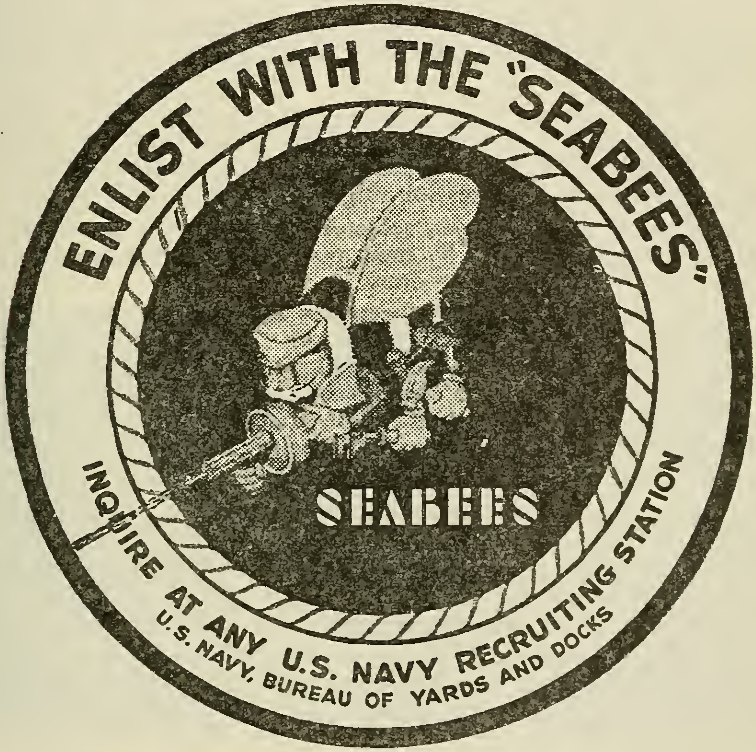
> **"Coxwain Howard Sites of Austin, Texas, told how two trapped carpenters' mates faced death in a compartment five decks below the flight deck.**
>
> **"They were in a compartment still dry, but there was water all around them. It was hopeless to try to get them out. The telephones were still working and they called down to the trapped men: 'Do you know what kind of fix you're in?'**
>
> **" 'Sure,' the two carpenters called back. 'We know you can't get us out, but we got a hellova good acey-ducey game goin' on down here right now. When you sink her, put the torpedoes up forward. We don't want it to last long.' "**

The torpedoes came from a Japanese submarine; and that is how two unnamed brave carpenters died for their country.

Navy Recruits Construction Regiments

The "Seabees" are the men who enlist in the Construction Regiments of the U.S. Navy to build the advance and mobile bases outside the limits of the continental United States. There are thirty regiments being recruited with Commander E. J. Spaulding (CEC), USNR, officer in charge of enlistments.

The "SEABEES" will be thoroughly trained in military tactics and when assigned to duty will be able to engage in combat should the occasion arise.


ENLIST WITH THE "SEABEES"
SEABEES
INQUIRE AT ANY U.S. NAVY RECRUITING STATION
U.S. NAVY, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

The design represents the insignia of the Construction Regiments of the U. S. Navy, known as the "Seabees".

The U. S. Navy has opened enlistments, with ratings, for men with construction experience for enrollment in Class V-6 of the Naval Reserve for assignment to headquarters and construction companies in a Construction Regiment. These headquarters and construction compaines are comprised of mechanics, carpenters, electricians, power plant operators, blacksmiths, metalsmiths, drillers, divers, wharfbuilders, etc. Acting appointments are made to persons between the ages of 17 and 50 in various ratings up to and including Chief Petty Officer, depending upon the age, experience and other qualifications of the personnel enlisted.

The enlistment period is for the duration of the war. The salaries for these enlistments range from $54.00 to $126.00 a month and include housing, food, clothing, transportation, medical and dental care, and other incidentals to which enlisted personnel are entitled.

APPLY TO YOUR NEAREST NAVY RECRUITING STATION FOR INFORMATION, or communicate with Bureau of Yards & Docks, Room 1305 Navy Building, Washington, D. C., for an Application for Enlistment form.

Here is a real OPPORTUNITY for two-fisted, red-blooded Americans to serve shoulder-to-shoulder with the combatant forces in the SEABEES, the newest arm of Uncle Sam's Navy, the announcement points out.

44 Workmen's Ideas Accepted

Forty-four suggestions by American workmen for increasing war production are being "ploughed back" into industry by war production drive headquarters.

Michael W. Straus, chief, has sent a brief summary of the suggestions to 1,500 labor-management committees. He asked them to examine the summaries and he offered additional detailed information to those committees who thought the suggestion might be used in their plants.

The 44 suggestions have been selected from 12,000 ideas turned in to labor-management committees by men and women in the production line and in the offices and planning rooms.

Those suggestions which have been put into practice and which committees decided may have industry-wide or Nation-wide application are then sent to the war production drive headquarters, where they are studied by a distinguished committee of technical experts. Upon their recommendations, Certificates of Individual Production Merit and the higher Citations of Individual Production Merit are awarded.

The committee of experts consists of:

John L. Savage, chief designing engineer, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo.

Dr. J. L. Bray, head of the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Henry C. Atkins, Jr., superintendent, E. C. Atkins Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Whiting Williams, author, lecturer, and consultant in industrial relations.

Paul H. Stanley, chief engineer, Pitcairn Auto Gyro Co., Willow Grove, Pa.

Charles B. Francis, chemical engineer and consultant, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Joseph Rockoff, chief chemist, Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio.

William Plumer Hill, assistant superintendent, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Sparrows Point, Md.

Dr. Robert F. Blanks, chief of testing laboratories Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo.

Preference to the members of the Australian Railway Workers Union in all matters concerning employment, promotion, job transfer and the like was granted in a recent award by the South Australian Arbitration Court. The award constitutes full compliance with the demands of the Australian railway workers. Workers who are not union members must go first whenever dismissals become necessary.

How long can Labor Unionists expect to receive Union-made wages if they do not buy Union-made goods?

Illinois State Council In Convention

The fourteenth annual convention of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters was held in Peoria on Sept. 18 and 19, and 112 delegates took part in the sessions.

Veder W. Storry, president of Local No. 183 and also of the Central Trades Council of Peoria, welcomed the delegates and introduced Mayor E. N. Woodruff, John Wald, secretary of the Central Trades Council, and Jack Hill, chairman of the entertainment committee, each of whom made a short address.

Sessions of the convention were presided over by President George C. Ottens of the State Council, who was reelected. William Hayes of Alton, secretary of Local No. 377, was elected secretary-treasurer, and all the vice presidents were reelected.

Among the speakers who addressed the convention were Patrick F. Sullivan, president for both the Chicago and Cook County, and the Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades Councils; John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member from the Fifth district; Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; M. J. Sexton, president of the Chicago and Cook County District Council; Francis B. Murphy, Director of Labor of the State of Illinois; Robert Gordon, assistant to Mr. Murphy; Lue Schuette, of the same department and in charge of enforcement of the Woman's Eight-Hour Law and the Minimum Wages and Hour law; and others. Among other guests who were introduced were Ervin Meinert, secretary of the Carpenters District Council of St. Louis; and Brothers Goeglin and Joern, also of St. Louis.

Seated left to right, **President George C. Ottens, West Chicago; and Secretary-Treasurer William O. Hays, Alton.** *Standing left to right,* **Vice Presidents J. Earl Welch, Springfield; James Singer, Ottowa; Guy Richmond, East St. Louis; Jack B. Ellis, Kewanee; Dale Stump, Decatur; Alex W. Robertson, Chicago; and A. B. Schacklette, Pekin.**

"We have been asked questions regarding the women members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," said Second General Vice President Stevenson in his address to the convention. "The women who become members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are entitled to the same benefits in the organization as any other member and Local Unions should see to it that these women receive the same wage as paid to men when they are employed on the same job."

On Friday night, September 18, a banquet was given for the visiting delegates and their ladies, and Local Union 183 is to be complimented on the splendid entertainment arrangements made. The ladies were presented with corsages, the men with miniature Atkins silver steel saws, and one of the guests, by attendance card, received one of their latest streamlined saws from the Disston Saw Company.

The time and place of the next convention were left to the discretion of the Executive Board.

Gigantic Building Program Forecast

AN UNPRECEDENTED need for buildings after the war, with a great demand for building workers of all kinds, is foreseen by Dr. Leopold Arnaud, dean of the School of Architecture of Columbia University.

Methods and materials developed during wartime "will have a profound influence upon the physical aspect of the post-war world," Dr. Arnaud predicts in his annual report.

"New forms that were in their earliest embryonic phase only a few years ago," says the dean, "are developing rapidly, and are already quite generally accepted. Although applied at present to machines of war, it is inevitable that, eventually, they will be applied to the requirements of peace.

"Industrialists, economists and designers are aware of these elements of change," he continues, "and are actively preparing by study and experiment for the period of activity which lies ahead.

"It is conceded, therefore, that building activity in the near future will be tremendous in scope; and because the changes in methods and forms will be drastic and general it should be a period of great creative fecundity. New methods, new materials, new problems, new social and economic requirements will produce not only a new era but also a new physical world."

The dean cites figures from S. Morris Livingston, chief of the construction unit of the Department of Commerce, who has estimated that "four million new housing units will be needed in this country by 1945, which will assure at least a decade of capacity operation for the residential construction industry alone.'"

"Planning" for the whole social structure is a word heard on all sides, and most of this "planning" will involve building of some kind, Dean Arnaud points out.

"The problems include the replanning of townships, the rearrangements of urban areas, the erection of countless buildings of every kind, the renovation, alteration and re-equipment of out-moded or over-age structures; the conversion of industrial plants from the production of war to production for peace, and the housing of a large percentage of the population, which will change its mode and place of residence," he adds.

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REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE 58th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

The Convention convened on Monday, August 24th at 10:00 a.m. by Brother Don Swailes, President of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the trade union members and gave a very interesting address on the history of the movement in Winnipeg.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. Gordon MacLean, who offered prayers for the welfare of the delegates and the success of the Convention.

The Hon. R. F. McWilliams, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, extended a very hearty welcome to all present.. He was delighted to note the great interest Labor was taking in the great problems lying ahead of us.

The Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, complimented the delegates upon the splendid support and cooperation they have given the Government in these trying times, also mentioning that the great task before us was to prevent catastrophe overtaking the world and to build a post-war period that would help to prevent future wars overtaking us again.

The Mayor of Winnipeg, John Queen, was introduced as a Labor Mayor and friend of the workers. His address was most heartily received, especially when he roundly scored the Government for introducing the Dollar-a-year type of directors in the many War departments.

The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Federal Minister of Labor, spoke briefly. He lauded the Congress for its constructive policies, stating that much improvement in the conditions of the workers could be traced to the application of resolutions passed by that body. He also mentioned the fact that he was a member of the Steam and Operating Engineers, and intended to continue his membership in the International Trade Union Movement. In closing, he expressed his regret at the illness of our President, Tom Moore, and paid tribute to the great work he had accomplished.

The Chairman then presented Brother Thomas Lyons, Fraternal Delegate from the American Federation of Labor, and the officers of the Congress, after which he handed the gavel to Vice-President Percy R. Bengough, in the absence of Tom Moore.

Atcing-President Bengough, on behalf of the delegates, thanked officials and visitors for their kind welcome. He stated that there must be no strikes, or stoppages of work in war industries. Our war effort must not be impeded. He then declared the convention open for the transaction of official business.

He read a message to the delegates from President Tom Moore which contained a brief statement of his illness and the progress he was making toward recovery. He assured the convention of his good wishes which would always be with them and hoped that in the near future he would again be able to resume his official duties.

The following Committees were appointed: Credentials, Resolutions, Rules of Order, Officers Reports, Constitution and Law, Legislative Committee, Audit, Ways and Means, Union Labels.

A partial report of the Credentials Committee was presented and accepted. The final report showed 383 delegates attending the Congress.

A total of 297 resolutions were submitted in printed form and dealt with a wide variety of matters, all of great interest. A large number dealing with the desire of the Labor Movement for a total war effort by Canada were grouped and a composite resolution adopted for the whole. This provided for Joint Production Committees in war plants, on which Labor shall have proper representation. That all war plants be operated by the Government and that all necessary means of production, man-power, industry and finance be included. Labor representation on all National Selective Service Boards, preference given to union contractors on war contracts for supplies, etc.

Mr. Elliott Little, Director of National Man-Power Selective Service, addressed the Congress and outlined the full plan of the Government's order.

It was declared a principle of the Congress that equal pay be granted female labor when employed on work of the style usually done by men, and that there should be an upgrading of Minimium wages set by legislation to the extent of 20 per cent. Congress also unanimously endorsed a Resolution calling for universal adoption of holidays with pay for all workers.

The prolonged delay of Regional War Labor Boards and the National Board in dealing with wage matters and rendering decisions was considered, and it was decided that a time limit ought to be set on which an award should be rendered.

The Government was called upon to introduce Health Insurance on a contributory basis for all classes.

On the review of the Wagner Act, it was decided to leave this matter in the hands of the Executive Council with a view to having it introduced in Canada.

All Central bodies and Locals were exhorted to help the drive for the sale of War Bonds and Certificates to the greatest extent. That we should press for the Government to implement its promises on the freedom of workers to organize was also decided on, and that we condemn the practice of forming company unions and getting them incorporated, as well as the practice of using armed forces in lawful strikes.

The report of the Legislative Committee endorsed the efforts of those charged with legislative activities and welcomed the results. The Union Label Committee of the Congress thanked the Executive Council, Trades and Labor Councils, and Local Unions for the interest displayed. This Committee is doing fine work in its field but is badly handicapped because of lack of finance. An effort will be made to get a share of the per capita tax paid by International Unions into the Union Label Department of the A. F. of L., on their Canadian membership.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer reflected a healthy increase in membership and improvement in the finances of the Congress,

Fraternal Delegate, Thomas Lyons, of the American Federation of Labor, gave an inspiring address which carried a grand message of cooperation and understanding. He was later made the recipient of a suitable memento of the occasion.

The election of Officers resulted in Brother Tom Moore, Ottawa, being elected as President; Brother A. D'Aoust as Secretary-Treasurer, and Brothers P. Bengough, P. Sullivan and J. Whitebone as Vice-Presidents. Brother D. Swailes was elected Fraternal Delegate to the Convention of the A. F. of L. in Toronto.

Our next convention will be held in the City of Quebec.

With all the Delegates and visitors joining in the National Anthem, the Assembly was adjourned.

No Convention Report would be complete without mention being made of the efforts of the Convention and Entertainment Committees, both of which received the thanks of the delegates for the able manner in which they had performed their duties.

In submitting this report I wish to thank you for the opportunity afforded me to be a delegate to this Convention.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ALFRED WARD.

The Canadian-Alaskan military highway will be ready for use about Dec. 1, several months ahead of schedule, War Secretary Stimson reports. Planned as a rough road, it has been turned out as a well-graded, well-drained truck highway.

* * * * *

Most waiters, barbers, porters and similar public servants in Japan like to receive tips enclosed in small envelopes made for the purpose. The presentation of "naked" money offends them as being a lack of consideration for their feelings.

Nazi Tyranny Controls German Labor

By **JOSEPH MIRE**

(Editor's Note— Joseph Mire is an Australian labor leader and scholar now with the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. In the article which follows he asserts that Hitler's system of ruthless tyranny precludes any likely uprising of the German population in the near future.)

JOURNALISTS and diplomats recently released from Germany have given encouraging details of rising discontent and even sabotage in Germany, and have thus given reason for hope that the Germans themselves might some day rise and join the United Nations in a common effort to destroy nazism. However, the obstacles to such an uprising are enormous. It is well known that both the Gestapo and the Nazi Party have established a tight net of control over every German, and any attempt to resistance is being crushed ruthlessly, without regard for law and legal procedure.

Little, however, is known about yet another—third—organization for the control of German workers and employers, which has been built up systematically by the German labor front. The following brief description will give some idea of the very elaborate spy system in all German plants and workshops and will indicate the hazards and risks involved in any organized opposition on the part of the working people in Germany.

The labor front is the most powerful nazi organization of German employes and employers. Ninety-five per cent of all laboring Germans are members; most of them by compulsion. Refusal to belong to the labor front means treason. Thus at the middle of 1939 the labor front, according to Dr. Ley, had a membership of almost 25 millions and tributes, called dues, were collected amounting to 46 million marks monthly.

Hitler has assigned to the labor front two tasks which lie entirely in the political field:

1. It has to spread out propaganda for the nazi regime in the plants and workshops.
2. It has to watch the worker's mood and inform the proper authorities of any signs of approaching unrest.

To accomplish these purposes the labor front has built up in the plants a clever and thoroughgoing system of control. The smallest units of the labor front are the *plant block* official and the *street block* official. Both are information officers. The first supplies all information concerning the workers of the plant, the latter all information concerning those members of the labor front who do not work in plants, such as home workers, domestic servants, etc.

> *These block officials keep a record of the political attitude and economic situation of every person in their group. It is their duty to see that every worker and employer attends meetings of the labor front, meetings of the Nazi Party, and marches in the official parades, whatever the occasion. They also keep track of the participation of workers and employers at the roll calls, which take place in all plants in a military fashion, daily, weekly, or monthly. Finally block officials collect the "voluntary" contributions which every worker and employer has to make to the winterhelp, to the Hitler Youth, to the Nazi Party, to "Strength Through Joy" and many other purposes.*

The block official knows how the people in his group spend their time, whom they meet, who their friends are, and he is thus the most dreaded man. He has no difficulty in keeping record of his members, because a block consists of only from 10 to 25 persons. Two to six blocks form a cell, headed by a ***plant cell*** official and a ***street cell*** official. They control the activities of the block officials. The cell officials are in turn controlled by the ***local*** officials, the local officials by the ***district*** officials, the district officials by the ***regional chairmen*** and these finally by the ***central office of the labor front.*** Thus everybody controls somebody and is in turn controlled by somebody else. Altogether there are 32 regional offices, 840 district offices, 15,000 local offices, 124,345 cells and 515,585 blocks comprising all plants and workshops, homeworkers and domestic servants. ***Over a million of officials*** are employed, most of them full time, for that most important job of controlling and subjugating the men and women in Germany's plants and workshops. Most of these officials are fanatical nazis who do not hesitate to spy on their fellow workers and to denounce them to the Gestapo.

But our picture is not yet complete. Spying is not enough. The spies must be backed up by a cadre of determined men in the plants, who are prepared to act at a moment's notice in order to nip in the bud any signs of unrest and organized discontent.

Work squads: In November 1934 the labor front started out to form work squads in the plants. They are composed only of ***men between 18 and 25*** and were first charged exclusively with the task of disseminating propaganda and nazi education in the plants. In addition, it is their duty to guarantee uninterrupted production and peace in plants and to make impossible strikes and similar disruptions in times of crises.

In an article in the Voelkischer Beobachter of April 28, 1938, Dr. Ley, the leader of the labor front, has thrown some more light on the real purpose of these work squads. He said:

"If ever Germany has to pass again a heavy test and if this should be attended, as was the case in the great war, by serious industrial disturbances at home, then ***every factory must be so organized internally*** that it can take the necessary steps itself to restore order."

Thus the works squads clearly were established and defined as branches of the Gestapo and of the SA—the armed branch of the Nazi Party—within the plants, in an anticipation of the coming war, for which Germany was in fact preparing since the very day Hitler came to power in 1933. The home front was thus organized with the same thoroughness as was the military front. Down to the smallest plant care was taken that nothing happens which might endanger or hamper the conduct of the war.

By July, 1935, there were 1,400 works squads with 40,000 members in various plants in the Reich. Their numbers have since risen considerably, but no later figures are available. In the fall of 1936 the civilian leaders of the works squads were replaced by SA leaders and placed under the command of the SA division. The slogan of the works squads is: "The Fuehrer is always right," and they have taken an oath to obey without hesitation and to execute without question any order given by the Fuehrer or his deputies. They stand by to crush instantly and brutally any attempted opposition.

> ***Very often the members of the works squads are not even known to the other workers. The pal working on the same turning lathe may really be a spy. It is a tragic fact that the nazis have managed to instil in some of the younger workers such a fanaticism that they do not shrink from doing the dirty work of informing on their fellow citizens.***

Greatest care is taken in the selection and training of the labor front officials and of the members of the works squads. There are numerous evening classes for block and cell officials, there are 40 regional schools for district officials, nine Reich's schools of order, and a Reich's leader school for all higher officials. In the "Angriff" of August 7, 1938, Dr. Ley announced a further extension of the training program. A factory squad camp was to be established for 20,000 men with the purpose of training the factory agents of the labor front. Every block and cell official and every member of a works squad has to spend *a year* in this camp before returning to his plant as a member of its squad. The time of training is about twice as long as that of an F. B. I. agent in this country. That gives some idea as to the actual threat which the works squads present to any group of workers in the plant, hopeful of organizing opposition.

Control of women: The increased employment in plants and workshops as a consequence of the war has made necessary particular interest in the attitude and mood of the women. Thus the labor front has appointed "women officers" in all establishments where there are six or more female employes. These officers, assisted by helpers, take care of the women and the children of men in the army. They cooperate in black-out measures, and in safety and health measures. They also arrange community meetings where the women knit for the army, or for the kindergarten, or for the winter help.

Women squads: These "women officers" also form women squads with tasks similar to those of the work squads. They try to increase the morale and the will for resistance, they fight against loss of labor and against the *fluesterpropaganda* (whispered propaganda or rumors) circulated by the enemies of national socialism. Instead the women officers repeat all information about the war as the propaganda ministry wishes the public to have it.

The net of control by the labor front in the plants and workshops is thus drawn tight and closer. But there were still some people outside of this amazing system of repression and domination.

The house community: Therefore the labor front, in November, 1937, established a new organization called the house community. Its advertised purpose was to bring together the landlords and the tenants, and the householders and the domestic servants. (Most of the Germans live in big apartment houses.) The landlords and tenants, the householders and the domestic servants were now to unite in a community, to hold joint meetings, discussions, etc. Of course the communities were officered by labor front officials, which directed and controlled their activities. The *spy system has thus been planted right in the families and in the private dwellings,* and there is now no sphere left where the individual can speak or do what he likes.

That is the position in which any German opposition finds itself today. It will be clear to all that its task is tremendous and therefore the likelihood of an immediate uprising remote. And if we are sometimes inclined to become impatient because there are no visible signs of any resistance from within Germany, let us remember that the nazis, in cool-blooded deliberation, with a great amount of farsightedness, and with Prussian thoroughness, have caught every German in a cobweb which leaves very little chance for collective planning and still less chance for collective action.

There is a possibility that this might change, once the German army has suffered some serious defeats in the field, or even as the chances for an early victory decline. Once the hearts and minds of the hundreds of thousands of labor front spies are filled with doubts as to the durability of the nazi regime, they will think twice before continuing to act as the hangmen of their fellow workers. Some might even try to find a timely connection to the "next" regime. And while still officials of the Nazi Party, they might be prepared to support and to cover the preparations for an uprising against the nazis which will deal the final death blow to Hitler.

Our propaganda can do its share to hasten this process. It should first make clear to the Germans, without any reservations, that we will never conclude peace with Hitler or the nazis. Second, it should hammer into the minds and hearts of the Germans the conviction that whatever their victories, in the past or in the future, they will lose the war in the end.

The Germans are very susceptible to that sort of propaganda, because it corresponds to what lies at the bottom of their hearts. It is their great fear! The memory of 1914-1918 is still too close. Then, Germany won an amazing succession of victories, only to lose in the end. And the victories in this war so far are just another reminder of the inevitable defeat!

The lavish attention paid by the nazis to bolstering the homefront, should show us the most effective direction of our propaganda.

Importing Mexican Labor

Five hundred Mexican workers arrived in Stockton and Sacramento, Cal., from Mexico City recently to help harvest the California sugar beet crop.

At the same time William Hopkins, west coast regional director of the War Manpower Commission, declared that the 3000 Mexicans who are to be brought into the coast states will be used *only* in the sugar beet fields, for which work local labor is not available.

These will be the first Mexicans arriving under the recent understanding between the U.S. and Mexico. This agreement provides for the importation into the United States of Mexican workers to relieve labor shortages in harvesting war-needed crops. Mexican workingmen are to be brought in only when the U.S. Employment Service certifies that the available domestic labor supply is exhausted. The Employment Service has certified the need for bringing 3000 Mexican farm workers into California sugar beet fields.

While attending the Inter-American Conference in Mexico City last summer, Secretary Wickard discussed the importation of Mexican workers with officials of the Mexican Government. Negotiations were carried on by the State Department at the request of the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Agriculture, and other interested U.S. Government agencies.

An agreement between Mexico and the United States includes guarantees for the Mexican workers as to wage rates, periods of employment, working conditions, housing, health and sanitary facilities, transportation, and repatriation.

Mexican workers and their families are insured adequate protection and fair treatment. The understanding with Mexico provides that no Mexican workers will be admitted to this country for agricultural labor if their employment would displace American workers or result in reductions in prevailing wage rates.

GIVE YOUR SCRAP TO WIN THE SCRAP!

WLB Upholds Equal Pay for Women

IN A DECISION of major importance to the labor movement in America, both now and after the war, the National War Labor Board spelled out its policy of paying women "equal pay for equal work."

The Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence. R. I., was ordered to include in its agreement a clause "which adopts the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' for female employes who, in comparable jobs, produce work of the same quantity as that performed by men."

"There should be no discrimination between employes of equal ability employed on similar work where production is substantially the same," Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the WLB, said in the Board's opinion on the equal pay issue. "Our country will depend more and more upon its women to produce the materials with which its men will fight. In calling upon American women to assume a vital role on the industrial front, the country has an obligation to provide the utmost assurance that they will not be subject to discriminatory treatment in their compensation. They have a right to economic equality.

"In treating this question in the present case," Dr. Taylor continued, "the panel has recommended, in part, that 'Rates of pay for female employes will be based upon the established rates for the work performed. Where such work is identical with, or substantially the same as, that performed by men on the same or comparable operations, the base rates and hourly rates will be the same.' The wording of the above-quoted section indicates the impropriety of using slight or inconsequential changes in job content or in method of operation as a sole reason for setting up a wage differential against women employes . . . The Board approves the above-quoted wording as recommended by the panel with the proviso, however, that it cannot be interpreted solely in relation to the physical characteristics of the operation performed. It must also be related to the quality and quantity of production turned out.

"Female employes assigned to the same operation which has been or which is performed by men should receive the same pay when they produce the same quantity and quality of output . . .

"In its recommended clause, the panel takes specific cognizance of the fact that it is often impossible or inadvisable for female employes to undertake heavy physical labor which has been established as a part of certain jobs when they are performed by men. In such cases, the employment of women workers may entail extra supervision, extra set-up men or additional carry-off men. The panel suggests that such 'extra labor costs will be computed and will be given pro-rata weight in establishing an equable rate of pay for female workers' . . . It is pointed out that such a division of tasks has often been used on jobs manned entirely by male employes as a means of reducing unit costs while maintaining hourly rates. There are sound reasons, therefore, for guarding against the use of the procedure to cut women's rates when the 'extra' labor for heavy work does not increase unit costs of production.

"The previous discussion indicates some of the important factors which must be taken into account in equitably effectuating the principle of 'equal pay for equal work.' This matter cannot be automatically disposed of by any clause in a labor agreement no matter how carefully it may be conceived. The principle of 'equal pay for equal work' for women must be worked out in individual situations by parties who cooperate in good faith to the desired objectives."

Indiana State Council Convention

The annual convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters opened at 10:00 a.m., September 18, 1942, in Carpenters Hall, South Bend, Ind., being called to order by Jack Morrow, business representative of Local Union No. 413, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Local. Mayor J. I. Pavey gave the address of welcome on behalf of the city.

President Charles A. Coombes took the chair and commented on the increased attendance over last year's meeting. Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Vincent read the convention call, and President Coombes announced the appointment of committees.

General Representative Cecil Shuey spoke, commending the work of the business agents of the various Locals in the State. He said the delegates could be justly proud of their affiliation with the United Brotherhood. President Coombes read his report for the year, showing the Council's progress in the various activities that were carried on, and emphasizing the value of the Business Agents' meetings.

Seated in front, left to right; **President Charles A. Coombes, Hammond, Ind., and Board Member Jesse B. Reed, Indianapolis. Others, left to right: Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Vincent, Kokomo; Vice President Charles F. Howard, Seymour; and Board Members M. L. Chitwood, Bloomington; L. G. Cutler, Gary; George Arick, Fort Wayne; and William T. Schulze, Evansville. Board Member Robert L. Luzader was not present when the picture was taken. (Photo, courtesy South Bend Tribune.)**

At the afternoon session, the Committee on Rules filed its report stating that "all meetings shall be opened with Salute to the Flag." The report being adopted, the Convention repeated the Oath of Allegiance to the Flag, with the Secretary leading.

A resolution in honor of Brother members in the armed forces, and pledging the organization's full accord in the war effort, was adopted unanimously on the second day. President Carl Mullen of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, was introduced and spoke of the fine part labor is taking in the war.

Recommendations for amendment of the State Workmen's Compensation Act at the 1943 session of the State Legislature, to cover every employe regardless of terms of employment, as submitted by the Legislative Committee, were adopted.

General Treasurer S. P. Meadows of the United Brotherhood, was presented, and warmly praised labor for the great part its members are taking in the war emergency. Appealing for national unity, he said the patriotism of the men and women who toil can not be questioned, and has been amply proved in every way. He spoke of the large amounts of War Bonds that have been purchased by many Locals and other organizations. He urged that all Locals advise the Home office of war bond purchases from Local funds in order that the record may be preserved for the future.

The convention paid tribute to the memory of Brother Frank Danner by standing with bowed heads for one minute.

At the afternoon session, on the motion of President W. L. Spenny of Local No. 60, Indianapolis, it was voted to continue the meetings of business agents each month at Indianapolis. Election of officers followed with the present officers being re-elected, Brother Spenny casting the unanimous vote of the convention. Brother Robert L. Luzader of Muncie, was elected a member of the board from the Third District, where a vacancy had existed. Officers were installed by Brother Meadows.

William J. Curtin, assistant state commissioner of labor, represented Thomas Hutson, the state commissioner, and made an interesting address relative to the activities of the state division of labor. Charles W. Kern, president of the Indiana State Building Trades Council, and Secretary-Treasurer Vincent, both spoke briefly, and President Coombes adjourned the convention.

Skilsaw Introduces 2 New Portable Grinders

Two new portable grinders have just been added to the extensive line of electric tools manufactured by Skilsaw, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. They are Model "AD" and Model "AE", 4 in. and 5 in. grinders respectively; and both are purposely introduced right at the peak of America's greatest production drive because both are especially engineered to meet today's high speed requirements on all grinding, wire brushing, polishing and buffing operations.

Both the 4 in. Portable Grinder, Model "AD" and the 5 in. Portable Grinder, Model "AE" contain every feature of advanced design and sturdy construction essential to maximum performance and adaptability to a wide variety of applications. Ball bearings mounted in steel inserts on armature and extreme ends of wheel spindle absorb thrust, eliminate vibration and insure operation. Commutator and switch are fully enclosed for protection against dust, and straight-line ventilation blows dirt away from operator, prevents clogging. Finest steel gears, heat-treated for long life and spline-mounted on shafts, are both strong and quiet. Powerful universal motor assures full efficiency under load. Rubber sleeve handle provides a firm, cool, non-slip grip.

Skilsaw Model "AD" Portable Grinder is 22 in. long, weighs 15 lbs. Operates at no-load speed of 4500 R.P.M., driving a grinding wheel 4 in. x ¾ in. x ½ in. Model "AE" Portable Grinder has a grinding wheel 5 in. x ¾ in. x ½ in. and operates at 4200 R.P.M. Weighs 18 lbs. and is 22⅝ long. Both models assure top production on all metal grinding and metal cleaning operations in War Plants of every type.

Spend less. Make your old clothes do. Put 10% of your income into War Bonds. Help your county meet its Bond quota.

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Work at Great Lakes Wins Naval Award

ANNOUNCEMENT of the U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., as the winner in the Public Works Competition for the fiscal year 1942, has been made by Rear Admiral B. Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, U.S. Navy Department. A silver plaque, suitably engraved, has been selected as the award.

The Great Lakes construction program, in which members of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters took a leading part, "was not only good. It was the best in the Navy," in the words of Capt. R. D. Spalding, officer-in-charge of construction, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Ill., in commenting on the award, in the following communication:

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MEMORANDUM NO. 242-42:

Subject: Public Works Competition.

1. Particular attention is invited to the following letter:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A5/ND9

From: Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

To: Commandant, Ninth Naval District, U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Subject: Public Works Competition—Annual Award.

"1. The Chief of the Bureau is pleased to announce the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, as winner in the Public Works Competition for the fiscal year 1942. A silver plaque, suitably engraved, has been selected as the award.

"2. A composite record of the progress on all public works contracts active during the competing period, indicates the rate of construction for Great Lakes exceeded the fastest rate established by Bureau time rate curves. This is an outstanding accomplishment as all studies of competing stations were suitably handicapped to make allowances for the types of works involved, logistic factors, such as access to abundant labor and material markets, quality and efficiency of labor, difficulties of transportation, etc.

"3. The Secretary of the Navy joins the Chief of the Bureau in extending congratulations to the Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, the Officer-in-Charge of Construction, the officers and employes in the Public Works Office, and to the contractors and their employes. They may be justly proud of work "Well done."

"4. The plaque will be forwarded as soon as delivery can be made by the silversmith.

(Signed) B. MOREELL,
Chief of Bureau."

2. In addition, the Commandant of the Ninth Naval District has been most complimentary to all concerned in the construction program and has indicated his desire that suitable ceremonies in connection with the receipt of the plaque be arranged.

3. Every person connected with the construction program at Great Lakes should take personal pride in the receipt of this award, no matter

what his connection with the project may have been. This award is based upon a very carefully considered plan for judging the work done at each individual Shore Establishment of the Navy, which now extends throughout the world. The total number of competitors is not known, but the awards made from time to time during the fiscal year 1942 were distributed among about 85 different stations, so that the number of competitors was much in excess of that figure. It is believed that this award is the only award made for any period greater than three months.

It is also the first major award that has been made by the Navy to the construction industry; furthermore, in view of the fact that the system of awards was changed on July 1, 1942, it is the only award of its kind that will be made under any circumstances.

4. The Great Lakes Construction Program was not only good. It was the best in the Navy.

R. D. Spalding
Captain, CEC, USN
Offcer-in-Charge of
Construction
(Public Works Officer)

Labor Representation On Rationing Boards

Labor participation in War Price and Rationing Board was further guaranteed recently by a Government order which provided unions with the right of appeal directly to OPA and OCD headquarters in Washington, D. C., if nominations from labor organizations are turned down by the local boards. The revised procedure for unions to pursue follows:

Get together with other labor unions in your community, if this is practical, and draw up a list of names to be submitted to your local Defense Council. That Council is supposed to nominate persons from this list and send them to the State OPA Director who has the power of assignment.

When you meet with your local Defense Council call attention to Field Administrative Order No. 3, Section 2-B, Item 6, which provides for labor participation, and also Section 2-D, which permits the State OPA Director to enlarge the size of War Price and Rationing Boards wherever necessary.

Send a letter to your State OPA Director, together with a copy of the names you submit to your local Defense Council. In the letter you should state that these names have been submitted in accordance with the instructions of the Labor Office of OPA.

In the event that your local Defense Council refuses to act, write immediately to Mr. Newman Jeffrey, Chief, Labor Section, OCD, Washington, D. C., and to Mr. Robert R. R. Brooks, Director, Labor Office, OPA, Washington, D. C.

WPB orders limiting the use of vital materials in pen and pencil production are expected to save 2,135 tons of brass, 267 tons of rubber, and 10 tons of steel yearly.

* * * * *

More than 100,000 tons of steel will be conserved yearly through the stoppage of production of all toys and games containing more than 7% of critical materials.

RECOMMENDATION ON HOURS OF WORK FOR MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

RECOMMENDATION on Hours of Work in war industries was issued by eight Federal agencies after careful consideration of the effects of excessive overtime upon the health of workers and upon maximum production, it is set forth in a letter from Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor. It is estimated that a million and a half workers in war industries are working hours in excess of 48, some even as much as 80 hours a week. The statement was prepared and issued by the Government agencies in a joint effort to bring these hours down to a reasonable figure that could be maintained for the long pull. As you will note, this in no way intereferes with the time-and-one-half provisions of the Wage and Hour Act, Mr. Tracy points out.

Full text of the Committee's statement follows:

Introduction

In view of the wide discrepancy in labor policy on hours of work among establishments—both private and governmental—working on war production, and in order to secure observance of those standards which experience shows are best for sustained maximum output, the following statement of policy is issued as a guide to Government establishments, to field representatives of procurement agencies, and to contractors working on war production.

Nothing herein contained in any way diminishes the urgency of securing round-the-clock, 7-day-week operation of plants and tools. The primary reason for this statement of policy is to secure increased production by calling attention to certain practices that have been found to increase the efficiency of the human factor in production.

1. Weekly day of rest.

One scheduled day of rest for the individual, approximately every 7 days, should be a universal and invariable rule. The 7-day workweek for individuals is injurious to health, to production, and to morale. It slows down production because of the cumulative effects of fatigue, when not broken by a period of rest and relaxation, and it leads to increased absenteeism. Only in extreme emergencies and for a limited period of time should workers or supervisors forego the weekly day of rest.

2. Meal periods.

A 30-minute meal period in mid-shift is desirable for men and women from the standpoint of the worker's health and from the standpoint of productivity. In occupations that involve contact with poisonous substances workers must have time to wash before eating, as an elementary health precaution.

3. Daily and weekly hours.

Daily and weekly hours of employes in war production plants should be reexamined to assure those schedules which will maintain maximum output over a long war period. Hours now worked in some plants are in excess of those which can be sustained without impairing the health and efficiency of workers and reducing the flow of production.

When daily and weekly hours are too long, the rate of production tends after a period to decrease, and the extra hours add little or no additional output; the quality of work may deteriorate during the whole period of work, not only during the hours of overtime; absenteeism rises sharply; the loss of time due to accidents and illnesses tends to increase. Effects upon the health and morale of the worker may be slow in appearing but are cumulative in nature. Irregular attendance disrupts the flow of production because certain operations call for a balance of trained forces. In order to conserve irreplaceable skilled and supervisory manpower, uneconomical schedules should be revised.

When plants drawing on the same labor market compete for labor through the device of offering heavy overtime payment, the resulting unrest and turn-over interfere with war production. In order to stop this type of labor pirating there should be uniformity in the hours-schedules of plants in the same industrial area.

While a 40-hour week is generally accepted in peacetime there is a widespread and increasing agreement as a result of actual experience, both in this country and abroad, that for wartime production the 8-hour day and 48-hour week approximate the best working schedule for sustained efficiency in most industrial operations. While hours in excess of 48 per week have proved necessary in some instances due to a limited supply of supervisory and skilled manpower, there has been some tendency to continue longer schedules after sufficient opportunity has been afforded to train additional key employes.

Plants which are now employing individual workers longer than 48 hours a week should carefully analyze their present situation with respect to output and time lost because of absenteeism, accident, illness, and fatigue. They should reexamine the possibilities of training additional workers now, in order to lessen the need for excessive overtime during the long pull ahead. As rapidly as is feasible these plants should introduce the hours-schedules that will maintain the best possible rate of production for the duration.

4. Vacations.

The policy of providing opportunity for restoration of energy of employes by a vacation period away from the job is demonstrated to be conducive to sustained production and is even more sound under emergency conditions of industry today than in peacetime. Experience demonstrates that by providing regular opportunities for men to have a limited period of time away from the job makes it easier to control sporadic absenteeism.

Industry in planning vacation programs must exert the utmost ingenuity to obtain the benefits without paying an overbalancing cost in productive hours lost.

Vacations should be staggered and spread over the longest possible period. Vacations should not be permitted to excuse any shutdown of any department of any war production plant except where such shut-down would not curtail production.

Members of the committee who drafted and signed the Recommendations and the Government agencies they represent, follow: War Department, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary; Navy Department, Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary; Maritime Commission, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U.S.N. (Retired), Chairman; War Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman; War Production Board, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman; Commerce Department, Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Under Secretary; Public Health Service, Dr. Warren F. Draper, Acting Surgeon-General; Labor Department, Daniel Tracy, Assistant Secretary.

Universal Fair Labor Standards Foreseen

IMPROVEMENT of world labor conditions through application of the principles of the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage & Hour Law) to commerce between all nations of the world is advocated by L Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division and the Division of Public Contracts, U.S. Department of Labor. A beginning step towards this ideal, he said, was made following World War I when the International Labor Office was established.

"The United States has played an increasingly active role in the ILO,' Walling stated in outlining his proposal. "The present war has naturally curtailed the ILO's activities; but in the post-war period, after an allied victory, it is safe to predict that the ILO's growth and influence will be renewed and tremendously accelerated. That promise should give us a redoubled determination to do everything in our power to insure a speedy and successful end to this war. It is one of the great stakes that American labor is fighting for as it toils on the production front."

Walling pointed out that "we in the United States are in a particularly good position to understand and thus to encourage the promotion of fair labor standards on an international scale." Insofar as they are similar to the problems arising between States, he explained, the problems that arise between countries already have been faced. The problems involved will not be different in kind from those we now have in the United States, he added, holding that they will be different merely in scope and complexity

"This war," he continued, "is but a part of man's continuing struggle to make the world a decent place for everyone to live in. If we lose the war, then we are set back hundreds of years. If we win the war, then the forward progress of the world can begin again from the broad heights at which its progress was in some respects interrupted by a battle for the existence of all that is civilized.

"The winning of this war will thus mean that we have merely maintained our past gains. Complete victory in the struggle of which this war is a part will not be won until we have achieved our great goal of raising the living standards of all the peoples in the world through the most effective utilization of the earth's natural resources."

The Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Administrator applauded American labor for the manner in which it has met and is prepared to meet industrial demands of wartime economy. He predicted "some painful wrenches" as civilian economy continues to change over more and more completely to a war economy.

"It would be senseless to question whether the American worker will be able to make the change," Walling declared. "We know he will that he has done it in several million individual instances already, and that he will do so in several million more instances before the Battle of Production is won, and the Axis powers are blasted from their present position of power and rendered impotent to ever again threaten the freedom of the democratic nations of the earth."

With respect to present production, he cited weekly communiques from the American production front which tell of "new and ever-increasing wonders of war material production that are being achieved by our soldiers in overalls." All previous records are being broken every day as American labor and American industry, "teamed together in the world's greatest production partnership," make greater and greater use of American brains, American skill and American manpower, he said.

I.L.O. Survey of British Manpower

LABOR RESERVES available for the war industries of Britain have been "nearly exhausted," and to satisfy the requirements of war production from now on it will be "necessary to rely to an increasing extent on a redistribution of the existing munitions labor supply and on a new drive to make the most efficient use of the services of each war worker," it is declared in a report just published by the International Labor Office.

Although there are still untapped sources of supply in the less essential industries and among the unoccupied population, the report declares, these sources are being drained by a steady tightening of the measures already taken to mobilize men and women for war work. It seems improbable that these measures can bring "any appreciable increase in the total force available for war industries" in view of the necessity of meeting the "tremendous needs" of the armed and auxiliary services.

The report is the latest in the I.L.O.'s continuing series on employment and unemployment, and is published under the title of "Wartime Transference of Labor in Great Britain." Its author is Elizabeth Mayer Johnstone, a member of the Employment and Labor Conditions section of the I.L.O., following a suggestion of a tripartite Canada-United States meeting on labor supply problems held under I.L.O. auspices.

For security reasons, the study explains, "Statistical analysis of the movement of labor to war work is still excluded." Nevertheless, it estimates that out of an active population of some 33,000,000 at least 75 per cent are now effectively occupied in the armed forces, in war industry, or in other work or service. In less than three years of war, between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 persons, it says, have been shifted from their homes and transferred to war work in other parts of the country.

"Persons never before employed in industry and never before away from home have been brought into war factories by the hundreds of thousands," the study points out, "while, in addition, other hundreds of thousands of workers have been transferred from less essential to essential work. The limited number of highly skilled workers are gradually being shifted into the work where their skills can best serve the industrial effort to best advantage.

"The Government possesses the necessary powers for mobilizing manpower for war industries. The controlling principles, the methods and the machinery for directing men and women into jobs where they are most needed have been clearly established. The collaboration of labor and management has been secured. While changes will certainly be made in the future, as they have been in the past, the general pattern of action is readily apparent from the experience of these last years of war."

From now on, the study says, the principal work of the labor supply machinery will be the continuing transference of workers among the basic industries and among the undertakings within each of these industries. Continuous mobility, it says, is "an essential element in the labor force assembled for the munitions industries." This can be secured only by persistent effort.

In its 163 pages, the report provides a survey of the British manpower mobilization program from the early days of the war until recent weeks. The methods by which this mobilization has been effected, the study points out, "are of immediate practical interest to other nations now engaged in mobilizing their manpower for total war."

Victory Revue Featured at AFL Convention

ONE OF THE features of the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, was the presentation of the patriotic revue, "Pull Together Canada" on Thursday evening, October 8, before an enthusiastic audience of delegates and officers with their wives. This program was given in the Concert Hall of the Royal York Hotel, which was convention headquarters.

In the distinguished labor audience were eight members of the Executive Council and Vice Presidents of the Federation. Also present were many presidents of international unions, and of state and city central bodies from California to New Brunswick.

Secretary J. W. Buckley of the convention arrangements committee, introducing the revue to the audience, said: "When I saw this revue it struck a chord in my heart, which I believe will be struck in yours. Not only has it been received with tremendous enthusiasm everywhere, but it has been highly successful in arousing the spirit that we need to give us all-out production to win the war."

"Pull Together Canada" is the Canadian counterpart of the popular American revue "You Can Defend America," which has had such a successful national tour and of which it has been said, "It is retooling the minds of men and management for maximum war production."

The industrial scene "Keeping the Wheels A-Turning," which vividly portrays how labor and management unite to throw out "Miss Trust" and create lasting teamwork in industry, had to be repeated by special request. And one of the most popular numbers was the Shoppers' Chorus:

Not what you desire,
But what you require—
That's the new motto
We shoppers have got to
Most quickly acquire.

Enough for everyone's need,
But not for our greed;
If all of us care enough,
All then will share enough—
Plenty for all men indeed.

Duncan Corcoran, making a curtain address, said, "We must supply th fighting spirit as well as the fighting weapons if we are to win a total war. Money, men and guns are not enough. We need the fighting, affirmativ philosophy to out-think and out-fight our enemies. We must know wha we are fighting for, as well as what we are fighting against. We need t gear up the mind and muscle of the millions to the task of winning th war, securing the peace and building a new world."

The moon is approximately 240,000 miles from the earth.

* * * * *

Theme of the drive for dormant industrial scrap is: "If it hasn't bee used for the past three months and if no one can prove it will be used i the next three—find a use for it *or scrap it.*"

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Pledges Proper Housing for War Workers

AMERICA'S WAR workers will be given proper living quarters even if privately owned homes and buildings must be leased by the U.S. to provide such housing, according to National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr.

Blandford said the decision was based on wide-spread evidence that war production already was being affected adversely by loss of trained workers and that new workers could not be recruited for the nation's expanding plants unless they were provided with decent places to live. He added that these voluntary programs would be pushed to the limit, but if they did not yield sufficient homes, requisitioning, commandeering, and billeting would be necessary.

The Government will offer to lease private homes which meet certain basic qualifications: (1) that they can be converted into additional accommodations speedily and with a minimum use of critical materials; (2) that they are located in districts within reasonable transportation distance of war plants and where conversion is permissable under zoning laws. Vacant houses and those with a large amount of unused space will, of course, be the types favored.

The Government will lease the properties at a satisfactory rental, make alterations to meet the needs of war workers and their families, rent and manage the converted properties for the duration—and then return them to their owners within a reasonable period after the end of the war. The owners will be permitted to occupy part of the converted structures, if necessary.

The National Housing Agency will intensify its drive to induce home owners to accept "war guests" for the duration, and at the same time will continue to seek a maximum amount of conversion through the use of private funds. Existing War Housing Centers and Homes Registration offices will be utilized for this work.

The new conversion program in no way substitutes for the new construction program now under way. But all the new housing that can be built by June, 1943, through either public or private resources, cannot possibly care for the 1,600,000 new workers expected to be drawn to war production centers in that period. At least 650,000 workers must be cared for through existing housing and experience has proved that only a conversion program can supply enough family accommodations.

Audel's Handy Guide Reveals Trade Secrets

Audel's Carpenter and Builder Guides, long one of the standard references for carpenters, builders, joiners, building mechanics and precision workers, are four handy pocket volumes of information designed to give invaluable aid to men of the trade.

The four volumes are prepared so as to give quick and easy reference to trade problems, include all the modern methods, ideas and plans of the trade gleaned from practical experience of carpenters and builders. The volumes also deal with questions saving time, money and labor. They contain a wealth of information for the apprentice and offer a ready guide for the master carpenter in his daily work.

The four pocket-size volumes of more than 1,600 pages include 3,700 illustrations. They are easy to read and understand. Audel and Company offers these volumes at a nominal price, payable in monthly installments. Complete information, including a free trial offer will be found in the company's advertisement on the inside back cover of this month's Carpenter.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY
Its History and Problems

ENGINEERING JOB

CONTROLLING a fire is an engineering job, any way you look at it. The books say that an engineer applies force to move or shape material. The members of the profession themselves would probably say that an engineer is a guy who can do for one dollar what any blame fool can do for two dollars. Either way, the engineering approach is OK for fire fighting.

Big fires all were small fires once, and the fire boss on a big fire generally has straight information from the crew that got there first and from his scouts where the fire is going and how fast; spot fires; the hot spots; the locations of snag patches and blow-downs; trails, streams, meadows, or ridge tops where a start is already made for his fire line—anything that he needs to make up his mind where to start.

Early fire fighters had an axe, a mattock and a shovel apiece. They needed all these tools on a fire. Early in the game somebody worked out the hazel hoe. It was a wide, thin, well-tempered blade and a well hung handle. like an adz. For making trail it is a fast-cutting rig, but it will not take the place of an axe or shovel.

Someone else thought up the Pulaski tool. The head has an axe on one side, a hazel hoe on the other. It is good, but like most combination tools, neither side is so effective as the axe or the hoe, and the shovel is still indispensable.

In the original "Station Method" the fire fighter was given a section of fire line to build. He would clear a place to work with his axe, loosen the squaw carpet and roots with the mattock, finish with the shovel, then gather his tools, lunch, coat and other belongings and struggle ahead past the other members of his bunch to a new station. If he did not keep clear out in the brush, every man had to quit work to keep from hitting him. The chance to stop and exchange a word or two with the boys as he passed them was often irresistible. It was very pleasant, but an awkward way to make fire lines in a hurry.

The one-lick method of trail construction was worked out to get away from the many delays and inefficiencies. Assembly line methods were taken over. Every man has only one function and only one tool to worry about. Since the fire can't be put on a conveyor and brought to the fire control force, the force lines up in the right order and moves in on the fire.

The axemen follow the line locator. They clear a space for the rest of the crew to work in. Brush, low hanging limbs, branches and small tops on the ground are cut. Each man takes two or three or maybe four or five licks and moves ahead a few paces, takes a few strokes and moves ahead Keeping far enough behind the man in front to be out of danger is important.

Pulaski men come next. When the swamping is heavy they help the clearing crew with the axe side of the tool; when they run into light clearing, they use the hazel hoe side, to help the regular hoe men who follow Each man takes a few strokes to make a couple of feet of trail and move on. If the boss and the foreman know their business; if the right numbe of people have axes, or pulaskis, or hazel hoes; if they are spaced right and each makes the proper number of licks before moving ahead, they leave a pretty fair fire trail behind them. It needs some polishing, but it will answer for the time being.

The snag falling crew follows. They take only the snags that will interfere with backfiring. Snags near a fire line are a nuisance. A fire will run up a snag like a squirrel and settle down among the branches and loose bark for the duration. Burning moss and flakes of burning wood will float off for a quarter of a mile to set new fires. Chunks of bark and heavy limbs are burned loose and fall onto anyone who happens to be in the neighborhood. If time does not permit falling them, a line can sometimes be built around each snag, or it can be wet down thoroughly to prevent its catching fire before it can be cut.

The burning out crew follows. Without backfiring, the fire trench is usually not worth building. It is not intended to stop the main fire, and usually will not do so. It is no more than the beginning of the cleared space to be made around the fire, and to be even a little useful, it must be completed by burning out. That obviously is the quickest way to get rid of the fuel between the trench and the fire and to make the clearing wide enough to be effective. The backfiring boss has a good deal to think about. If his backfire gets away, it is just as bad as any other fire. He must make it do its work inside the line and then quit. Burning out should follow trench construction as closely as possible, but at times that is not very soon. In heavy fuel on the leeward or uphill side of a fire, burning between 10 a.m. and 4 or 5 p.m. may be distinctly risky. Mossy trees and low humidity are a bad combination. When the fire has an irregular shape and the line goes from tip to tip of the fingers leaving deep bays to be burned out, a backfire almost as big as the main fire may develop.

When the line is built through light fuel, as it should be, or from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m., which is the best time for backfiring, he may have trouble making his fire burn at all. However, he goes ahead setting his fires inside the line with a torch or a fusee or a shovel of coals, cooling it down with dirt or water when it gets too hot, piling on fuel when it sulks and threatens to go out, and sooner or later gets the line burned.

The holding crew comes next. They have nothing much to do except put out spot fires; scatter piles of fuel that make too hot a fire inside the line; cool off spots with dirt or water; fall snags inside or outside the line that may catch fire, or fix them so that they will not burn; polish up the old line; build new lines to stop slopovers that have jumped the trench, and things like that. Just so the fire does not get past them.

The mop-up crew starts at the edge of the fire and works toward the center, putting it all out as they go. The first fire may have killed and partly dried the brush and bracken. After a day or so of fire weather they may reburn. Snags may flare up and start a crown fire that will cross the line as though it were not there. Fires spread from snag to snag the same way. That is the way the big flare-up in the Tillamook fire got going. Mopping up may be more expensive and a lot more tiresome than the original control work.

Last comes the patrol. No matter how careful the moppers-uppers have been, it's most unlikely that they got everything. Until two or three inches of rain or a foot of snow have fallen on the fire, it will bear watching.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

Bits *and* Quips

More than 1,000,000 tons of steel will be saved through the WPB limitation or conservation orders already issued to the furniture industry, WPB Furniture Industry Branch Chief Adams reported recently.

Among the "austerity" restrictions in force in Australia is a ruling that chorus girls must be aged more than 45. "Below that age, national necessity calls for able-bodied women to be in jobs that contribute more directly to the war effort."

During the last war the U. S. built a total of 64 light tanks, weighing 7½ tons each. "Light tanks" today weigh almost twice as much—heavy ones around 56 tons—and they now cost $1 a pound to build.

If anybody doubts the difficulty of blasting the English people out of the status quo, we point to the example of Queen Mother Mary, who hasn't let the horrors of this war influence her even so far as to changing the hat style she has clung to for three decades.

Purchase of War Bonds with coin savings is urged by Director of the Mint Ross to "ease the production strain on the mint establishments and at the same time save tons of metals vital to war by lessening the demands for new coins."

The botfly, according to Factographs, flies at a speed of 800 miles an hour. Sounds like an accident on its way to happen.

In many South American movie houses, when patrons do not like a picture, the film is stopped at once and another started. When patrons wish to see a scene again, it is run over and over until they are satisfied.

Car drivers who attempt to make railroad crossings without a "look-see" should remember it is impossible for railroad trains to dodge. They have to go straight ahead, you know.

In 70 years of life, a human being eats 1,400 times his body weight, over 100 tons of food. That includes 6,000 loaves of bread, 3 oxen, 300 chickens, 2,000 large fish, 9,000 pounds of potatoes, 12,000 quarts of coffee, 1,000 pounds of salt, and 8,000 pounds of sugar. You spend 41,400 hours —five full years—just putting food into your mouth.

The army of Government employes—nearly 2,225,000 now—is almost big enough to win the war or render some other outstanding service to the Nation.

Ring Lardner was once asked to speak as a banquet. He sent the chairman a telegram which was read out at the dinner. "Regret extremely my inbility to attend your banquet. It is the baby's night out and I must stay home with the nurse!"

Chinese Workers Battle Invaders' Every Step

CHINESE WORKERS continue to oppose the Japanese invaders at every turn, it is revealed by information furnished partly by the Chinese Association of Labor and other Chinese labor sources and partly by European sources authoritatively acquainted with e Far East. The information also reveals the effects of Japanese dom- ation in conquered territory.

Many labor disturbances and violent riots have occurred throughout apanese-conquered China. The Japanese invaders brought with them ven longer hours of work, lower pay and worse working conditions than ere thought possible.

After an extended strike in Eastern Hopeh in which 30,000 workers articipated and which resulted in many violent clashes, 7,000 workers in angshan rose up in arms against the oppressors. They used broken ma- ine parts and smuggled weapons, disarmed the Japanese garrison and nally escaped to join the guerrilla detachments in the nearby mountains.

In Taiyuan the workers organized themselves into fighting units hich steadily harass the enemy. During the last year's battles the min- s in Taiyuan set fire to the nearby coal mines and completely destroyed em. These are only a few of the many cases of armed resistance, sabo- ge and labor violence which have been reported in recent months from orth China.

The new predatory order established by Japan under the name "Eastern siatic Co-Prosperity Sphere" is characterized by cynical contempt for e conquered masses. "Thailand (Siam) has granted the Japanese con- derable credits for the purchase of rice and other products," report Nazi fficial organs. This is exactly the technique of Nazi Germany which so managed to get "voluntary credits" from the conquered countries of orthern and Western Europe.

The same cynical disregard for the peoples of the conquered East can observed in the Japanese dealings with the Netherlands East Indies. ccording to the official Japanese announcements, the larger part of Java's ce, tea and coffee crops are shipped to other parts of the so-called co- rosperity sphere, while the Javanese would receive in return ample sup- lies of Japanese crockery.

But to be able to expand their conquest and to exploit the conquered rritory shipping space is urgently needed. Though the Japanese de- ared as late as May, 1942, that nationalization of the Japanese shipping dustry is not contemplated, demands for drastic measures far surpassing e present control measures are increasingly heard. Japan's tonnage re- irements are estimated at 15 million tons, or three times as much as the apanese merchant fleet of 1939, which consisted of 2,337 ships over 100 ns with an aggregate tonnage of 5,600,000.—*I. L. N. S.*

◆

Every State has a new I. Q.—an "independence quota"—for sale of War onds. Are you investing 10% of your income in future security for your mily's independence?

◆

The political sniper today is just as dangerous as the Jap sniper in a lm tree. The man who stirs up differences between racial and religious oups is as dangerous as the stuka.—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox.

Scrap Your Fire Hazards

Two of the most serious problems of the war program are the colle tion of scrap to keep the steel mills going and the prevention of fires th delay production and take the lives of workers.

The Office of Civilian Defense has wisely decided to tie these tw problems together for solution. One of the most important steps in figh ing fires is to fight them before they start. That means cleaning out a homes, plants and stores and ridding them of accumulated material. Muc of this material is salvageable—therefore the Office of Civilian Defens says: "Clear it out to help prevent fires—turn it in for salvage."

No one pretends that this plan will entirely solve both problems, bu certainly it will go a long way toward doing so. In peacetime discarde junk usually went into the dump—in war time we need very nearly ever thing we can get people to discard. Seventeen million tons of scrap mu be piled in the mill yards if the steel mills are to keep going 24 hours a da —7 days a week—in the coming winter months. Much of this can found by cleaning out every nook and cranny in the country—which shou be done anyway.

The Office of Civilian Defense has asked all unions and all labo management committees to aid local defense councils in Fire Preventio programs and in the salvage campaign. There could be no better way kill two birds with one pile of junk than for every union man and woma in the country to combine these two jobs—clean up to prevent fires and g in the scrap.

Navy Blimps to Drop Red Cross Food

Aid to torpedoed seamen literally will come from the skies as th result of a new rescue project launched jointly by the Navy Departme and the American Red Cross.

Buoyant, waterproof bags containing emergency food and water ratio and medical supplies will be dropped by Navy patrol blimps to seame drifting in lifeboats and rafts, Chairman Norman H. Davis, of the Amer can Red Cross, announced.

"This development is another step by the Red Cross to provide th 'soldiers of the merchant marine' with the quickest and best care possible Chairman Davis said. "The Red Cross already is supplying the Nav with emergency clothing kits for survivors of torpedoed merchant ship Now, in cooperation with the Navy, it will be possible to extend assistan to survivors before they are actually picked up by rescue vessels."

The suggestion that food and medical supplies be dropped to victi of torpedoings was first advanced by authorities at the Lakehurst, N. Naval Air Station, at whose request the Red Cross Disaster Relief Servi made up a small number of the emergency kits for experimental purpose The experiment proved so successful that the Navy decided to make th kits a part of its regular rescue equipment.

In addition to food, water, and medical supplies, the kits also will co tain a can opener, a flashlight, cigarettes and matches. To get the proje under way, the Navy has asked the Red Cross for 100 can openers, 1 flashlights, 400 packages of cigarettes, 800 packs of matches, and 100 wate proof bags.

REMEMBER WAKE ISLAND!

Editorial

"We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist upon telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot'—not the critic—is the dangerous citizen."—J. B. Priestley.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

LET US EVER be thankful that we are Americans; and that at this Thanksgiving time America is still the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. May it ever be thus!

Community Care of Children

Children bear the promise of a better world, the American Federation f Labor's executive council points out in its discussion of Women and hildren in War Production, and "our task as never before is to defend id protect them to the end that the promise is fulfilled."

Women of the nation are responding in ever-increasing numbers to in with men in the battle of production, and many of them are the others of small children. "What to do" with the children while the others are at work becomes the problem—and it is a problem of major nportance.

While the A. F. of L. executive council's report deals with many ecial problems involving the assimilation of new women into industry, recognizes that the problem of child care is one of growing and urgent ncern. "Adequate provision must be made for the care of these chilren," the council declares. "Community programs for day-care of ildren, supported by state leadership and guidance and by Federal assistnce where necessary are imperative in areas where mothers are being nployed in war work."

Already this problem has become acute in many places, and there have een stories of frantic mothers, compelled by necessity to work, resorting almost inhuman measures.

"A 'Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime' should be formed each community," the A. F. of L. council recommends, "with reprentatives from social agencies, parent groups, labor organizations, emoyer organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies ncerned with defense and public welfare."

While this is primarily a job for the whole community, unions can be great help and assistance in getting the job under way. "Usually in a oup of this sort the person who initiates action is delegated to carry it rward, and a labor representative should be capable and willing to do s best for the children of working mothers," one writer observes.

GIVE YOUR SCRAP TO WIN THE SCRAP!

Labor Unions in Wartime

As we enter the new phase of war activity, unions will find a ne emphasis on their duties and new responsibilities placed upon them. A price controls become generally applicable and in force, as the industrie become stabilized and as the variables in income, which collective bargai ing seeks to turn into wage increases, tend to become less and less, prob lems of work relationships and the joint responsibilities of manageme and labor become major concerns.

Since wages can no longer be a dependable control in war industrie we must give workers additional incentives for making their maximu contributions to production. Only when there is cooperation betwee management and workers is it possible to get the most economical an highest quality production.

Now is the strategic time to develop the spirit and the machinery o cooperation between management and labor, so that we may develop effe tive opportunity for higher and more fundamental incentives than we ca find in wages rates.

We need the advantages of such coordinated work not only for wa production but for the readjustments after the war. We are not goin back to prewar conditions when this war shall have ended. There will b a new world, born of bloodshed, sacrifice and ideals. One of the mos urgent and fundamental problems that will press for solution in tha new world will be the relations between the state and industry.

While changes must be made in line with new conditions and pro gressive thinking, the answers must be practical and based upon exper ence. The united strength of labor and management experience in coopera tive procedures will be materially helpful in separating political fun tions from economic, and thus providing necessary economic independen although insisting upon moral responsibility that justifies independence

We need now more than ever to place our faith in our trade unio organizations and to put our utmost into keeping them up to the ver highest human ideals of service—*American Federationist.*

◆

In the three years since the outbreak of the World War, Septemb 1, 1939, approximately $60,000,000 worth of relief supplies have been di tributed by the American Red Cross in Europe, Asia and Africa. Re Cross representatives report that more than 20,000,000 war victims hav been aided by these supplies.

* * * * *

July, 1942 saw the 1000th day of German occupation of Poland. Duri the 1000 days the Germans deported, confiscating all their belongings:

	Poles
To forced labor in Germany	1,500,000
To the Government General	700,000
Shot	140,000
Tortured to death in Concentration Camps	60,000
Starved to death	500,000

* * * * *

Fatalities resulting from highway-railroad grade crossing acciden in the first seven months of 1942 totaled 1,112, an increase of 93 fataliti compared with the corresponding period of 1941, the Bureau of Statisti of the Interstate Commerce Commission points out. In the first sev months this year 2,643 persons were injured in such accidents compar with 2,497 in the same months of 1941.

A Pledge of Loyalty

WE OFFER to you, America, our hands: Hands that can fashion a flying fortress and build tanks; hands that can guide a plow, sow seed in the spring, reap harvest in the fall.

We offer to you, America, our eyes: Eyes that can see the sunlight on workingmen and trusting children; that can reach through a telescope for a distant star; that can reach through a microscope for secret formulae.

These eyes that are looking toward and soon will see the dawning of a freer and finer day are yours.

We offer to you, America, our ears: Ears that can hear the words spoken by wise men or a piston knock in a victory engine; ears that hear the brutal clank of the tyrant's heel; that hear more clearly still the deathless whispered hope of the unconquerable conquered.

We offer to you, America our voices: Voices that shout encouragement to the enslaved peoples of the earth.

From 130,000,000 free men and women we offer to you, America, our minds.

These minds that control and direct hands and voices upon the basis of what we see and hear shall work for your brave purpose and your great future. Together with millions of other Americans, for we know that we are not alone in this promise.

This is our pledge, America, in return for everything you have been and everything you must become, all that we are and ever hope to be is yours.

—Attributed to a student.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Ca

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

War Bond Purchases

Under date of December 22, 1941, General President Hutcheson a
dressed a communication to all Local Unions and District Councils
reference to the purchase of Defense or War Bonds. In that letter
stated: "So that we may also be in a position to give information to Go
ernment officials and others as to the amount of bonds purchased by men
bers of our Brotherhood, Local Unions, District Councils and the Inte
national Organization, we would appreciate it if you would inform th
Office as to the amount purchased."

As indicated in the foregoing, this is valuable information which t
United Brotherhood can use to advantage in dealing with Governme
officials, members of Congress and the general public. Then, too, it wi
be interesting information to include in the history of our organization
that future generations will know that the present membership was doi
its part in financing the most extensive conflict in the history of mankin

We regret that many of our Local Unions and District Councils ha
not notified this Office of the amount of bonds purchased and perha
some of them feel that it is a matter of no concern to the Internation
Union. If so, you may rest assured that our only purpose in wanting th
information is for the reasons set forth above, and we again request
Local Unions and District Councils that have not previously done so,
report to this Office as soon as possible the amount of bonds already pu
chased and to notify us promptly of future purchases.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

3057	Woodworth, Mont.	1259	Pictou, N. S., Can.
1225	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3072	Hot Springs, Mont.
1237	Elk City, Okla.	3073	Concrete, Wash.
1254	Brooksville, Fla.	1291	Paterson, N. J.
3070	Liberty, Wash.	3074	Chester, Calif.
3071	Sutherlin, Ore.	1294	Longview, Wash.
1256	Sarnia, Ont., Can.	3075	Wenatchee, Wash.

Navy Yard Lifts Ban on Women

For 141 years the Brooklyn Navy Yard "has been sacred to the male." For the first time women are being hired as apprentice mechanics to take over the jobs of men leaving the machine shops.

The Commandant of the third naval district has anounced that of the 20,000 women who applied to take the test for training, 6,000 took the test and 3,000 qualified for navy yard jobs. Already 125 women have started work in the shopfitters, paint, ordnance-machine and optical shops. Average age of the women now at work is 28; some are former school teachers, others were lawyers, musicians, dental technicians. Only one listed her occupation as housewife.

Savings on Increase

The era of free spending and high living which accompanied World War I is not being repeated in this war, according to a recent report from the U.S. Department of Labor. The average American family is curtailing expenditures on luxury items, the report shows, and is putting great emphasis on savings.

Deposits in 14,399 commercial banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company, on June 30 were the highest on record—something more than 71 billion dollars. Total assets were $78,705,000,000.

"Although income rose over 7 per cent in the first quarter of 1942, average expenditures for current consumption increased less than 2 per cent, in the face of a cost-of-living rise of 8 per cent," the Secretary of Labor declared, in commenting upon a sample survey of the spending and saving of families and single persons living in cities. "Families whose incomes did not change saved half again as much as they saved in an average quarter of 1941. Those whose incomes increased substantially saved an average of 57 per cent of their increase."

The survey indicated that in the first quarter of 1942 savings were about 70 per cent higher than in 1941. War bond and stamp purchases forme da large part of these new savings.

Three years of aerial combat have cost Great Britain 6231 planes—but in that period British raiders, supplemented in recent months by American planes, have destroyed 8985 Axis aircraft in plane-to-plane warfare. The figures do not include Axis planes destroyed on the ground and cover only Europe and the Middle East. Everyone of the Axis planes marked as destroyed has been definitely accounted for; the 8985 figure doesn't include "damaged" or "probably wrecked" planes.

Your State has a War Bond quota. Remember that every time you open your pocketbook or write a check put 10% of your family's income into War Bonds and Stamps.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother Lawrence C. Bingham, Local No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Brother Frank C. Danner, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother Virgil Fieorntino, Local No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Brother W. M. Gillespie, Local No. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
Brother J. E. Hendon, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother Robert Jones, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother Hary M. Kinsel, Local No. 546, Olean, N. Y.
Brother C. H. Locker, Local No. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
Brother Thomas Pilato, Local No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Brother D. G. Southwell, Local No. 790, Dixon, Ill.
Brother Horace M. Thackrey, Local No. 1836, Russellville, Ark.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Let Us Keep Faith," Writes Secretary of Gadsden, Ala., Local

ditor, The Carpenter:

Our land is in the struggle, the chaos and heartbreak of War, and we f the Brotherhood are United to do our part to protect the precious eritage that is ours—a free America. Our men are the home front—uilding the barracks to house our soldiers, the factories for a greater uilding of guns, planes, tanks, and amunition so vital now in our Nation's ause.

The young men of many Locals are daily answering the call to the olors—the Voice of America calling all the manhood to fight for Freeom, for Democracy. They go with pride in their hearts that they can ght to protect our God given rights of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of appiness. We MUST do our part—working as one gigantic company to peed production, to stand behind the men who man the guns.

The carpenter has at last found his rightful place—has at last been ecognized for his full worth and value. Let us keep faith, carry on the ob we have been given—the job of building, using our knowledge and trength to help win a glorious, lasting victory. The carpenter has fought hard fight to gain his place in leading Labor, let us keep that place by eeping faith with those we call "Brother," putting our hearts—our souls nto the fight NOW! When the battle is won, we too can know we fought good fight, we kept the faith.

Our dollars must be put back into the Government by buying Bonds and tamps—buying until it hurts. The Government is backing us all the way -putting many idle hands to work, giving them a job to do, trying to rever insure our Peace and Security. Back up your Government 100% nd be grateful that you still have that privilege. Let us be big enough sacrifice our own pleasures—our luxuries now or we might have to acrifice our Country later. Though the struggle may seem hard and the ad sometimes too heavy to bear—we must put our shoulders to the heel and FIGHT!

The first Carpenter bore the load for the whole world, fighting for His lace throughout all time. He gained His place and may we follow is example by carrying our banner throughout all nations, setting high e Standards for a lasting United Brotherhood.

Lida C. Goodman, Secretary Local No. 1371,
Gadsden, Ala.

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ocal 437, Portsmouth, O., Enjoys Outing

ditor, The Carpenter:

On August 29, 1942, the members of Carpenters' Local Union No. 437, gether with their families held their annual picnic and outing at the cioto County Fairgrounds, ten miles north of Portsmouth, O. Some apprehension was evident as to the attendance as so many of our Brothe are away on defense projects, but the attendance more than met wi expectations.

Games and contests were indulged in by those present, and somethi was in order every minute of the day. The main event was a ball gan

between the carpenters who are employed on the flood defense projct Portsmouth, and the structural iron workers on the project, and aft much bantering for weeks before the game, the contest proved that Ca penters are more adept at ball playing than Iron Workers.

At the noon hour a basket dinner was spread, which had been prepar by the women folks that outdid all previous attempts at a picnic dinner.

An honored guest was Attorney Dale Stump, of Columbus, O., Broth Stump, being a member of Local 200 in Columbus. He has for a gre many years been a leading figure in the Labor movement in Ohio.

E. L. Thomas, Recording Secretar

Local 492, Reading, Pa., Entertains "Old Timers"

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 492 held its annual picnic on Saturday, August 29 Lakeview overlooking beautiful Antietam Lake in the wilds northeast Reading.

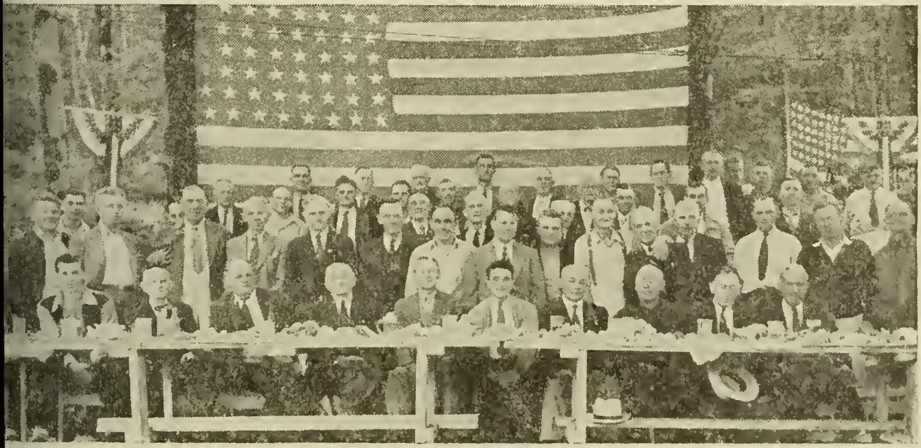
Free food and refreshments were served from 8:00 in the morni until 6:00 in the evening. Races and contests entertained the boys fro 2:00 until 4:00 o'clock. The Shoe Scramble was won by Alfred Ecke rode; Wheelbarrow Race by Vincent Askey and Elmer Hook; Egg To by Charles Schearer and Ralph Sechrist; Balloon Race by Joseph Hel ing; Cigar Contest by Harvey Griesemer and Elmer Hook; Mellon Gr by Peter Nowak and the Door Prize by Harvey Luppold.

Although the weather was a bit on the damp side, eleven of the Pensi members were on hand and enjoyed themselves. At least the young members were thoroughly thrilled by the loyalty of these "Old Timers." These eleven carpenters represent 448 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. One, William Hanuf, is still working every day and has been employed by the same contractor for 50 years.

448 years continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. Front row, left to right, Newton F. Herr, Monroe Umberger, Ernst Schwemmer, Charles H. Long, George Shadell and William E. Boyer. Standing, William H. Shaner, William E. Hanuf, Jarius Keller, Maybery Mengel and Harry Reese.

Fraternally yours,
L. E. Ross, Business Agent.

Local No. 813, Carbondale, Pa., Holds Clambake



The picture shows members of Local Union No. 813 of Carbondale, Pa., taken at their annual clambake. The photograph was sent to The Carpenter by Recording Secretary Anthony F. Swartz.

Jacksonville, Fla., Local Wins State Championship

Editor, The Carpenter:

Enclosed please find a picture of Carpenters' Local Union No. 267 Base ball Team which I hope you will be able to find room to publish i The Carpenter.

Our team has been fortunate in winning the Florida State Champion ship Semi-Pro Baseball title in an elimination tournament at Blountstowı Florida last month. This can be attested by the trophy in the center o the picture.

The Carpenters had a tough fight on their hands as there were quite few teams represented there, but due to the excellent coaching and mar agement of our Manager A. J. Anderson and the Captain, J. C. William our team vanquished all opponents. Winning this championship of Flo ida made us eligible to participate in the National Semi-pro Tournamer which was held in Witchita, Kansas from August 15 to 27, 1942.

CARPENTERS
LOCAL
627

We sent our team there, but I am sorry to say that we were eliminate in fast order which, according to the press there, was no disgrace as ther was some tough competition. There was an all-time attendance recor established and largest prize money was paid out in the annals of Nation Semi-pro baseball Tournaments' history.

The Organization feels justification in having these baseball teams it ties us in with the civic life of the city and state. Too much criticis has been leveled at the heads of Organized Labor by our enemies wl state that we take all the money into our treasury and make no disburs ments whatsoever. Since the inception of our athletic endeavor we ha had quite a lot of favorable comment, and we intend to keep up our e deavors in this field as long as possible as it has brought us considerab good will.

Fraternally yours,
John Maxim, Financial Secretar

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

The Yarnin' BASKET

The First Line of Defense Is the Home

Frankly, every parent is anxious. Every intelligent adult must recognize the dangers, the upsets, and the changes involved in the total war we are all embarked upon. Parents must, with the help of the community, appraise the real situation in which they specifically live. So how are parents to behave even though anxious about their children?

The dangers and risks that parents may have to face produce an actual fear hat might better be admitted to themselves to start with. But there is a vast difference between an intelligent facing of a difficult or even dangerous situation and an anxious and destructive dread of an unprepared-for blow.

Children, far more than adults realze, sense the underlying thoughts and eelings of those they love. What parents hink and feel about a situation has far more effect than anything they may say. Therefore it is wiser to be honest with your children and to command their respect by talking to a certain extent and quite normally about the danger of air aids and fires and the possibility of eparations in the family when such dangers and possibilities actually exist.

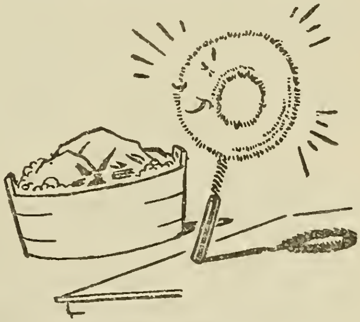
Above all, don't suppress or banish rom family conversation all reference to war. It is a topic your children will cerainly hear discussed everywhere else. Children can bear reality much better han the uncertainty created by a mysery. A specific suggestion on this point may be helpful: Use the same words hat are heard constantly in school, on he street, and over the radio. Don't make up pretty names to soften the meanng of terms like "black-out," "alarms," "explosions," and the like. If an air-raid drill is planned at home, don't call it "a sort of fire drill." Fear of words ommunicates fear of the situation itself to the imagination of a child.

It is always best for him to hear of possible dangers from those he loves most. It is best for him to realize very early that those he trusts are

Penny Wise
says...

"Save—to make the Japs pay."

WHEN washing clothes by hand, rub badly soiled parts with a soft brush and a good soap lather. This is easy on the fabric, yet hard on the dirt.



You'll save many pennies by this simple rule for laundering clothes carefully. Put those thrifty coins into U. S. SAVINGS STAMPS—they're valuable to Democracy!

preparing to face emergencies with him. This frank appraisal of danger where they actually exist is an important step toward the sort of behavio that parents want to achieve even though they cannot escape their anxiet for their children.

The next step follows from the fact that dependence of someone els on us for calm and strength often helps us to behave as though we reall had both. And behaving as though we were calm for the sake of other finally produces a degree of real calm. With reasonable conviction an courage we can try to understand what is ahead of us and what we shoul do about it. We must satisfy ourselves that we have taken every reason able precaution. Then, the busier we are with those things that reall need to be done, the less time we shall have to indulge ourselves in use less worries about things that may never happen anyway.

Auxiliary No. 373, Salinas, Cal., Extends Greetings

Editor, The Carpenter:

We celebrated our first anniversary with our husbands as guests at Dinner party and it was an enjoyable evening for everyone.

This has been a full year for our Auxiliary, active in Red Cross worl Two of our members have been asked to serve on the Ration Board.

We are a member of Salinas Central Labor Council, also Charter Mem bership in the newly-formed California State Council Ladies Auxiliary.

The members of our Auxiliary made a beautiful banner for the Carpen ters Local No. 925. They showed their appreciation by giving us $100.0 which added to our treasury.

We donate to various worthy causes and we were proud to have a pa in giving to the Mercy Ship as Salinas is the home of the 194th Tan Battalion. We meet regularly and we always remember birthdays, anni versaries and other special events in the lives of our members.

Our membership is growing. Last meeting we installed three ne members. Our attendance is holding up good, considering so many mem bers are away with their husbands in defense work.

New officers installed July 8: Marie Brayton, President; Lupe Lun Vice-President; Blanche Van Emon, Recording Secretary; Helen Keise Fianncial Secretary; Grace Logue, Warden; Conductor, Ruby Mille Trustees are Mable Iserman, Caroline Francis and Dorothy McAuney.

In the future we hope to accomplish more for the aid of our Countr and our Community. We enjoy reading of other auxiliaries and thei activities.. Greetings to all.

Blanche Van Emon, Recording Secretary,
47 Hebbron Ave., Salinas, Cali

THOUGHTFUL!

A woman called the headquarters of the scrap metal salvage drive, an asked that a truck be sent out to pick up for scrap an automobile that ha not been operated in five years. She gave the number of the residenc and the information girl at headquarters asked if that were her own hom

"No," the woman replied. "The car is at the home of my neighbo next door."

"Has she authorized you to call us in order that the car can be junked the information girl asked.

"No, but I think you should come get the car anyway!"

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 170

Step construction is the all-important part of designing a stairs. While this includes substantial construction, it does not confine itself to that. Steps that are not well proportioned will be a constant source of regret, unless they are taken out and re-built—but even re-building stairs to remove the offending feature, does not remove the regret at once. It will take years to live a thing like that down, and in many instances it is never forgotten. Cramping stairs, that is, making them too narrow or forcing more steps into a flight of stairs than the space justifies, is always bad. On the other hand, too wide stairs, when the extra space could have been used to much better advantage elsewhere, is not much better; neither is the use of extra large steps. Moreover, the use of winders in a stairway, when it could have been built just as well with straight flights, is unpardonable. All of these faults in stair designing we have seen, and in some instances those responsible should have known better.

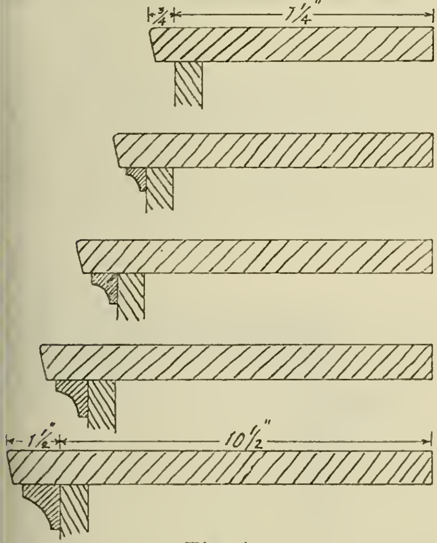


Fig. 1

A good rule for proportioning nosings is shown by Fig. 1, where the upper tread has a run of 7½ inches, which would require a rise of about 9 inches. Here the nosing is shown as ¾ of an inch. The bottom tread has a run of 10½ inches and a nosing of 1½ inches. A riser here of about 6 to 6½ inches would be about right. The three treads shown between the top and bottom have nosings in relative proportion to the widths of the various treads shown. The nosing width established by common usage, though, is about 1¼ inches for ordinary steps with risers running around 6 or 7 inches and runs in proportion.

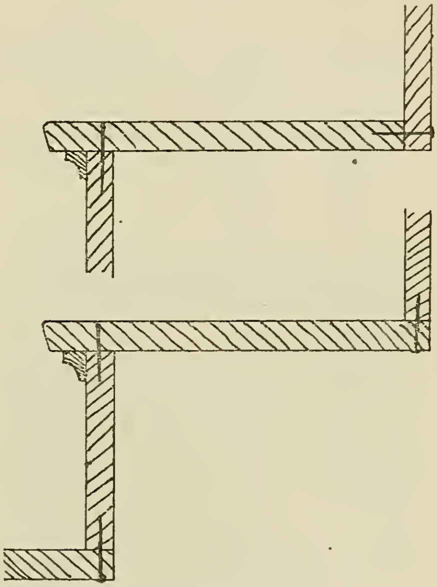


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows two methods of cheap step constructions. The upper one is perhaps the best, however, the bottom one will save the day, when the material for the risers is not wide enough to lap over the back edge of the tread, especially when the tread material is wide enough to fulfill the requirements of this construction. We used the term, "cheap step," which does not necessarily mean something that is illegitimate. Perhaps a more nearly correct term would be "service step." For such steps have a great many legitimate places where they can be used, as in attic and other stairs that are built primarily for service.

Fig. 3 shows two good step constructions which can be used for housed stairs. The upper one of these, again, is the better. The bottom construction, under certain circumstances, might be more suitable. The detail of the joint shows how the nails should be driven—never drive the nails into or too close to the groove.

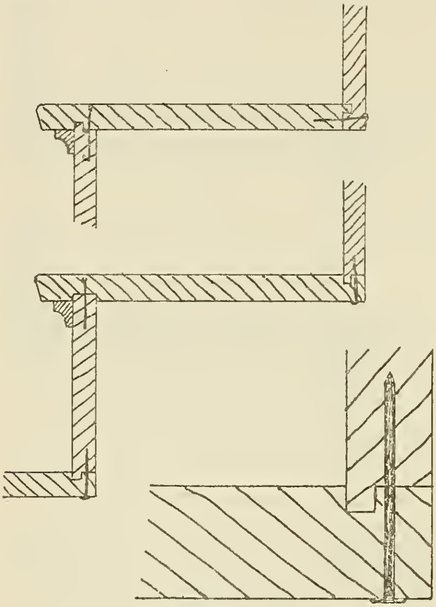


Fig. 3

A perspective view, showing the use of angle blocks, is shown by Fig. 4. This block reinforcing, if properly placed and glued, prevents squeaking. Here the upper joint of the riser and tread is a modification of the upper joint of the second construction shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 shows two details of half-dovetail joints. These joints, of course, involve a greater amount of expense than those we have just explained, but if they are put together with glue, it will result in a step that positively will not squeak under any circumstances. No nails are necessary in this construction.

Another good joint is shown by Fig. 6. Here the cove is housed and glued into the nosing of the tread and nailed to the riser with brads. Again, extra expense is involved in using this construction.

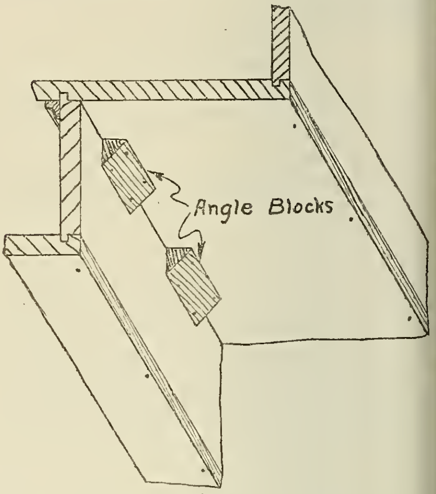


Fig. 4

How to repair a worn-out stair, especially in cases where new floors are laid against the stairs, is shown by Fig. 7. The upper drawing shows a step that is typical of steps of many old stairs. The dotted curved line shows how the nosing has been worn. The bottom drawing shows the step repaired with flooring. The nosing can be made o either flooring, as indicated by the dotted line, or by making nosings of 1⅛-inch stuff, rabbeted as shown both here and by detail in Fig. 8.

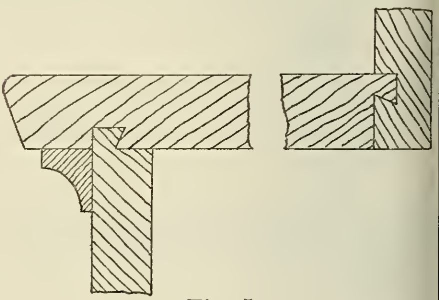


Fig. 5

Veneering steps with flooring gives exellent results on old stairs when the oors are replaced with oak flooring. he flooring veneer in such cases will eep the first and last risers of the airs the same as they were on the old airs, because the veneering is the me thickness as the flooring.

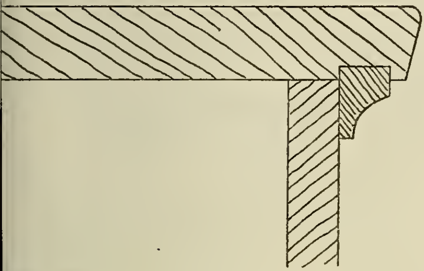


Fig. 6

While there still might be some carnters who get out most of their stair aterial, in these days most of the betr class finished stairs are gotten out by e mills. And while the field carpenter ill installs much of this work, more d more the work of installing the betr class stairways is going to specialts. But notwithstanding this fact, most the cheaper stairways, or service irways, are still being built by the ld carpenter. The advent of improved wer saws, revives a tendency for at st some of the better class of stairrk to be reclaimed by the field carnter. When the contractor finds that can keep his men employed in slack times by letting them get out the stair stuff, with little, if any, extra cost, he will give them the work, rather than run the risk of losing his best mechanics.

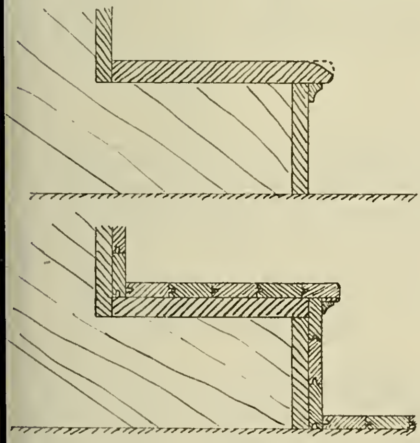


Fig. 7

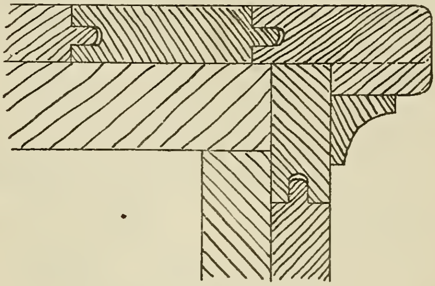


Fig. 8

Angles in Geometry

By L. Perth

This article was inspired by numerous inquiries from the readers of the Journal on the subject of Angles, how they are being calculated by the architect and engineer in a geometrical way.

We presume the great educational activities inaugurated by the National Defense Program has stimulated the members of the building industry to replenish their educational resources with more useful and most indispensable technical knowledge.

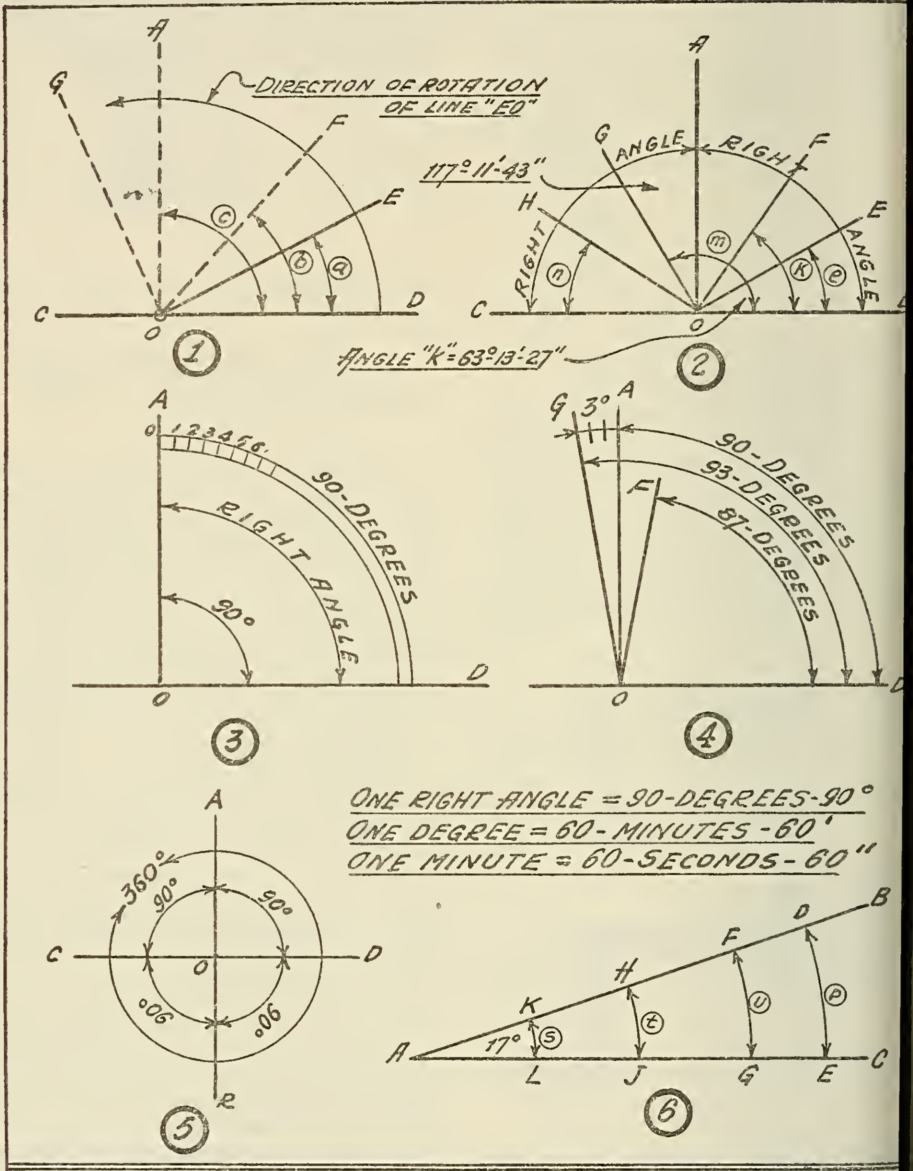
Those who live in the metropolitan areas have the opportunity to attend the numerous evening schools under the direction of local school districts.

There are, however, those who reside in communities where night schools are not available and they depend entirely on obtaining their knowledge in some other expedient way.

Most of our correspondents seem to live in such communities and it is for their benefit that we undertake the elucidation of the various phases of building construction and particularly builders' mathematics.

An angle is being formed when two straight lines intersect or when two straight lines are drawn from the same point, as EOD in Fig. 1.

Let us assume that the line EO before assuming its position as shown in the diagram coincided with line OD. Let us also agree that this line EO starts to revolve about the fixed point O in the direction indicated by the arrow. If the line stops at E then it has produced an angle EOD. If it shall continue to revolve in the same direction it will produce an angle FOB and farther angle AOB, GOB. It is evident that in the course of its rotation line EO may produce multitudes of angles which will have their point of intersection at O a their sides will be OD and any other si all depending where the rotation com to a position of rest.


A
G
DIRECTION OF ROTATION OF LINE "EO"
F
E
c
b
a
C
D
O
1
A
G
ANGLE
RIGHT
F
117° 11' 43"
H
E
m
RIGHT
ANGLE
n
k
e
C
O
ANGLE "K" = 63° 13' 27"
2
A
0 1 2 3 4 5 6.
90-DEGREES
RIGHT ANGLE
90°
O
D
3
G 3° A
90-DEGREES
93-DEGREES
87-DEGREES
F
O
4
ONE RIGHT ANGLE = 90-DEGREES-90°
ONE DEGREE = 60-MINUTES-60'
ONE MINUTE = 60-SECONDS-60"
A
360°
90°
90°
C
O
D
90°
90°
B
5
B
D
F
H
K
17°
s
t
u
p
A
L
J
G
E
C
6

ANGLES IN GEOMETRY.

From the above illustration it is vious that the farther away line travels from OD the larger the space ween the sides grows. This means that ngles generated by the above process ıay be bigger and smaller in relation ɔ each other. And since they are big-er and smaller they are "values" i.e. hey can be measured.

Referring to Fig. 2 it will be noted hat line EO in the course of its rota-ion will assume a position indicated by .O. At this position two very impor-ant angles are produced AOD and ADC. 'hese two angles are equal to each other nd are known as right angles. There ıay be any number of equal angles con-tructed about one point but there are nly two right angles which may be rected on one side of a straight line, ıch as CD.

Since angles may be measured there ıust be a unit of meaasurement. This nit is know as a "degree." A degree one-ninetieth part of a right Fig. 3, nd in turn is divided into sixty equal arts, each part being known as a minute." Each minute is divided into ixty equal parts which are called sec-nds. The symbols used in expressing nits of measurements are shown on ıe accompanying drawing.

Because in this system of measuring ngles the degrees and minutes are each ivided into sixty parts it is called the sexagesimal" system. Its origin is 'aced back to the Chaldeans who lived ı Mesopotamia many centuries before ıe Christian era.

With reference to the right angle; ıgles may be considered as smaller or ırger than an angle of 90 degrees or 'actional parts of same. Thus FPD ıuals 87 degrees and GOD is angle 93 egrees. Fig. 4. Angle "K" in Fig. 2 expressed as "63 degrees 13 minutes ıd 27 seconds" while angle GOD in the ıme diagram has the measurement of 117 degrees 11 minutes and 43 sec-ıds."

Since only two right angles may be 'ected on one side of a straight line as Fig. 2 the sum of these two right ıgles equals 180 degrees. Two more ght angles may be constructed on the her side of Line CD these are COR and OD in Fig. 5. These two also being ıual to 180 degrees it is obvious that e total number of degrees about one ɔint "O" will be 360.

It will be necessary to impress upon e mind of the student one more very sential characteristic of angles: "The value of an angle does not depend upon the length of its sides. No matter how far the sides AB and AC in Fig. 6 may be extended the value of the angle will not be affected. Thus angle KLA being equal to 17 degrees, the extension of its sides will not affect the value of the angle. Consequently, angles KLA, HAJ, FAG, DAE will all be 17 degrees angles in spite of the fact that their sides are of different lengths.

The subject of angles and triangles will be treated very thoroughly in the issues that follow. In the meantime if any of the readers of our Journal should wish to obtain any information on this or any other related subject they are welcome to communicate with this writer by addressing their mail to Mr. Leo Perth, 2216 Kelton Avenue, West Los Angeles, California, or direct their inquiries to the Editor of The Carpenter.

An Outside Twist

By H. H. Siegele

Here is a method of twisting tie-wires that I got from an old-timer. He told me he worked on a form job once where this method was used by the gang. I am giving it just as I remember it; however, I can see no reason for using 2x8's on the side where the twists are made, since 2x6's or even 2x4's would give enough room for twisting the wires.

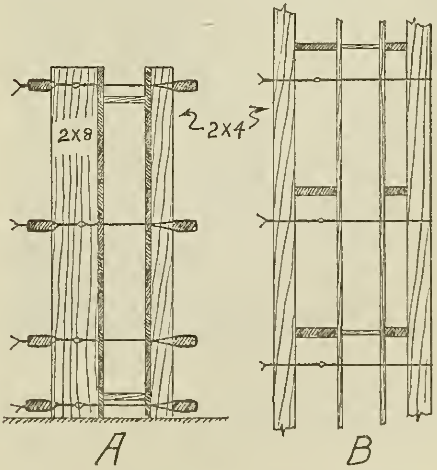


Fig. 1

At A, Fig. 1, is shown a section of form for a concrete wall where the tie-wires are twisted on the outside. To the left, as shown, 2x8 studding are used, presumbaly to provide hand-room for twisting the wires. At B is shown a plan of the same layout. Fig. 2 is a detail of the problem.

A method of spacing tie-wires is shown at A, Fig. 1. The greatest pressure always comes at the bottom of forms, due to the impact of the concrete, and therefore the bottom should have the ties closer together. Toward the top, where the pressure is much reduced, the ties can be much farther apart. Another thing: The spreaders should always be placed in such a manner that they will be in a direct line with the studding, as shown at B, Fig. 1. If the spreaders are placed in the spaces between the studdings, the form boards will spring when the ties are tightened, resulting in a thinner wall than the requirements call for.

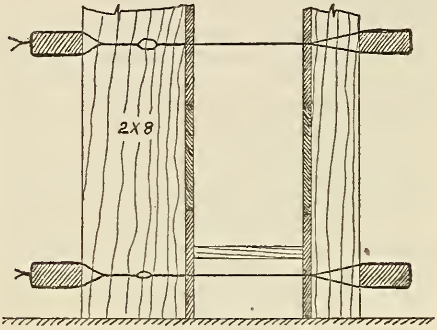


Fig. 2

◆

He Knew

The minister had been impressing upon the children at the Sunday school classes the real necessity for being good and obedient at all times.

At the conclusion of his address, he asked: "Now, children, can any of you tell me what kind of boys and girls go to heaven?"

One little fellow, eager to outshine the others, shouted: "Yes, sir, dead 'uns!"

* * *

Taxed and Taxed

The candidate was relating some of his experiences in the House, extolling the work of his party to the audience.

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"Great snakes! Has it come to that?" interrupted a voice from the rear of th hall.

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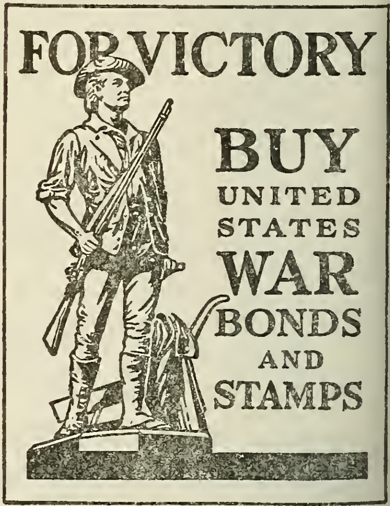

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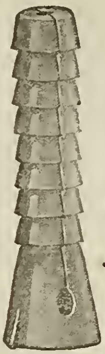

Fig. 950
Lead Type

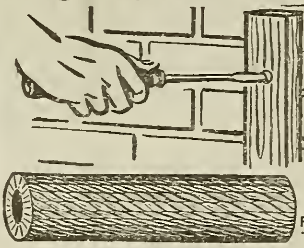

Fig.
955
Fiber
Type

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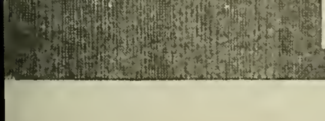

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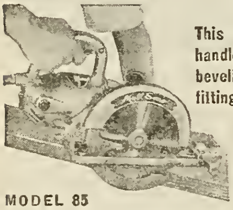

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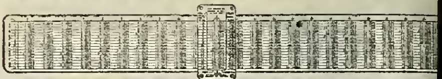

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Wm. L. Hutcheson
GENERAL PRESIDENT

December 1942

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Watch Fobs	.50
Key Tags	.15
Rubber Label Stamps	1.00
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Cuff Links	1.50
Blanks for F. S. Reports for Treasurer's Remittances and for Donation Claims	Free
Emblem Buttons	1.00
Emblem Pins	1.00
Ladies Auxiliary Pins	1.50
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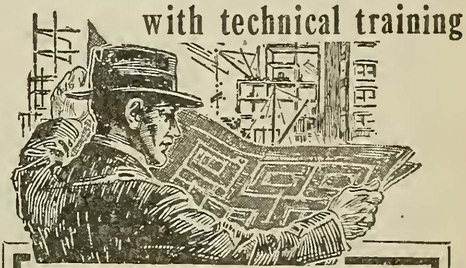
PRICES ON SPECIAL LEATHER BOUND LEDGERS, WORKING CARDS, POSTCARD NOTICES, ARREARS NOTICES, OFFICER'S CARDS, STATIONERY, ETC., WILL BE SUBMITTED BY GENERAL SECRETARY UPON REQUEST.

Note—the above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the Postage prepaid or Express charges paid in advance.

Building Industry
Needs Practical
CARPENTERS
BUILDERS
APPRENTICES
with technical training



Carpenters and builders are needed *now*,—to build the nation's homes and factories! Good practical men are wanted,—but most of all builders ***with technical training.*** Men who can ***lay out and run jobs***,—men who can ***read blue prints***,—who understand ***specifications***,—men who can ***estimate*** costs.

If you have had experience,—either little or much,—as a carpenter or builder,—the present time offers you great opportunity. Get this technical knowledge of blue print plans. Prepare for rapid promotion and increased income, ***—a better job in building.***

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No books,—no classes. Use the blue print plans, specifications and easy instruction matter we furnish. Just like the contractor uses. Fits in with your daily experience. A part of your spare time is enough. Become a foreman, superintendent, master builder or contractor. Practical builders advance rapidly.

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"How To Read Blue Prints"

If you are a carpenter, builder or apprentice we will send you our booklet "How To Read Blue Prints" and a set of blue print plans free of cost. Get these today,—they are valuable and instructive. Send coupon or a post card.

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Please send at once,—no obligation,—Your FREE Book "How to Read Blue Prints" and a complete set of Blue Print Plans.

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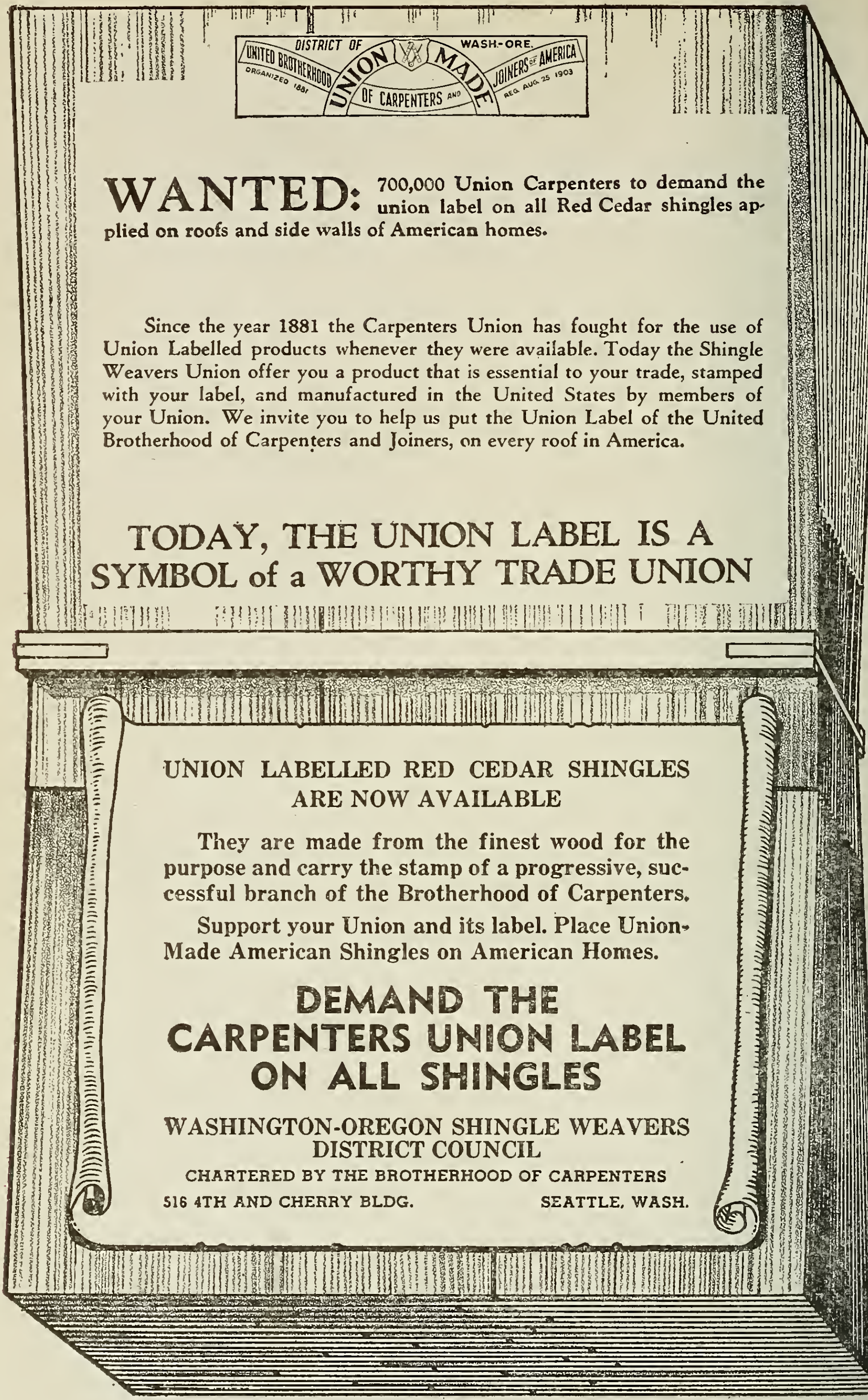
DISTRICT OF
WASH-ORE.
UNITED BROTHERHOOD
ORGANIZED 1881
UNION MADE
OF CARPENTERS AND
JOINERS OF AMERICA
REG. AUG. 25 1903

WANTED: 700,000 Union Carpenters to demand the union label on all Red Cedar shingles applied on roofs and side walls of American homes.

Since the year 1881 the Carpenters Union has fought for the use of Union Labelled products whenever they were available. Today the Shingle Weavers Union offer you a product that is essential to your trade, stamped with your label, and manufactured in the United States by members of your Union. We invite you to help us put the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, on every roof in America.

TODAY, THE UNION LABEL IS A SYMBOL of a WORTHY TRADE UNION

UNION LABELLED RED CEDAR SHINGLES ARE NOW AVAILABLE

They are made from the finest wood for the purpose and carry the stamp of a progressive, successful branch of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

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DISTRICT COUNCIL
CHARTERED BY THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
516 4TH AND CHERRY BLDG. SEATTLE, WASH.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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51

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Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories Page

Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J. 64
Mall Tool Co., Chicago, Ill. 63
Mayhew-Maydole Tools, Norwich, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Ohlen-Bishop Co., Columbus, Ohio 62
Paine Company, Chicago, Ill. 63
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn. 3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

Johns-Manville, Corp., New York 64
Union Label Shingles, Wash.-Ore. D. C., Seattle, Wash. 2

Doors

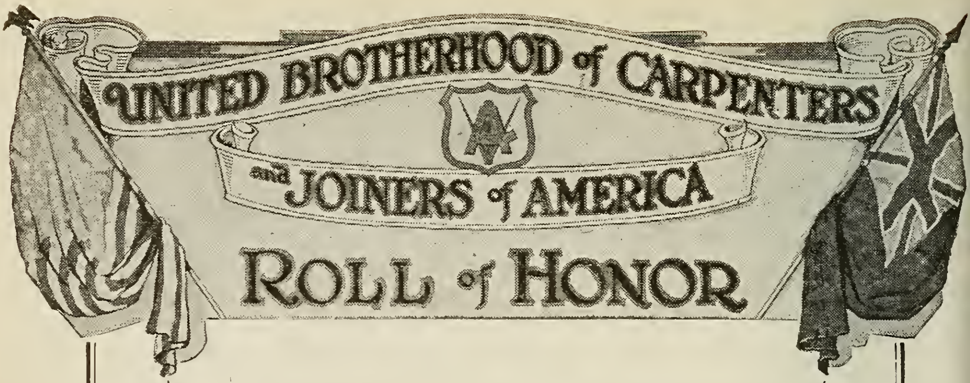
Overhead Door Corp., Hartford City, Ind. 4th Cover

Insurance

Pioneer Life Insurance Co., Rockford, Ill. 3rd Cover

Technical Courses and Books

Theo. Audel, New York, N. Y. 3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill. 1
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans. 62



UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

ROLL of HONOR

* * *

We Salute

the 20,000 Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America now serving Our Country in the armed forces. On the land, in the air and on the high seas, in this Country or in distant lands, wherever they may be, let us say to each and every Brother in uniform at this time, Be of Good Cheer!

Good Luck and
Merry Christmas

Labor's Stake in the Forests

By **FRANK A. CONNOLLY**

Director of Information, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture

(Written especially for The Carpenter)

"BIG INDUSTRIAL Sawmill Blows Last Whistle."

That was the headline over a story in a southern lumber trade journal the other day. It told about a sawmill that had just closed down after cutting its last log. "There is an end to all things," it said, "especially to a very large sawmill located in a territory where the supply of timber has been raked and scraped to the last available and purchasable tree."

The article expounded at length on the company's 44 years of continuous operation, on the fine plant it had built up, with its mammoth planer, modern dry kilns, and big sawmill units capable of turning out 150,000 feet of lumber in a single shift. It told about the town's modern hotel, lovely shade trees, and the public schools "among the most attractive in the South."

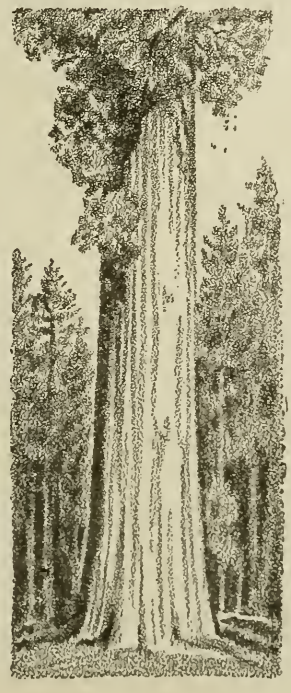
What it did not tell was what kind of a future that town faced. What would happen to the town's workers, dependent on the mill for employment? Would they be faced with the choice of pulling up stakes and hunting new jobs elsewhere, or of hanging on in a declining community with its economic props knocked out from under it?

And what the article also did not say was that all this need not have happened. If the company had perfected a sound plan of sustained-yield management, if it had balanced its rate of cutting with the rate of timber growth instead of "raking and scraping to the last available and purchasable tree," this mill might have continued indefinitely.

Fortunately, this company for several years has been progressive in reforesting and in diversifying its operations, and the mill town will have other activities to help keep it going. But the story of mills sawing their last log is nothing new. The history of lumbering in the United States is largely a history of wasteful and destructive liquidation. "Ghost towns," stranded families, wasted lands, and rural poverty too often mark the path of timber exploitation across the country.

And the process is still going on. According to the U.S. Forest Service, not more than about 20 per cent of all private forest lands in the country are being managed with conscious regard to perpetuating the timber crop today.

America today is fighting for the right to choose its own destiny—for the rights of its people, and of all peoples, to enjoy freedom of



speech, freedom from fear, and freedom from want. The growth of America's free institutions and traditions has been made possible in large measure by the wealth of natural resources with which the country was blessed. Abundant resources meant opportunity, expanding enterprise, and a constantly rising standard of living. To preserve and further improve our way of life, this Nation not only must defeat the evil design of the totalitarian dictators to dominate the world and degrade and enslave humanity, but it must make sure that the resources necessary to a progressing American civilization are perpetuated.

The forests are one of the Nation's basic resources. Today they are providing essential materials for the war. Tomorrow we must look to them for materials that will be vitally needed during the postwar reconstruction.

Labor's Big Stake

Labor has a big stake in the forests. Producing forests mean jobs, steady income, happy home and community life,. Devastated forests mean unemployment, disrupted home life, communities on the down grade. Thirteen million people obtain their living direct from the forests—in woods work, work in lumber and paper mills, and in wood-using industries. The forests contribute indirectly to the support of many millions more, for example, in transportation and construction industries, in water and power utilities, in retailing, in sporting goods manufactures and in businesses serving tourists and recreation. And forest industry payrolls help support other industries and services.

When "cut-out-and-get-out" is the rule, labor is hit first and hardest when the blow of timber exhaustion strikes. The forest worker has been forced to migrate from job to job, with little opportunity to settle down and have a real home life. Or if he stayed and tried to make a home, too often he faced a bleak prospect. Some of the worst areas of unemployment, tax delinquency, and business shut-downs have been areas where all the timber was cut out.

One-third of all the United States—630 million acres—is forest land suitable chiefly for growing trees. Three-fourths of the forest land is privately owned, and from this three-fourths comes 95 per cent of our annual timber cut. Most of it is now growing only a fraction of the timber it could. Nearly 80 million acres has been reduced to wasteland, producing little or nothing. The current drain on the Nation's timber resources substantially exceeds the rate of timber growth.

Forest lands can be managed so that one crop after another can be cut from the same land. Foresters call this "sustained yield." The U.S. Forest Service, State Foresters, and a number of progressive lumber companies have demonstrated that sustained yield management can provide a steady flow of timber, without depletion or exhaustion of the forest.

Needs Are Cited

To bring the growth of timber into balance with the cut, this country will have to:

1. Restore timber growth on deforested lands.
2. See to it that young growth is protected and managed to yield a continuous supply of timber.
3. Keep present timber stands producing by wisely controlled cutting.

The first job, and in some measure the others also, will require increased public ownership of forest lands. The cost of rehabilitating large areas of deforested land will discourage private action. Economic pressure on many private owners will cause premature and wasteful cutting of old-growth and second-growth timber if such distressed holdings are not acquired by the public. A post-war program of forest conservation will afford an opportunity to put men to work on projects for the rehabilitation and protection of the forests—and a lot of men will be wanting work after the war.

Meanwhile, destructive liquidation and misuse of forests must be stopped. The basic principles of good timber management should apply to all forest lands throughout the Nation.

The U.S. Forest Service has recommended some measure of public regulation over timber cutting and other forest practices sufficient to prevent destructive liquidation and make sure that forest lands are kept reasonably productive.

The last annual report of the Forest Service said:

> "National Security makes imperative measures that will stop forest destruction, which has been responsible in part for such social and economic conditions. . .
>
> "Continued and enlarged public cooperation and aid to private owners of forest land will help, but two other measures, and apparently only two, afford the positive assurances that are needed to insure productivity of forest land which must underlie sound social economy . . . One is public ownership and management of much more forest land. The other is Nation-wide public regulation of forest practices.
>
> "The Forest Service strongly advocates all of these measures but puts particular emphasis on increased public ownership, and public regulation. With strong Federal leadership and action, they are essential to success.
>
> "The recent depression greatly increased · defense cutting, the post-war situation fraught with danger unless something is done about it, as well as the needs of the long distant future, all make the need for action more urgent than ever before."

Waste and misuse of the forests can be checked without impeding the war effort. By the application of public control measures that will assure sound, common-sense methods of forest protection and management, we can maintain a steady flow of forest products for war needs and at the same time keep the forests in productive condition for the future.

1942 Construction Activity

HOUSING FOR WAR workers and army men and erection of war plants have brought the volume of U. S. construction activity up to 4 billion for the first half of 1942 from 2.4 billion in the first 6 months of the preceding year. Building workers boosted construction for the Army and Navy by 84 per cent over the first half of 1941. Federally financed industrial building increased 300 per cent.

The Future *of* Television

A STUDY of its construction needs after the war as presented by the General President, William L. Hutcheson, before the 36th Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, at Toronto, Canada. In presenting the study on behalf of the Brotherhood, the General President said:

"We all know that the return of peace will bring a grave economic crisis to America. The shock of reconverting our huge war plants to peace-time uses will be felt by everyone. There will be months—perhaps years—of difficult readjustment. Millions of temporary war workers will be hunting normal jobs. Other millions of returning service men must be reabsorbed into industry. Where can such vast pools of after-war employment be found?

"For the building trades, the post-war problem will be especially challenging. Ours has always been a feast-or-famine industry. In the midst of present war-time economic dislocations it will be hazardous to attempt any forecast of future building trends. However, it is possible to point out certain after-war developments which may favorably affect the building industry and which should have the encouragement of all members of this department. A study of these possible after-war factors will aid us in preparing for this difficult period.

"To clarify trade union thinking on this subject, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has undertaken a study of the industries which are likely to experience a post-war growth which will particularly benefit building industry employment. The first industry which we have considered in this study is television. After fifteen years of exhaustive preparation, television was on the threshhold of a spectacular commercial development when the war burst upon us. While its expansion has been suspended for the war's duration, television will unquestionably take rank as a major industry after the return of peace. The erection of its plants will provide an enormous after-war stimulus to all branches of the building trades.

"In studying television, it was necessary for us to give consideration to many complicating technical and political factors. Like radio, of which it is the offspring, television's growth is subject to minute governmental supervision. The extent of such governmental authority may be realized when we recall that in 1940, when the television industry was all ready for a broad nation-wide commercial expansion of its manufacturing and broadcasting facilties, the Federal Communications Commission intervened to halt commercial television for an additional period of over a year for reasons which many have deemed insufficient. Not until 1941, on the brink of Pearl Harbor, was this F.C.C. policy altered. With political considerations thus playing such an important part in its progress, it must be recognized that a sympathetic and understanding national public opinion will be the pre-requisite for the adequate development of this great potential and employment-providing industry.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America herewith submits this study of television and its after-war employment promise to the Building and Construction Trades Department."

Text of the study follows:

Television

(Its Building Construction Needs in the After-War Period)

Forward-looking Americans are now scanning the economic horizon to discover the new industries which will buttress American employment during the difficult post-war reconstruction period.

After the first World War, it will be recalled, the reconstruction crisis was bridged in large part by the phenomenal expansion of three industries: (1) building construction; (2) automobiles; and (3) radio. The end of the present conflict, with its demobilization of the millions now in defense industries and the armed services, will usher in a period of acute unemployment distress unless some similar employment stimulus is provided. Where are such after-war "growth" industries to be discovered? Heading any such list of post-war possibilities is television.

The War Delays Television

Pearl Harbor halted the television industry just as it was poised for a sensational national expansion. Few American major industries have passed through as long a pre-commercial period of laboratory preparation. 1941 found television ready. Fifteen years of continuous and costly research had at last mastered the technical problems of sight transmission and reception. In experimental broadcasting studios, maintained by the industry since 1930, the technique of effective program production had been worked out. The answer had been found to the problem of interlinking television stations into networks. Acceptable television receivers had been developed and placed on the market by at least twelve different manufacturing organizations. Behind television's long-heralded arrival was an aggregate experimental investment by the various industry units of over $15,000,000. When, on May 2, 1941, the Federal Communications Commission gave the signal for the inauguration of commercial television broadcasting, it was expected that the industry would experience a sudden upward spiral of growth.

The war, coming swiftly after the FFC order, enforced a suspension of all except skeleton activities. For the duration, television's technical resources have been converted almost exclusively to war uses. Under war pressure, the eight television studios which inaugurated regular programs (commercial or experimental on July 1, 1941, have reduced their weekly broadcasting time to a nominal service of only four hours. Technical staffs have been halved to release technicians for the services. Like many other American industries, television is temporarily a casualty of the war effort.

However, there is general agreement that the end of the war will find the television industry prepared for an immediate and nation-wide expansion. It is the new industry which, many believe, will repeat the miracle of radio in the last post-war period. An examination of its economic possibilties reveals the fact that when television gets under way, the rate of its growth may be breath-taking.

The Expectations of Government and Industry Leaders

What informed television Government and industry leaders expect in the post-war period is indicated in the following abstracts of recently expressed authoritative opinion.

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federation Communications Commission:

> "I think it quite likely that during the post-war period, television will be one of the first industries arising to serve as a cushion

against unemployment and depression. Radio broadcasting served that function in a measure during the 1930s; by 1926 it had achieved a half-billion dollar gross turnover, though at the close of the war, wireless was far less developed than television will be at the close of this war. There is no reason now apparent why we should not aim at a 50,000,000-set television industry mirroring the present 50,000,000-set standard broadcast industry."

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America:

"Television, after the war, should be on its way toward fulfilling its promise as a large and vigorous new industry in the United States. It can be made useful as a real force in our social and economic life. The fact that its development as a service to the public has been stopped for the time being—because of the war—should not be permitted to obscure its naturally great potentialities.

"Technically, television is ready for public acceptance. It has all the elements necessary to the development of a new art and of a new service.

"The big task at the end of the war will be to make the service available to the public as widely and as rapidly as possible. The pattern of sight broadcasting's expansion can be expected to follow the one laid down by sound broadcasting two decades ago. At first, television studios and transmitting stations will be set up in the nation's larger cities and then, as the costs are reduced, in the smaller cities and towns.

"Some idea of the number of stations required to serve the whole country may be obtained from the fact that more than 920 radio stations now operate in the sound broadcasting field. In time, it is probable that television stations, which use ultra-short waves, will exceed this number, because their area of individual coverage is not as great as that of the longer wave sound stations.

"As television stations start operating in different communities, the job of linking them together in inter-ctiy networks will start. It is logical to think that the first networks will be regional in character, fanning out from such centers of entertainment and culture as New York, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, and Hollywood. The final step will be coast-to-coast, nation-wide networks."

T. A. M. Craven, Member of the Federal Communications Commission:

"I foresee the day when not only will we have color television broadcasting stations all over the country, but also every telephone will have its corresponding video attachment. People living in rural areas will be able not only to hear and see the radio news commentators, but also will have the newspaper itself delivered by radio. Telegrams will not be transmitted as they are today. We will not have to worry about boiling down what we desire to say in order to get within the ten-word minimum charge. We will think in terms of letter pages and wonder whether it is worth while to pay a little extra for faster delivery of a letter by electronics rather than by the efficient airmail of the future.

"Electronics will play an important part in chemistry, medicine and surgery, and in many manufacturing processes. Time is too limited to expound the many activities in which electronics will function. In fact, I foresee a new era which I like to term the "electronic era," the importance of which in modern social economics cannot be disregarded. A huge new industry is possible—just the kind of lifeblood the nation will require after this war."

Walter Evans, Vice-President, Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company:

"I believe there is little doubt that there will be a considerable activity in the television field after the end of the war. So much of the development work now carried on in the interest of the war effort may be applied to problems of television resulting in simplified equipment and more satisfactory operation."

Niles Trammell, President, National Broadcasting Company, Inc.;

"In television most certainly there should be hundreds of stations and again millions of receiving sets because sound broadcasting is exactly in the same position today as the silent movies were twenty years ago. People want to use both their senses of sight and hearing. In the case of the movies it was sight without sound and we have all seen what the addition of sound has meant to the moving picture industry. Similarly in television the addition of sight to sound will revolutionize our whole industry and will greatly enlarge the possibilities of service to the public. There should be a great contribution to employment. There should be great stimulus to advertising and there should be a vital impact socially on the more effective distribution of information and culture."

Allen B. Du Mont, President, Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Incorporated.

"We believe that at least one receiver for each 200 people, or approximately 650,000 receivers, should be in the hands of the public at the end of five years. Every city with a population of 400,000 or greater should have at least two television stations. This would require construction of approximately 60 stations. Undoubtedly a number of cities with a lesser population than this may install single units."

A Five-Year View of Post-War Television

To get a working picture of what television may contribute to our post-war economy, with particular reference to building construction, let us attempt to break down its economic promise into terms of jobs and capital investments. To do this, we will estimate television's potential growth projected over the immediate five-year post-war period, after the setting of permanent standards by the FCC.

For this study, we will disregard the indirect economic consequences of television. Any new industry which induces large capital investment sets in motion economic wavelets which reach and benefit every part of our economic structure. Confining our attention, however, to direct effects, we may take it for granted that television's impact will be felt specifically by two industries.

(1) Its studio and transmitter requirements will call for an an extensive and nation-wide building program benefitting practically every branch of the building construction industry.

(2) The demand for studio equipment, transmitters, sound equipment, tubes, receivers, etc., will initiate an immense stream of orders which will invigorate the electrical and radio manufacturing industries. For the purpose of this inquiry, we will confine our attention to the effects of television upon the building industry.

Building Needs of a Television Station

Every television station will require the construction of the following operating plant:

(1) A studio which may consist of one large floor space subdivided into one or more studios and rehearsal rooms, with adjacent space for offices, dressing rooms and store-rooms, or else a group of buildings, on a lot, each housing a separate studio. It seems probable that the single one-story floor space resembling roughly a motion picture interior will be the preferred studio type during the early years of television, and our estimates will proceed on that basis.

(2) A transmitter, located on a high elevation, and connected with the studio building either by coaxial cable, or by radio. While in some instances it may be desired that the transmitter and studio be located in the same building, the usual practice will be to place them on different premises. We will assume, for the purposes of this study, that the transmitter requires a separate building project.

Also, we must include in the building program of television the network facilities which serve the respective stations. These facilities, as we shall see later, will comprise (1) either a coaxial cable line connecting all television points, or (2) a series of radio relay towers built at 25 or 30 mile intervals between stations.

How Many Stations?

When we entered the war, eight television stations were already on the air, broadcasting some type of program. Two of these stations (WNBT in New York, and WPTZ in Philadelphia) were licensed by the FCC to broadcast on a commercial basis: the other six were broadcasting non-commercial experimental programs. It can be assumed that these eight stations, all sponsored by strong industrial or amusement corporations, will be the nucleus of the after-war television broadcasting industry.

Commercial Stations

New York, WNBT, National Broadcasting Company.
Philadelphia, WPTZ, Philco Radio and Television Corporation.

Experimental Stations

Chicago, WTZR, Zenith Radio Corporation.
Chicago, W9XBK, Balaban and Katz Corporation.
Los Angeles, KTSL, Don Lee Broadcasting Company.
New York, WCBW, Columbia Broadcasting Company.
New York, W2XWV, Allen T. Du Mont Laboratories, Incorporated.
Schenectady, WRGB, General Electric Company.

In addition, construction permits had been issued by the FCC for 22 other experimental or commercial stations. The majority of these stations may be expected to proceed with construction and to enter the commercial television field after the war.

In addition to these present stations or projects, we may anticipate an overnight rush for licenses from new promoters in all parts of the country once the "go" sign is given to television. The experience of radio in the Twenties is illustrative.

However, the far greater cost of equipping and operating a television station will prevent any repetition of radio's spectacular initial growth. Conservative estimates of the cost of installing a fully equipped television station, even of moderate size, range from $135,000 to $250,000. Obviously, television will be no field for shoestring promoters.

How many stations may we anticipate during television's first five-year after-war period, and where will they be located?

In its own studies, the television industry, following the custom of radio, has approached this question by using the list of Metropolitan Districts given in the United States Census of 1940. There are 140 cities on this list. Each district comprises a central city and an adjacent trading area of varying size and population. It is a fair assumption that the first cities which will be able to support television stations are included here. Television if it merely covered these areas, would serve 62,965,773 of the population, or nearly one-half of the national total.

We will assume, for this study, that the first five years of commercial television will see the installation of one or more stations in each of these Metropolitan centers, except the most isolated. In the larger cities, serving an area of 500,000 or more inhabitants, as well as in certain key communication centers, there will undoubtedly be at least two competing stations.

On this assumption, an estimate of 200 probable television stations by the end of the immediate five post-war years would not be over-optimistic. This figure could easily be increased to between 300 and 400 by the end of ten years, when competitive national network broadcasting will have been well established.

Types of Stations

If we may be guided by the experience of early radio, we may expect to see the appearance of three general types of television stations in the early post-war period. This will be:

Type A—A few large key network stations, located in the largest cities. From these stations most of the major sponsored network programs will originate. At first, there will probably be only eight or nine Type A stations. Their indicated location will be in the talent and news centers: New York, Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago and Washington.

The Type A studio will require a compartively large plant, representing a minimum construction investment of no less than $1,000,000. Since it will continuously produce programs comparable in elaborateness and talent cost with the highest-paid competing radio network feature, its space requirements will be extensive. The consensus of opinion in the industry is that such a station will require the following facilties:

Two large studios, each equipped with five or more cameras. Dimensions: 150 by 100 by 30 feet.

Six small studios, which will also be available for rehearsals, each containing two or more cameras. Dimensions: 30 by 30 feet.

One motion picture studio. Dimensions: 30 by 40 by 30 feet.

A central control room, with circuits connecting with all the studios.

Usual space for offices, reception rooms, property rooms, etc.

Separate transmitter plants.

Type B—Intermediate size stations, which will receive the network programs produced in Type A stations, and will also be equipped to produce some original local programs. Such stations will lean heavily upon their outside mobile unit for local interest pickups, and upon motion pictures.

In most instances, Type B stations will have the following facilties:

One small studios, equipped with three cameras. Dimensions: 30 by 50 by 20 feet.

One motion picture studio. Dimensions: 30 by 40 by 20 feet.

Office and store-room space.

Separate transmitter plant.

It is probable that this will be the average type station of the immediate after-war period. To justify the capital investment involved in such a station, it would probably have to be located in a trading area of not less than 100,000 population.

Type C—If television's popularity snowballs in the after-war period, the demand for stations may even extend to the smaller cities. Economic factors will bar the launching of anything as elaborate as a Type B station. However, American ingenuity may be expected to find a way to secure some kind of television service for the small cities at a comparatively modest capital investment.

It is quite possible that stations will be set up, occupying a single rented room, and using a single portable camera outfit both for outside and studio pickups. Another possibility is the elimination, altogether, by such stations, of live talent presentations. Programs would consist of film features, and network material which would be brought to the station by some comparatively inexpensive relay hookup to the main network trunk line.

Obviously the building operations involved in setting up a Type C studio would be slight. Also, the equipment carried by the station would represent the irreducible minimum for television.

While we may foresee the appearance of a considerable number of such studios, subject to FCC consent, they are to be regarded as service relay stations for the networks rather than as actual television stations. They will not be a serious factor in the building cost study which we are making.

Television Networks

Adequate profit in television cannot be xepected until the industry is able to sell network broadcasts. Like radio, television's revenues are derivable soley from time sold for avertising. In the advertising field, it must meet the competition of other media. To make a place for itself, it must present programs comparable in quality with the best which is now offered on the national radio hook-ups. It must interconnect its stations so that its signal reaches a national or regional audience.

Unfortunately, tleevision has encountered difficulties in planning networks which do not confront radio. Radio's networks were set up by leasing already existing telephone wires, radiating in all directions. But telephone wires cannot carry television messages with necessary clarity except over very short distances. A special method of transmission must be devised.

After painstaking study by the industry, two alternative methods have been evolved.

The first proposed to interconnect the network cities by coaxial cable, equipped with repeater amplifiers at intervals of every few miles. Such a cable has already been constructed experimentally by the A. T. and T. between Philadelphia and New York. Over this cable the proceedings of the Republican National Convention of 1940 were transmitted in amazing detail to New York televiewers, in one of television's first triumphs. If the cost factor can be controlled, coaxial cable is technically capable of carrying television on its wires to every region of the country.

As alternative to the cable method, other industry leaders have evolved a plan which would use radio transmission. Television signals cannot be projected effectively beyond the horizon line which, in most instances, is 25 or 30 miles in either direction from the transmitter. But it is possible to achieve distance transmission by erecting booster or relay stations at intervals of 25 or 30 miles between stations. Such stations can be automatically operated from a central point. Many in the industry believe that the relay system is the answer to the problem of network broadcasting. Such a relay station is already in use at Wyndmoor, Pa., where its picks up programs originating in Station WNBT, in New York, and relays them eight miles to the Philco Station WPTZ in Philadelphia. Another is the relay station in Hilderberg Mountain which receives signals from New York and relays them to Station WRGB in Schenectady, three miles distant.

Whether coaxial cable or radio is finally adopted as the network medium, or, as some anticipate, both are used in combination, we may make some broad assumption concerning the probable networks which will take form in the early post-war years of the industry.

Industry opinion inclines to the belief that regional networks will make their appearance within a few years after the resumption of post-war commercial broadcasting, in something like the fololwing sequence:

(1) An Atlantic Coast, North and South Network, at first connecting Boston through intermediate cities with Washington. Eventually such a network would undoubtedly extend from Portland, Maine, to Miami, Florida.

(2) A Pacific Coast, North and South network. Distances are so great in the North West that this network would probably extend only from San Diego to San Francisco. Eventually it would branch North as far as Seattle.

(3) An East and West, New York-to-Chicago network. Somewhat later, three other regional networks should follow.

(4) An East and West, Philadelphia-to-St. Louis network.

(5) A network radiating from Chicago and including both North, South and Midwestern points.

(6) An East and West, Southern States network.

A hook-up of regional networks No. 3, 5 and 1, would give a coast-to-coast service between Los Angeles and New York.

While, of course, all such discussion is extremely "iffy," it will be possible to make some estimates of the economic contribution which such network systems will make to the building industry by assuming such a development of the television industry.

What Television Construction Will Cost

We have now reached a point in our study, where it is possible to hazard some estimate of television's after-war construction investment. Obviously, this estimate is extremely tentative and may be widely affeced by one of the variables which we have noted above.

We have stated our reasons for believing that the first five years following the post-war resumption of commercial television will see the establishment of approximately 200-250 television stations. A study of potential television advertising market areas suggests the following probable location of such stations. In each case, the basis of selection has been, either (1) the inclusion of the city in the 1940 Census list of "Metropolitan Areas"; (2) its present importance as a key connection point on the National radio networks; or (3) the fact that a television construction permit has already been granted for the city by the FCC.

Following the name of the city, an estimate of the expected number of stations is given. In suggesting the possibility that some cities will have two or more stations, it has been assumed that at least two competing national television networks will be launched in the early post-war period.

Type A Stations
(Originating major network programs)

New York	2
San Francisco	1
Los Angeles	2
Chicago	2
Washington	2
Total	9

Type B Stations*

Birmingham, Ala.	1
Mobile	1
Phoenix, Ariz.	1
Bakersfield Cal.	1
Fresno	1
Los Angeles	2
Sacramento	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	2
San Jose	1
Santa Barbara	1
Stockton	1
Denver, Colo.	2
Pueblo	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	1
Hartford	2
Waterbury	1
Wilmington, Del.	1
Washington, D. C.	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	2
Miami	1
Tampa	1
Pensacola	1
Orlando	1
Atlanta, Ga.	2
Macon	1
Savannah	2
Augusta	1
Columbus	1
Chicago, Ill.	1
Decatur	1
Peoria	1
Rockford	1
Springfield	1
Evansville, Ind.	2
Fort Wayne	1
Indianapolis	2
Richmond	1
South Bend	1
Terre Haute	1
West Lafayette	1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1
Davenport	1
Des Moines	2
Iowa City	1
Mason City	1
Sioux City	1
Waterloo	1
Manhattan, Kansas	1
Topeka	1
Witchita	2
Louisville, Ky.	2
New Orleans, La.	2
Shreveport	2
Bangor, Me.	1
Portland	2
Baltimore, Md.	3
Boston, Mass.	3
Lowell	1
New Bedford	1
Springfield	2
Worcester	2
Detroit, Mich.	2
Flint	1
Grand Rapids	1
Kalamazoo	1
Lansing	1
Saginaw	1
Duluth, Minn.	2
Minneapolis	2
Jackson, Miss.	1
Kansas City, Mo.	3
St. Joseph	1
St. Louis	3
Springfield	1
Lincoln, Neb.	1
Omaha	2
Manchester, N. H.	1
Trenton, N. J.	1
Alberquerque, N. M.	1
Binghampton,	
Buffalo	3
New York	4
Rochester	2
Schenectady	1
Syracuse	2
Utica	2
Asheville	1
Charlotte	2
Greensboro	1
Raleigh	1
Winston-Salem	1
Akron, Ohio	1
Canton	1
Cincinnati	2
Cleveland	2
Columbus	1
Dayton	1
Hamilton	1
Mansfield	1
Sandusky	1
Springfield	1
Toledo	2
Youngstown	1
Zanesville	1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2
Tulsa	2
Medford, Ore.	1
Portland	2
Allentown, Pa.	1
Altoona	1
Erie	1
Harrisburg	1
Johnstown	1
Lancaster	1
Philadelphia	3
Pittsburgh	3
Reading	1
Scranton	1
York	1
Providence, R.I.	2
Charleston, S.C.	2
Columbia	1
Greeneville	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2
Knoxville	2
Memphis	2
Nashville	2
Amarillo, Tex.	1
Austin	1
Beaumont	1
Corpus Christi	1
Dallas	1
Houston	2
San Antonio	2
Waco	2
Wichita Falls	1
Richmond, Va.	2
Norfolk	1
Roanoke	1
Seattle, Wash.	2
Spokane	1
Bluefield, W. Va.	1
Charleston	1
Clarksburg	1
Huntington	1
Wheeling	1
Eau Claire, Wis.	1
Green Bay	1
Kenosha	1
La Crosse	1
Madison	1
Milwaukee	2
Oshkosh	1
TOTAL	215

***Because of excessive cost of network connections owing to location we have omitted a few cities which would normally be entitled to television service on the basis of population. These include Salt Lake City, Utah; Reno, Nev.; Boise, Ida.;**

El Paso, Tex.; Butte Mont.; Billings, Mont. ; Fargo, N.D.; Sioux Falls, S.D.; Aberdeen, S.D.; Little Rock, Ark.; Plattsburg, N.Y.; Watertown, N.Y., etc. Undoubtedly network development will early find some way to include these excepted points and thus achieve complete national coverage.

Type A Stations: Let us assume that the general dimensions and layout of the nine Type A stations will conform roughly to the description already given. Each station, on a conservative estimate, would require an aggregate of 2,000,000 cubic feet of studio plant space. Disregarding land and equipment costs, the construction bill for such a studio plant, at present building rates, would approximate $1,000,000. This construction estimate is inclusive of electrical installations, including air and sound conditioning—an unusually heavy item on a television budget.

A separate building for the transmitter, including antenna, but exclusive of equipment, would approximate $15,000.

Accordingly, for the nine projected Type A stations, a construction cost total of $9,135,000 is indicated.

Type B Stations: The dimensions specified for the Type B studio layout represent approximately 75,000 cubic feet. Its approximate cost would be $45,000.

The transmitter building cost would vary little between either type of station. We have estimated it to be $15,000. This gives us a total construction budget for the Type B station of $60,000. Multiplied by the 215 projected stations, we have a total figure of $12,900,000.

Total Construction Costs: For both classes of stations, accordingly, we have a total construction figure (exclusive of equipment) of

Type A ___________	$ 9,135,000
Type B ___________	12,900,000
Total _________	$22,000,000

These construction expenditures would be projected over a period of approximately five years after the resumption of commercial television broadcasting.

Labor Man-Hours: On the basis of general construction experience, it would be reasonable to assume that slightly more than 3 per cent of gross construction cost would go to building construction labor in the form of direct wages. This would be approximately $7,000,000. National hourly rate of building construction labor in December, 1941 (the last reported date), according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged $1.066. This would give us a total of 6,660,400 man-hours of direct labor employment in the building of the nation's television plants.

Network Construction Costs

An intrinsic part of the television building program will be the construction of the network facilities which will interconnect the stations. In estimating their cost, we can do little more than make a few broad guesses. We can be guided to some extent by the cost experience of the A. T. and T. in constructing its existing New York-Philadelphia coaxial cable, or by the supervision of R.C.A. Communications in its present experimental radio relay circuits between New York and Philadelphia, and between New York and Riverhead, L.I. However, it must be borne in mind that these were specially constructed projects, in which none of the savings which would have resulted from quantity production could be effected.

Coaxial Cable: The construction task involved in the establishment of a network system using coaxial cable includes little more than the laying and electrical connection of the cables. Existing telephone facilities, could be used almost universally, thus obviating the necessity of erecting special central stations, towers or supports. At some points it might be found advisable to lay the cables underground, instead of above ground, with some resultant increase in construction labor and cost.

A broad estimate, based upon consideration of all these factors, has placed average coaxial cable cost (including the cable and its installation) at $5,000 per mile. For special projects, the cost has run much higher.

If we simplify our computation by assuming that coaxial cable alone is used to connect all cities on the prospective television networks, the cost for each of the tentative networks which we have diagrammed would be:

	Main Trunk		Total (Trunk and Branch Routes)	
	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost
Network 1	2,234	$11,170,000	3,419	$17,095,000
Network 2	2,306	11,530,000	2,636	13,180,000
Network 3	1,026	5,130,000	1,616	8,080,000
Network 4	1,090	5,450,000	3,308	16,540,000
Network 5	1,885	9,425,000	3,341	16,705,000
Network 6	1,558	7,790,000	2,728	13,640,000
		$50,495,000		$85,240,000

Radio Relay: On the other hand, should the radio relay program be adopted, the construction job would take on a different character.

The task involved in setting up such a relay system would comprise only erection of towers and installation of operating equipment. Towers would vary in height and construction cost according to the terrain. At some points, where the broadcast could be carried across a mountain or past a high building point, the network could take advantage of the height by basing its apparatus on the natural or building elevation. In places where the surface is level (e.g., the present Long Island experimental circuit), tower height will vary from 70 to 120 feet.

Because of such wide variations, engineers prefer to estimate relay network costs on an average mile basis. Such cost has been estimated to average in the neighborhood of $3,000 per mile. Unquestionably this figure would be sharply reduced if towers were erected in quantity. Equipment costs are also included in this average. If we strip down the figure to cover only the basic construction item of tower erection and installation of electrical equipment, it might conceivably be reduced to as low as $1,500 per mile. Of course, as in the case of our estimates of cable installation, any such figures are purely speculative at this time and may admit of a variation of as high as one hundred per cent.

However, assuming the exclusive use of the radio relay method in television networks, our construction bill (on the $1,500 per mile basis) would approximate something like the following:

	Main Trunk		Total (Trunk and Branch Routes)	
	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost
Network 1	2,234	$3,351,000	3,419	$5,128,500
Network 2	2,306	3,459,000	2,636	3,954,000
Network 3	1,026	1,539,000	1,616	2,424,000
Network 4	1,090	1,635,000	3,308	4,962,000
Network 5	1,885	2,827,500	3,341	5,011,500
Network 6	1,558	2,337,000	2,728	4,092,000
		$15,143,500		$25,572,000

Labor Cost: So meager is the experience of the industry in the network field that breakdowns to indicate the component costs in these totals are unavailable. How great a percentage of this network cost would go to building labor in the form of wages cannot be computed save upon the basis of the broadest guess work. However, it bulks large in the figure. This building construction labor benefit from the establishment of national facilities, added to labor's gain from station plant construction, makes the labor interest in television direct and vital. Employment originating in these fields will have a decided effect, in the post-war years, in sustaining wholesome labor conditions in the American building construction industry.

War Output Quadrupled Since Pearl Harbor

AMERICA HAS quadrupled war production since Pearl Harbor, War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson announced.

In his monthly report, Mr. Nelson gave a highly encouraging picture of production gains, with these highlights:

1—Airplane production—10 per cent increase in September over August.

2—Warship construction—up 23 per cent.

3—Ordnance production—up 7 per cent.

4—Merchant ship construction—up 10 per cent.

As a result of these gains, the United States is "now producing war goods on a scale which approaches four times the rate at the time of Pearl Harbor," Mr. Nelson declared.

His report, which constitutes the best testimonial possible to the service rendered the nation by labor and industry, summarized the month's accomplishments in the four major categories as follows:

"Airplanes: During September four-engined bombers rolled off the assembly lines very nearly on schedule. Acceptances of all heavy tactical types increased substantially.

"The result of a marked increase in the output of heavy aircraft and a decrease in light planes was a small overall increase measured numerically; but measured by total value which takes into account the difference between large and small planes, the volume of output in September was up 10 per cent, compared with an increase of 5 per cent in August.

"Ordnance: Tank production in September was up 3 per cent, and the production of tank guns was ahead of schedule. September was a good month for anti-aircraft gun output.

"Production of ammunition for the various types of guns was spotty, excellent records being made in some areas, and disappointing results were reported in others. Over-all ordnance output rose 7 per cent in the month.

"Navy and Army vessels: During the month 12 major combat vessels were launched. Deliveries of major combat vessels were greater than forecast, but deliveries of other types of naval vessels did not measure up to expectations.

"Measured in terms of actual additional construction in shipyards, the gain in September for Army and Navy vessels, including transports, was 23 per cent over August.

"Merchant vessels: Construction of merchant vessels in September increased 10 per cent over August measured by the value of new construction in shipyards. But measured by the tonnage of vessels delivered, it rose 34 per cent in the month, and was 12 per cent ahead of the first-of-the month forecasts.

"Ninety-two new merchant vessels were placed in actual service—21 more than in the previous top month of July. Deadweight tonnage of these vessels was 1,009,000, compared with 753,000 deadweight tons in August. Thus production in a single month closely approached the total output of American merchant shipyards last year."

Where the Boys Worship

RELIGIOUS services will play a big part in the soldiers' observance of Christmas, in this country and overseas. From only 17 chapels early in 1941, there are now nearly 700 in use or nearing completion, and all constructed by members of the Brotherhood. A brief story of the chapels and chapel services at Camp Atterbury, Ind., prepared by Post Chaplain Virgil M. Hailey, follows:

During the first months of 1941, when emergency mobilization caused the Army population to skyrocket so high and so rapidly, there was a serious lack of both chaplains and chapels. There were only 137 chaplains and of the 160 posts that needed chapels, only 17 had them. The Government quickly took steps to remedy the situation and launched a tremendous construction program. Today there are nearly 700 chapels in use or nearing completion. These buildings are of standard type and look very much like the soldier's small-town home church. They are sacred symbols of religion and models of efficiency.

The ecclesiastical furnishings are so designed that they can be used for the most formal or the simpliest type of service with little inconvenience or delay. The Catholic altar, the Protestant pulpit and the Ark for the Jewish Book of Law are always at hand yet never in view unless in actual use.

An average of five services is held each Sunday in the chapels at Camp Atterbury and seven or eight are held in many of them. One service follows the other with clocklike precision whatever the type of that service may be. Masses, Sunday Schools, sermons, Holy Communion, prayer groups and song services are all emphasized. In each of the chapels there is a religious service each night of the week.

The attendance at the services is most gratifying and is growing weekly. Monthly reports for last month show that a little over 4 per cent of the men in Camp attended some service during the month.

The story of the religious services in Camp Atterbury is one of religious fervor and religious cooperation seldom found in civilian communities. The 24 chaplains work together in the 12 chapels and two other places of worship with a devotion and unanimity that is challenging and inspiring.

Nothing is so purely American as the construction and use of the chapels on an Army post. Only in the freest of the free countries can be found a place of worship dedicated to the God of Protestant, Catholic and Jew alike.

◆

The federal government should undertake to assure safety and health protection in essential war industries and to see to it that adequate workmen's compensation is provided for work injuries, with opportunities for rehabilitation of injured workers.—*William Green.*

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

WOOD TESTS REVEAL NEW USES

WOOD IS WELL to the front nowadays. With most of the metals hard to get, wood comes in for many uses that were not considered when pretty nearly everbody had a ton or so of old auto parts and what-not scattered around the place because nobody wanted it. The lads who have to build bridges and boats and airplanes are dragging out the old books and engineering tables to brush up on the qualities of wood and the sort of work that may be expected of it.

These mechanical properties are its fitness to stand up under different kinds of loads or forces. The engineers call them stresses. They are listed as tensile strength, or its capacity to take a pull, like a rope; crushing, which is what happens to a sill or a pillar; shear, which is what happens when two pieces of sheet steel that are riveted together are pulled apart or shoved together. The rivets are sheared off. Cross-breaking strength is needed in a beam, or a foot plank across the creek. Stiffness, when speaking of materials, means the property of a material to keep its natural size and shape. Toughness is the capacity to resist shocks. Everybody knows what hardness is.

Most kinds of wood have been put through the testing machines at the Forest Products laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, and their performance is well-known. Big machines push, pull and twist, and accurate measuring devices show just what they can take. If an increasing load is applied to a piece of wood and then removed, at first the stick regains its original shape. That is, it is elastic. Rubber is like that—and so is glass. If the load is increased, a point is reached where the material will not return to its original shape—its gets a permanent set. That is the elastic limit, and with wood, the point of failure is not far off.

This permanent set is due to the plasticity of the material. Lead and moist clay are perfectly plastic. Wood is made more plastic by wetting and heating.

The tensile strength of wood cannot often be fully used because the end fastenings cannot be made strong enough. It is only once in a while that a clear, straight-grained stick can be pulled in two lengthwise. The bolts or other fastenings split out. Even with ring connectors, or similar gadgets this remains the greatest weakness of timber structures.

In general testing, clear, straight-grained sticks two inches square and two feet long are used. The laboratory has machines that will mash timbers 15 or 20 feet long and almost any cross section, but the usual tables are for the standard two-inch by two-foot size.

Figures for dry timber are the ones that the engineers and architects use, and it makes a lot of difference whether a beam is wet or dry. For example, the load that it takes to break a piece of green coast Douglas-fir is 7,600 pounds per square inch. If the stick is dry, it will hold 11,700 pounds.

The weight of wood has a great deal to do with its strength. A cubic foot of dry alder weighs 28 pounds and has a cross bending strength at the breaking point of 9,800 pounds. Hickory weighs 48 pounds per cubic foot and will take 18,100 pounds. A cubic foot of coast Douglas-fir weighs 38 pounds and it will carry 11,700 pounds per square inch. Noble fir weighs 26 pounds per cubic foot and carries 10,100 pounds. Western hemlock weighs 29 pounds, breaks at 10,100. Sitka Spruce weighs 28 pounds and stands up under anything less than 10,200 pounds. These figures, of course, are average.

It might be noted that in these cross bending tests Noble fir compares very well indeed with spruce and hemlock.

One thing about Noble fir—it grows four to six feet in diameter, 200 feet high or more, and produces a big proportion of clears—much more than hemlock or spruce. Big clears for wing beam stock are not so important since good glues were invented and beams can be built up. The amount of material that can be used in airplane construction is probably about the same as Douglas-fir—say 10 per cent—against 3 per cent for hemlock.

Impact bending is important in airplane construction. The laboratory test is to drop a 500-pound hammer on the stick that is being given the works, and see what happens. The "Height of drop causing complete failure" gives results like this. Douglas-fir, 30 inches; Noble fir, 23 inches; hemlock, 26 inches; Sitka spruce, 25 inches; Shag bark hickory, 88 inches; Oregon white oak, 29 inches; longleaf pine, 34 inches; ponderosa pine, 17 inches, sugar pine 18 inches. Noble fir does not show quite so well in this test, but for weight it is very close to Douglas fir, spruce and hemlock.

Compression parallel to grain happens when a timber is used as a post. A stick of Oregon yew will take 8,100 pounds per square inch before it gives up; Spruce will absorb 5,610 pounds per square inch; white pine, 5,020 pounds; Ponderosa pine, 5,270 pounds; longleaf pine 8,440 pounds; hemlock, 6,210 pounds; Noble fir, 5,550 pounds; mangrove, from Florida, will carry a maximum crushing weight of 10,750 pounds, which is the biggest figure that shows in that column. As long as it sticks to its own class, Noble fir makes a fair showing.

The load per inch of width to split a stick three inches long has much to do with the usefulness of any species. It takes 150 pounds for noble fir, 200 pounds for hemlock, 210 pounds for Sitka spruce, 180 for Douglas-fir, 220 pounds for Port Orford cedar; 380 for Oregon white oak, 640 for California live oak—and you can have it for stove wood. This easy splitting seems to be a weakness of noble fir.

Hardness has its use when wood is used for floors and furniture. Where it is not exposed to that kind of wear, other qualities would outweigh it. The test is to lay a steel ball 0.444 inches in diameter on the stick to be tested and pile on the weight until the ball is half imbedded in the wood. Noble fir will take 410 pounds; hemlock, 580 pounds; Douglas-fir 670 pounds; Oregon yew, 1,600 pounds; western red cedar, 350 pounds; Port Orford cedar, 560 pounds; northern black cottonwood 350 pounds; Florida live oak, 2,660 pounds—that tops the list. Evidently, noble fir should not be used for stairways, but it is being worked into airplane parts, and that is what counts nowadays. Its strength in proportion to its weight and the high position of clears seem to be the answer.

Union Label-conscious consumers have declared "priorities" on Union Label goods and Union services.

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Kaiser Denounces Freezing of Jobs

THOSE AMAZING men, veritable "Paul Bunyans" of industry—Henry J. Kaiser and Andrew Jackson Higgins—continue to add color to the Washington scene and to make big news.

From the standpoint of an employer who has accomplished miracles of production, who employs a quarter of a million workers in his West Coast shipyards and plants and plans to double that number if permitted to put through his dream of expansion, Kaiser told a Senate subcommittee his views on the manpower problem.

With characteristic emphasis, he denounced job-freezing as "slavery," since it "removes the freedom of a man to work," and added:

> *"Our answer is in purely voluntary methods for supplying labor for war industries, essential industries and the armed forces."*

After voicing his dislike for conscription of labor, Kaiser urged abolition of the Selective Service System and the creattion of a board with supreme power to allocate men to the armed forces as well as to industry.

The board, he contended, should have on it a representative of the army, navy, Maritime Commission, war and essential civilian industries, agriculture and two representatives of organized labor.

Ready to make an immediate start on a $210,000,000 contract for mass production of cargo planes, Higgins revealed that he has been blocked again by the Maritime Commission, which recently took from the New Orleans shipbuilder a contract for 200 cargo boats and stopped work on a huge shipyard then well under way.

Donald M. Nelson, W. P. B. chieftain, awarded Higgins a contract for 1,200 big cargo planes and directed that the partially constructed plant be handed over to the Air Corps and completed.

While the negotiations were under way, Higgins said, the Maritime Commission assigned crews to dismantle the plant and he said they were kept on the job even after the plant had been assigned to the army.

When the Maritime Commission is called off, Higgins said, the plant will be expanded into a mammoth industrial center which will make, in addition to cargo planes for the army, new boat engines, plane parts for other builders, wood alloys and an experimental cargo plane—the biggest in the world.

This program calls for an expenditure of $212,000,000 and employment of more than 50,000 persons, Higgins said.

> *Of course, they will be members of A. F. of L. unions. Both Higgins and Kaiser employ no other kind.*

THE DANES HAVE NOT lost their sense of humor, although under the heel of the Nazis. Shop windows in Denmark are becoming political forums. Recently one fish store offered "Fine Mackerel—Fat As Goering." When the Gestapo saw this sign it gave the owner fourteen days in jail. When the shopkeeper was liberated, he resumed business and changed his window sign to read "Fine Mackerel—Just As Fat As Two Weeks Ago."

GIVE YOUR SCRAP TO WIN THE SCRAP!

Building to WIN

By REAR ADMIRAL BEN MOREELL
Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks, U. S. Navy

THERE ARE TWO distinct phases to waging a war—the building and the fighting, or the construction and the destruction. One must precede the other; both are equally vital to victory.

Never before in our history had the nation faced such a gigantic construction job as that which began to take shape with the outbreak of the Second World War. Immediately the Navy Department had to expand enormously. Buildings had to be enlarged and new sites developed. Ware house facilities had to be built. Existing shipyards had to be expanded. Some, used since the last war, were reopened and rebuilt. Plants for guns and a multitude of war necessities were subsidized. Hospitals, quarters and housing had to be constructed.

Because of the global character of the new war advance bases had to be established thousands of miles from the mainland. Contracts were let for the construction of these bases on the Atlantic sites made available by Britain and on the islands of the South Pacific. Skilled workers were recruited from all parts of the country and the program was well under way by the time the Japanese struck on December 7.

Here at home the construction work has been proceeding far ahead of schedule. American labor has proved itself equal to the huge task. In only a very few cases has the government been forced to intervene because of labor difficulties.

At the outlying Pacific bases the situation became grave almost immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Guam, Wake and Cavite soon fell. It was then that the impossibility of carrying on this construction work with civilian labor became apparent. The need for a new type of amphibious military engineering organization was clear.

The Navy had the answer in the Seabees. During World War I some construction men were enlisted for work on the various naval stations in the country, but it was not until the latter part of 1941, that the Bureau of Yards and Docks began experimenting with construction battalions as replacements for civilians on overseas bases.

There was no time to train raw recruits in the dozens of trades required, so the Navy turned to the ranks of organized labor. Skilled craftsmen vounteered in great numbers. The American Federation of Labor gave the Navy's needs wide publicity in its journals throughout the country. Each volunteer was interviewed by a competent construction engineer and given a naval rating commensurate with his qualifications. The program has been so successful that the proposed strength of the Seabees has been raised to 100,000—more than the peacetime strength of the whole United States Navy.

A construction battalion is composed of five companies, one headquarters company of 175 men and four construction companies of 224 men each. There are twenty-five officers in every battalion. The commanding officer is a lieutenant commander in the Civil Engineers Corps and his staff includes medical, dental, supply and engineer officers.

Conditions on the advance bases resemble those encountered in the development of our West. Each Seabee unit must be self-sufficient. It must bring along all the equipment and material needed to complete the job and must ingeniously use whatever local material is available to the best advantage.

As new points are acquired by our forces it can be assumed that the enemy has done his best to destroy anything of value before evacuating. Therefore, when the Seabees appear on the scene, it takes the combined skill of virtually every construction trade to construct the base—wharf builders to provide unloading places, teamsters to get the material to the site, surveyors to lay out the work and establish the grades on the runways, bulldozer operators and road builders to clear and maintain access between the various parts of the job, and plumbers, carpenters, stonemasons and electricians to provide the quarters and other facilities. Even nurserymen are needed—to transplant trees and shrubs for camouflage.

Some of the equipment brought along includes steam boilers, generators, welding machines, refrigerators and poontoons. Commercial equipment is used in most cases, but some special equipment has had to be developed.

Since only construction men of experience are enlisted in the Seabees, the training period is short—six weeks. The first three are devoted to indoctrination and basic military training. The last three are used to familiarize the men with the equipment with which they will work. They are also taught to handle rifles and machine guns. To defend what they build they may well have to use these implements.

Enlistments are open in all ratings as high as chief petty officers. Men with exceptional construction experience are given warrants. Graduate civil engineers with construction experience are eligible for commission in the Civil Engineer Corps.

With millions of civilian workers on the home front and the Seabees just behind the battle lines, America is building the facilities to launch the greatest offensive of all time.

Workers Out to Top Shipbuilding Records

Shipyard workers are expected to top, in November, the number of 81 vessels delivered into service in October. Scores of new yards that did not get into production before September will deliver one or more in November and the veteran yards like Richmond, Oregon and California are all showing added speed that promise record-breaking launchings.

When the S. S. Schenectady slid down the ways at Swan Island, it marked another milestone for American ingenuity and determination. This giant boat of 21,694 tons, the largest ever built in Oregon and the largest being built on the west coast, is a tribute to Swan Island labor and management.

She has a length of 532 feet, with over 80 miles of welding and more than 15 miles of piping, and has a capacity of 138,000 barrels of oil.

Seven months ago the first dirt was lifted, and the job of converting Swan Island from an airport to a shipyard was begun. At that time Government war agencies were in a process of transformation and deliveries of materials were delayed.

Despite a shortage of skilled labor and materials, the boat was launched 115 days after the laying of the keel.

Edgar F. Kaiser, head of the Swan Island Shipyard, congratulated the workers on the launching of their first tanker and stated: "The credit goes to the men and women in the yard."

The Nazi Road to Slavery

THROUGH the haze of deceptive phrases and false promises with which the Nazis have surrounded their labor policy, it is now possible to see what they have planned for the workingmen and women of Europe. It is a carefully-plotted system of peonage—a foundation of slave labor for the economy of the German "super-race."

This slavery is not a matter of the future. In Germany today, according to the latest figures from Axis sources, more than two and a half million workers from every country of Europe (not excluding Germany's "ally" Italy) are working under conditions which are slavery in fact if not in name. They have been herded into forced labor by every sort of device from high-pressure salesmanship to outright kidnapping.

Following out the fantasy of Nazi racial theories, the Germans today make no secret of the fact that they regard Poles and Russians as human cattle. For the 1,100,000 Poles and the uncounted thousands of Russians now working in German fields and factories, the Germans have reserved the hardest, dirtiest, and most dangerous jobs. Both Poles and Russians are paid at specially reduced rates. Russians, in addition, must work under guard and live in camps like prisoners, wearing on their clothes a big "O" —for Ostarbeiter, "worker from the east." The pay for Russian men has not been put on a permanent basis, according to latest reports, but until it is they receive a temporary "wage" of $1.40 a month. Russian women receive about 85 cents a month.

This spring a German paper explained the Nazi attitude towards Russian workers, "The Russians are backward culturally and accustomed to a low standard of living under the Soviet regime. They cannot be treated the same as the German workers."

Supposedly more favored by the Nazis, workers recruited from the countries of Western Europe find that the enticing accounts of higher wages and good treatment for foreign workers in Germany are myths. The contracts they sign provide for a specified period of work in Germany (usually a year) with a week's leave for married men every six months. In fact many workers have been kept in Germany for as long as two years without being allowed to go home.

The high wages prove in practice to be imaginary. Though foreign workers are supposed to receive the same wage scale as Germans, they actually get from 20 per cent to 50 per cent less. In the case of skilled workers, many are paid at the unskilled rate while doing skilled jobs. Wages of foreign workers are, in addition, subject to various taxes and enforced contributions which lop off between a quarter and a third of their total earnings.

Some of these forced contributions are supposed to be for health insurance, but the foreign workers get little good from them. As early as October, 1941, the German Ministry of Labor announced that foreign workers would be hospitalized only in extreme cases, and that any worker who did not recover from an illness within three weeks would be sent back to his homeland.

High living costs, even when the workers are housed in flimsy crowded labor camps and fed on the most meagre rations, eat up almost all of the remainder of the workers' wages. One French woman who escaped after months in a German factory reported that when she had paid for lodging and "often uneatable" food she had only 3 marks (about 85c) of her weekly 23 marks left.

In addition foreign workers suffer the results of special rationing which allows them even less food and clothing than the scant supplies allowed to native Germans. Workers recruited in both Spain and Jugoslavia have been told to bring all their clothing with them, since it would be impossible for them to obtain clothing cards in Germany.

The Nazis have concentrated their new slaves in the most dangerous jobs in the Reich. Fully 200,000 foreign workers are employed in the mines and heavy industry of the Ruhr area—a favorite target of the R. A. F. The fact that half of these workers are Italians gives an accurate picture of Italy's present position in the Axis. The shipyards of Kiel, which have been bombed heavily, employ many Danes, while unemployed Norwegian seamen have been forced to register for perilous jobs aboard German merchant ships. A number of Belgian workers who contracted for work in Germany have found themselves shipped to the Russian front where they were made to work on roads and fortifications just behind the lines.

Needless to say, the workers who have been caught in the Nazi labor machine have not accepted this treatment without protest. Slow-downs, slacking, whispering campaigns of protest have effectively taken the place of outright sabotage. But for any such show of resistance, the Nazis exact the heaviest penalties.

The workers of occupied Europe have few illusions left about the kind of future the "New Order" promises them. From their own experience they know that the fight against the Nazis is a fight against a slavery that is already in existence.

1629 Unionists on Local Price Boards

Quietly and without fanfare of publicity, exactly 1629 trade union members meet several times a week with local War Price and Rationing Boards in all parts of the country in order to make their contribution to this type of defense of the home front. The exact number has been determined by a survey made by the Office of Price Administration and covers every region in the country.

Official policy of the OPA since the issuance on May 19 by Leon Henderson of Field Administrative Letter No. 31, labor participation on local War Price and Rationing Boards has apparently gone ahead smoothly in most parts of the country. However, resistance to labor's contribution was met in some sections and the Labor Office, OPA, has sought to iron out difficulties.

The region comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan boasts the best record of labor participation, with 526 labor men sitting on local boards. The New York region, which includes New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, ranks second with 261 members.

The American Federation of Labor estimates that 2,600,000 workers will leave their homes to find work in war production centers during the year ending June 30, 1943.

Unions Helping War Production

By **JOHN R. STEELMAN**

Director, U. S. Conciliation Service

MOST OF THE PEOPLE with whom I talk these days are taking life seriously. They understand the grim tragedies of war. They know this country is facing stern necessities such as we have seldom known before. They know that the Government has a right to expect larger returns of loyalty and devotion than ever before.

Fortunately, the workers of America have been well prepared through organization, for the work now expected of them. They are so identified with the success of their jobs in mines, fields and factories that they are responding to the needs of the nation in a magnificent way.

Some people have never stopped to think what a terrible muddle we would be in if neither labor nor management were organized in the United States. They speak of business organizations as corporations. They speak of labor organizations as unions. Some people at times speak as though corporations and unions were the work of the devil.

I say very directly that if labor and management were not now organized in America it would be necessary to organize both groups immediately. Without organization we could not expect successfully to meet the total organized action of the Axis powers that oppose us. We could not defeat the total organized strength of the enemy with the disorder and confusion that would be found among us if labor and management were not organized.

My job is to help bring the organized strength of labor and the organized efficiency of management together to create the organized cooperation of both for victory.

My experience with problems of labor-management relations shows that the nation suffers most from the critical shortage of poor organization, both in labor and industry, rather than because of the fact of organization itself.

When I am called into a labor-management dispute where intelligence is expressed in terms of strong organization, I am reasonably sure of a prompt and successful settlement of the case. Intelligent management and intelligent labor organization can get together for they possess the facilities through which to find a common ground.

The trouble comes when intelligence is lacking and the organization is poorly constructed. It is very difficult for men to talk together if they cannot understand one another's language.

Organization is often necessary to open up the proper channels of communication. Men are invariably safe together as they continue to talk to one another. Organization should provide the necessary language of cooperation and mutual responsibility.

The United States Conciliation Service is the organized effort to provide the language of cooperation and teamwork where problems and disputes arise in industry.

Since the first of the year, the service has successfully settled over 5,000 labor disputes. This represents an increased desire for cooperation on the part of labor and management. And each week shows new evidence of their sincere desire to present cases for negotiation at an early stage of the dispute so that preventive measures can be taken. Therefore, almost all of the cases are being settled without any stoppage of work and thus without any harm to the war effort.

Another Shipbuilder Recognizes Value of Union

ANOTHER VETERAN shipbuilder who for years fought bona fide unions has come out in support of the "union shop" as the best guarantee to efficient production.

He is William S. Newell, president of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Me., which is under a closed shop agreement with A. F. of L. unions.

Like Henry J. Kaiser and Andrew J. Higgins, "miracle" shipmakers, Newell in past years bitterly resisted inroads of legitimate unions. At the South Portland yard and several others headed by Newell there were either no unions or "company unions."

But, after dealing with regular unions for a while, Newell, again like Kaiser and Higgins, had a change of heart and is now a staunch supporter of strong, bona fide unions.

> ***"I have watched and studied this question and I am now fully of the opinion that properly operated, the union shop is the finest thing for labor and capital," Newell said.***

"Successful work is the product of cooperation, and that, in my opinion, calls for 100 per cent organization of employes.

"I believe that clashes between the employer and employed can be eliminated by the union shop, properly run, and that it is in the best interests of everyone connected with an enterprise—stockholders, management, employes and the public—that such be the procedure."

Accidents Cause Greater Loss Than Bombings

Industrial accidents have caused loss of more man-hours "than all the strikes, shortages and transportation difficulties put together."

That is what Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy told the National Safety Congress meeting in Chicago recently.

He said that, since Pearl Harbor, almost twice as many persons have been killed in accidents in factories as have been killed in England by bombings in three years of war; more Americans have been injured than the total of all our combat casualties, and more than 3,000,000,000 man-hours—enough to build 100 aircraft carriers—have been lost.

MORE THAN 3,200,000 workers are giving their brain-power to the job of boosting war production through over 1650 labor-management comimttees, Government reports disclose. Huge increases in output have been reported to War Production Drive Headquarters, since the opening of the drive to build union-employer councils in every war plant. In addition, there have been hundreds of reports of successful salvage drives; on the elimination of waste; on the speeding up of operations; on the substitution of readily available materials for scarce items; on improvement of production; and on the reduction of absenteeism.

Workers' Education--Labor's New Force

By E. E. SCHWARTZTRAUBER
Director of the School for Workers, University of Wisconsin

WISCONSIN LABOR in general and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in particular have a program of workers' education unique in this country. Its leadership has taken the position that the State owes workers educational facilities comparable to that offered farmers and other groups.

Hence, it has insisted that through the State's university, a school should be maintained for workers, as a School of Agriculture for farmers, and a School of Commerce for business men.

Since 1925 the University School for Workers, through a joint advisory board of university and labor representatives, provides services meeting organized labor's needs, not in the vocational field, but in the field of its union and collective bargaining relationships.

Omitting the history to date of the School's developing program, the account here must be limited to the present scope of its available services. The School's basic and traditional service to workers has been a six-week course in Madison during the University summer session. But to meet the situation of workers whose jobs and whose home and union responsibilities do not allow six weeks absence for study at Madison, the School in 1938 began offering short courses of two weeks length. These have met with great success.

Two types of institutes, as the short courses are known, have become established. One is the general two-week institute, open to workers of any union. The other is the special institute, of equal length, confined to members of those Internationals requesting them. Four Internationals availed themselves of the opportunity of such a service the past summer.

The courses of study are determined upon, in the case of special institutes, after conferences between the School and the respective Internationals. In the general institute, where no one union is predominant, courses are offered as a result of observation of the needs of workers attending. In consequence, courses offered vary from year to year as the problems facing labor vary. In like manner, the content of the courses vary.

The great opportunities offered by a close cooperation of teachers and workers may best be demonstrated by an experience of last year. Two members of an International Union came to school direct from negotiations with their employers concerning a new collective agreement. Their spirit was not high because the negotiations were not going well; in fact they had almost arrived at a dead end. They consulted with the teacher as to what further steps they should take and a novel idea became a reality. One evening a discussion was arranged to which the members of other internationals who were present at the School for Workers, plus teachers were invited. The case was presented in all details—and out of the pooled experience of all, constructive suggestions were worked out which proved satisfactory. It was an inspiring and encouraging experience to all participants.

The School's faculty receives appointment under the same regulations as those of other University departments. But no teacher is recommended by the School governing committee who does not command the respect and confidence of organized labor in the State and in the case of special institutes, of the Internationals involved. Wherever possible, teachers are drawn directly from the ranks of labor. For example, one teacher for the general two weeks institute was an organizer for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor who gave a course in collective bargaining techniques. The same practice was followed in all the other special institutes.

The obvious advantage in this practice is the expert knowledge such persons bring to the institute of intimate problems of their respective unions. But just as obviously, the School must have assurance that along with expert knowledge goes the skill of imparting that knowledge together with the true teacher's democratic and objective approach to the whole process of learning. And finally, not by compulsion but by principle, all the teachers are members of locals in the American Federation of Teachers.

The costs involved in maintaining the School for Workers are shared by the University and the unions sending students. The University takes care of administrative costs. The unions out of their treasuries provide funds to pay student tuition, board and room. The classes are held at the University campus.

To provide comfortable quarters, residence houses are rented on the shore of and near Lake Mendota. Both men and women of the School are served meals at common dining halls in the houses, the houses being the centers of social activities. Lake Mendota and its environs make possible excellent recreational activities such as swimming, boating, hiking, picnics, and other outings. Labor and folksong-fests, folk dancing, labor drama, motion picture and radio programs, and the Annual Alumni Week-end have become established special activities.

Pastor Tells Why He Always Insists on the Union Label

The Rev. Andrew Juvinall, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of San Rafael, Calif., and fraternal delegate to the Marin County Central Labor Council, told the boys the other day why he insists on union-made goods. He said:

"I am a minister. The other day I went into a store to buy some overalls. A clerk, whom I had married recently, waited on me. After he had shown some of his stock, I asked, 'Don't you have any with the union label?'

"'I'll see,' he said, 'but I didn't know that mattered to you.'

"It does. For three reasons:

"First, I believe in justice. Jesus was right. The workman is worthy of his hire. I want to be sure when I buy a suit or a pair of overalls that my brother who made the garment was paid a decent wage. The only way I can be sure is to demand the union label.

"Second, I want clothes of decent quality. I want suits you don't have to grow into. I want seams that don't rip when I stretch. I want shirts that can be worn after they're washed. Union label clothes wear better, fit better, look better.

"Third, I want clothes made under sanitary conditions. Pure food laws protect our food. Closed shop conditions protect our clothing and guarantee the article was made in a clean factory rather than in a germ-infested sweat shop."

In the Carpenter Shop

I wish I had been His apprentice,
To see Him each morning at seven
As He tossed His gray tunic about Him,
The Master of earth and of Heaven.

When He lifted the lid of His work-chest,
And opened His carpenter's kit,
And looked at His chisels and augers,
And took the bright tools out of it;

When He gazed at the rising sun tinting
The dew on the opening flowers,
And he smiled at the thought of His Father
Whose love floods this fair world of ours;

Then fastened the apron about Him,
And put on His workingman's cap,
And grasped the smooth haft of His hammer
To give the bent woodwork a tap,

Saying, "Lad, let us finish this ox yoke,
The farmer must finish his crop."
Oh, I wish I had been His apprentice
And worked in the Nazareth shop.

But, still as of old we may serve Him,
For did not the Carpenter say,—
"Inasmuch . . . " as ye aid my littlest one,
Ye do it, my friend, for me.

His poor we have always with us,
The lonely, the sick, and the driven
To these we may give our succor,
For of such is His Kingdom of Heaven.

The drive of our world is terrific,
There are many who fall by the way,
We may find them in the street and the alley,
Of our cluttered-up cities today.

They feed on the crumbs from the table
As did dogs in the Master's day;
Yet we live in plenty and comfort,
Nor drop them a crumb by the way.

If the Carpenter's yearning for others
Lived in our hearts, we'd hear Him say—
"Give! Give! do not hoard, my brother,
For this is the abundant way."

—Author Unknown

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Christmas 1942 . . . . and the Nation just beginning the second year of active participation in the war. What great changes have been wrought since that fateful day of December 7, 1941! . . . . . Thousands upon thousands of our boys in the nation's fighting forces, many of them in foreign lands, many more here at home soon to go.

There will be many joyous reunions this Christmas, as there should be, as many of the boys in training camps in this country return to their homes on brief furlough. Thousands will be unable to return home—and our hearts will reach out to them.

While we here at home are blessed with the privilege of enjoying the Holiday Season, the words of our General President, as expressed on the cover page of this issue of THE CARPENTER, are well worth repeating here:

> "Let us pause for a moment in prayer to the Divine Ruler of All, that there may soon again be bestowed upon us Peace on Earth, and the Spirit of Good Will Toward all mankind."

◆

A Tribute to Womanhood

With hundreds of thousands of women entering war work, we are reminded of the tribute to womanhood as expressed by S. P. Meadows, our General Treasurer, when he addressed the convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, in 1941. After recalling some of the exploits and achievements of women in history, Brother Meadows concluded his remarks with the following lines of C. E. Bowman:

> "They talk about a woman's sphere as though it had a limit;
> There's not a place in Earth or Heaven,
> There's not a task to mankind given,
> There's not a blessing or a woe,
> There's not a whispered yes or no,
> There's not a life, or death, or birth,
> That has a feather's weight of worth—
> Without a woman in it."

◆

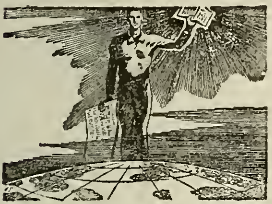
Lack of adequate housing for war workers became a source of critical delay in war production during the last year. According to a survey by the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor in the summer of 1942, scheduling of war work and output itself were curtailed due to acute housing shortages, in more than twenty key war production centers.

—— *The American's Creed* ——

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.—*William Tyler Page.*

The Manpower Problem

Whereas the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission asserted a month or more ago that a national service act is inevitable, proposals for job-freezing legislation apparently have been shelved at least for the present.



Labor has been unanimous in its opposition to any form of compulsory labor draft, believing rightfully that voluntary methods, properly and efficiently organized and directed, would serve the country best, and likewise uphold true American principles. Coercive measures for the mobilization of manpower and womanpower should have no place in this country.

"We told the President that compulsion and regimentation should be avoided until we have exhausted our present labor supply," said President William Green of the A. F. of L. "We must proceed to recruit workers for war industry on a democratic basis and use the available supply of labor more intelligently and effectively. We told the President, however, that if the time comes when job-freezing is clearly needed for the success of the war effort, labor will support such a program."

We hope sincerely that that time will never come! Hitler has resorted to forced labor, but it should never become necessary here.

There is no denying the fact that this problem of manpower is one of utmost importance. Men are needed as they were never needed before. Women must and will continue to come into the picture in greater numbers.

Some of the facts and figures being presented from various sources are somewhat confusing, however. There should by all means be a clear-cut definition of the whole problem and not just part of it. What are the real facts, what are the real figures? Where is the "adequate machinery" for handling the problem?

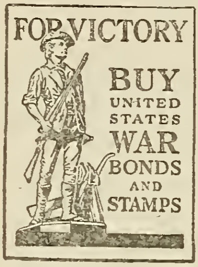
Centralized manpower control, with full authority and responsibility for the apportionment of manpower between the armed forces and essential civilian activities, should be the first step in the right direction. Certainly, the problem can not be dealt with efficiently and effectively, until the problem itself is understood and thoroughly organized.

"To grant more authority before there is need, experience and machinery for utilizing it will but add to the present confusion and discontent," President Green has said. "There is much to be organized and put in order so that first we can achieve full voluntary cooperation."

In a people's war for freedom, the people themselves MUST REMAIN FREE!

Union Label Christmas Gifts

Editorial from I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.



The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor advocates buying Union Label goods and using Union services throughout the entire year. Due to the increased purchases made during the holiday shopping period, we especially urge all Union Label-conscious consumers to buy only Union Label articles for Christmas gifts. This year, only useful presents should be purchased. The money previously spent for luxuries should be used to buy War Bonds and Stamps. When necessary goods are purchased, many practical union-made products may be found in market places.

American income is at an all-time peak in the United States and Canada. In this country the total individual income is put at $114 billions. Never was there such great purchasing power as at the present time. Consumers will spend over $80 billions during this year. The quantity of goods and services purchased in 1942 is estimated to be three per cent higher than last year while expenditures will be seven per cent above 1941.

We owe it to loyal employers who have collective bargaining agreements with American Federation of Labor unions to see that they receive their proportionate share of the increased purchasing power of all consumers.

Due to priorities and rationing for war purposes small factories and other industries are closing down. It is up to Trade Unionists and the members of their families to buy only Union Label goods to prevent fair manufacturers and all other union employers from going out of business. It is the best way to save small (unionized) business.

Union Label buying is also the best method to preserve free American labor unions which have always stood for liberty, justice and humanity. These fundamental principles were the reasons for forming labor unions and they are the same reasons why the members of organized labor are unreservedly all-out for victory in our war for world freedom.

Three Canadian Locals Celebrate Anniversaries

Hamilton Local 18 celebrates 61st Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 18 celebrated its 61st Anniversary in the Royal Connaught Hotel, in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in honor of General President William L. Hutcheson, First Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson, General Secretary Frank Duffy, and other visitors attending the A. F. of L. Convention.

Among the other guests were representatives of most Locals in Central Ontario: General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel; General Representative Andrew Cooper; Brother Fine, Business Agent of Charlestown, S. C.; Brother Willis, Business Agent, Battle Creek, Mich.; Brother Green from General Office; Deputy Minister of Labor for Ontario, James F. Marsh; Director of Apprenticeship, Fred J. Hawes; Ted. Jackson, who served 25 years as Secretary of the Ontario Provincial Council; Business Agent Alf. Ward, President Garland and Brother George Redwood, Financial Secretary, Local 27; Brother W. Coplan, Business Agent of the Frontier Council, which includes 7 Local Unions; Len Lear, Vice-President, Ontario Provincial Council; Brother Harry Needham, Financial Secretary, Dundas Local, and Brother Al Williams of St. Catharines, who has 60 years of membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

President Leo Sherblom of Local 18, Hamilton, presided over the meeting which was attended by several hundred members of Local 18.

Brother Al Williams of St. Catharines, who is the oldest member in years of membership, on the North American continent, was given a rousing reception. He is a charter member of Local 38 and told about the early years of union membership and the pride he had in his long connection with his union.

President William L. Hutcheson, who received a standing ovation, spoke of the early days of Local 18 and the active interest taken in its welfare by Peter J. McGuire. The President also told of the launching of the good ship P. J. McGuire on Labor Day. It was a well-deserved tribute to one who is recognized as the Father of Labor Day and one of the founders of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Local 18 was first organized in August, 1881, but the charter was not issued until January, 1882. The carpenters' rate was 17½ cents per hour for a ten-hour day.

The General President stated that there were 11,000 members now on pension. Any member who has drawn the pension since its inception would have received $837.00. Local 18, he said, formerly met in the Bricklayers Hall, King Street West. In 1884, the carpenters of Hamilton demanded an increase in pay of twenty-four cents per day.

After some musical numbers, President Leo Sherblom called upon our General Secretary, to whom most of our officers have written at some time in his official capacity of over 40 years length of service, to address the meeting.

The General Secretary informed us that Hamilton, Ontario, Canada received the first charter granted to Canada by the new international organization known as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of

America. Application was made on December 18, 1881, and charter No. 18 was granted on January 31, 1882. However, that was not the first Carpenters Union in Canada. Even as far back as 1798 there was a Carpenters Union in Halifax, Nova Scotia. By a curious coincidence, that union was called The Brotherhood of Carpenters. The record of that time referred to their organizing "in a remote, part of the world."

Refreshments were served and members were entertained by a talented lady singer. Everyone seemed to be having a real good time and the meeting closed shortly before midnight.

Albert E. Edgington, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Toronto Local 27 celebrates Diamond Jubilee

Editor, The Carpenter:

We held a delayed diamond jubilee birthday party on Wednesday, October 7th. Our birthday falls on April 19th, having received our Charter on that date in 1882 from Secretary P. J. McGuire. We held our celebration over till the A. F. of L. convention was meeting in Toronto, and our General Officers would be able to attend. We were honored by the presence of General President William L. Hutcheson, General Secretary Frank Duffy, First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson, Executive Board Member Arthur Martel and Organizer Andy Cooper. Delegates from New York and Chicago, and representatives from nearby Locals in Ontario, and many of their ladies. Also on the platform we had James F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor in Ontario, our own President Jimmy Garland, who opened the proceedings, and Bill Dun, Secretary of our central body, who with the General President and the General Secretary, were the only speakers for the evening. The rest of the time was given to entertainment.

An excellent program was tendered and adhered to almost to schedule.

General President Hutcheson supplied us with some facts and figures that surprised us relative to the income received at the General Office and the expenses incurred especially on the payment of Death and Disability benefits, all of which was a revelation to us. Frank Duffy, whom we hoped would address us for 20 minutes, found out he had only one minute in which to give his talk, before we put on the "nosebags." What Frank crammed into that 60 seconds was marvelous, and I gathered that the only thing he was sorry for was that he was not a member of Local 27. We are too, Frank, for then we would have supplied a General Secretary as well as a General President for our organization. However, watching the dancing (into the early hour of the morning) and noting the energy of our younger members, we have great hopes for the future. Many thanks to the committee who put on the show, and special mention of Teddy Jackson, Albert Taylor and George Redwood, who were able to give unstintingly of their time, in drafting the history of the Local up to the present time. Also Bert Nanceskiville for his floral tribute, own grown Dahlias, such magnificent blooms, truly worthy of such an occasion as this.

The carpenters in Toronto are enjoying the results of the efforts of our organization. The wages, 60 years ago, were $1.00 a day of 10 hours' work. Today we have $1.00 an hour, overtime rates after the 8-hour work day and the 40-hour work week. So now we are 60 years young, full of pep, and in a militant spirit, looking forward to the next 60 years.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Ward, Recording Secretary, Local 27.

Winnipeg Local 343 Celebrates 55th Anniversary

Local 343 of Winnipeg, Manitoba, celebrated its 55th anniversary with a dinner and special program on October 20, with General President William L. Hutcheson as principal speaker. The Winnipeg Local was organized on October 6, 1887, and in discussing union achievements, President Hutcheson bestowed high praise for the courage and foresight of the men who founded Local 343 who were pioneers in the labor movement here.

The vital need for organized labor to take an important part in the formulation of post-war policies was the keynote of the General President's address. First, all of us must do everything possible to help win the war, but when it is over "organized labor should be consulted about the future of the post-war world." The trade union movement, he said, was doing its part to help win the war. The Brotherhood was one of the first unions to notify the President after Pearl Harbor that it stood ready to aid in every way. Similarly, Canadian unions were bending every effort to help their Government fight the war.

He was introduced by T. Wooler, president of the Local. John Manson, only surviving charter member, was also introduced. Other speakers included R. F. McWilliams, K. C., Lieut.-Governor; Major G. Fuller, appearing on behalf of A. W. Klieforth, American Consulate General; T. Barker, Recording Secretary; F. Chambers, Financial Secretary; Hon. S. J. Farmer, Minister of Labor; J. G. Hutchison, Mayor John Queen, F. R. Dowse, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange; J. B. Graham, business agent, Local 343; D. Swailes, President, Trades and Labor Council; J. J. Scott, Secretary, Building Trades Council; Ben Robertson and Mrs. George Armstrong.

Entertainment was provided by a group of ladies from Peter Logan's Scottish choir, and Mr. Logan also gave a selection.

Thousands of American Families Earn Less

Contrary to general opinion, thousands of American families did not earn as much money this year as in 1941, according to a report by the Government's Bureau of Labor Statistics published in a recent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Twenty per cent of the families earning no more than $1000 this year are making less than they did in 1941. Half of them are making less than three-quarters of what they earned last year. Nineteen per cent of the families earning between $1000 and $2000 this year are making less than they did in 1941, according to the same report.

The survey also indicated that people were spending less money, at least during the first quarter of 1942, than they did in 1941. The figures show that income rose 7% from Jan. 1, 1941, to March, 1942, but that expenditures rose less than 2%, despite the rise in the cost of living.

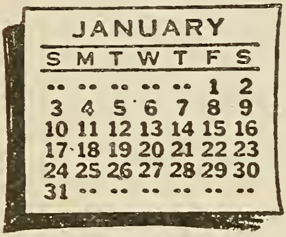
14 Million Killed

Fourteen million people have been killed in war since 1941, when Japan invaded Manchuria, according to Prof. Atwood H. Townsend of New York University. About nine and one-half million of the dead were civilians. In China alone, 6,300,000 civilians and 2,000,000 soldiers have been killed since 1937. Professor Townsend's figures are based on minimum figures; if maximum figures were used, the Professor said the total would be 22 million instead of 14.

Taking Time by the Forelock

By FRANK HOPE-JONES

Shall we begin each year on a Sunday? The year just ahead—1943—will begin on Friday. Here is a timely article having to do with our calendar:



JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
••	••	••	••	••	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	••	••	••	••	••	••

1943

HAVE you ever considered what a jumble our calendar is, how clumsily its days of the week are arranged to fit into a year, and why the months are of different lengths?

We should think it a nuisance if we had not become so used to it. We know it to be old; custom has endowed it with an odor of sanctity. It has certainly a respectable ancestry since it was devised for Julius Caesar and improved by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. The first Julian year was 46 B.C.

But should this antiquity protect it from criticism? I think not. Is it not remarkable that a mere man, however brilliant, should have succeeded in imposing anything, however good, upon the human race for 2,000 years? It is not to be wondered at if a scheme devised in those leisurely days should be criticized and found capable of improvement in this industrial age? So let us play some tricks with it and see what minimum of alterations will give us the maximum of simplification.

Most of the difficulties arise from the fact that the figure seven, representing the number of days in the week, does not go without remainder into the figure 365, representing the number of days in most years. Fifty-two times seven is 364, not 365.

We divide the 52 weeks into 12 so-called months but in a most illogical and happy-go-lucky way, and no wonder, since August was given 31 days for no better reason than to gratify the vanity of Augustus who demanded as many days in his month as Julius had in July. The day was stolen from February, who had no defender, hence the rhyme:

Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November,
All the rest have thirty-one
Excepting February alone.

One result of this is that we have 90 days in the first quarter, 91 in the second and 92 in the third and fourth.

What a boon it would be to those engaged in the compilation and comparison of statistics, if every quarter contained the same number of days and weeks and always ended on a Saturday night!

Because of that remainder of one in the division of 365 by seven, there is a progression of one weekday in each ordinary year; thus if January 1 falls on a Sunday in one year, it will fall on Monday in the next. The intervals between these years would be seven but the leap years 1928, 1932, and 1936 interfere with them.

If we could get rid of that extra day and that extra leap-year day, we could begin each year on a Sunday and equalize the quarters. Why not? All we have to do is to add two days to February permanently and part with the 31sts of March, August and December. This will give us 91 days in each quarter and make a net reduction of one day in the year.

What shall we do with this 365th day? We have driven it into its proper place at the end of the year and it is suggested that we use it as a bank holiday. The popular world would call it the "Year-End" holiday, but the legal and business world would keep its old title of December 31.

What a day of days for a holiday! To relax, care-free with the happy sense of a year's work done. I experienced a similar feeling when crossing the date-line in the Pacific, saying to myself "on one can call me to account for my use of this day —it doesn't exist." So we will celebrate the end of the year by letting the earth spin another revolution without notching it up against us and leaving us free to enjoy a real Saturnalia.

Thus we shall end the year with an eight-day week. (December 24-31, inclusive) embracing the whole of our festal season — Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Eve.

If our pastors and masters condemn us for frivolity, the balance can be redressed by dropping the celebration of Boxing Day which never of recent times had any particular claim to such distinction.

Our Easter and Whitsuntide go sliding up and down the year over a range of 35 days and if they continue to carry the Bank holidays with them they should be fixed. They are purely religious anniversaries and it should be left to the Ecclesiastical Authorities to settle them.

The early Churches invariably based their calculations on "the moon, the inconstant moon," which has proved a fatal bar to conformity with any calendar based upon the motion of the earth relatively to the sun. Efforts to fix Easter have raised fierce controversies since the dawn of Christendom but the layman is not concerned with them.

So long as our four holidays are reasonably spaced, we shall be content. The first Monday in August will no doubt be retained (it will always fall on the 6th) and I have proposed December 31 for Boxing Day.

And what about leap year? I suggest that in every fourth year (less three years out of every 400) we repeat the merry experience of December 31 and celebrate leap year's day by an extra holiday when there is plenty of mistletoe about and when our maidens are much more likely to exercise their privilege than in February, which has nothing particular to recommend it. True, the housewives will need more pre-vision and provision for a two-day festival, but it will always be followed by a Sunday in which to sober up.

But though a Civil holiday, legally, it is still a day. It represents a rotation of the earth on its axis and it must have a name. "The 32d of December" may sound ridiculous at first, but no more absurd than the 29th of February when it was first introduced by Pope Gregory XIII.

The year 1945 could begin on a Sunday. Shall we be ready to inaugurate the new calendar then? Mr. Greenwood, in reply to a question in the House, has already said he is prepared to investigate a reform on these lines, but it seems to be too much to hope that the cumbersome machinery of Parliament can be set in motion in time. Publishers of Almanacs and Diaries would require reasonable notice as these are printed in advance.

But if the scheme is pushed forward the year 1945 and all future years will begin on a Sunday and end with a Saturday holiday and we shall enjoy a large measure of order instead of the present muddle.

The essentials can be expressed very briefly: Begin each year on a

Sunday. Give February a day from March and a day from August. Put the 365th day in its proper place (December 31) and use it as a holiday. Let leap-year day follow it.

The proposal is so simple and its advantages so great that it has probably been made by others with variations in detail. In the history of inventions it is often remarked that an idea originates in many almost simultaneously when the world is ripe for it. But some will say that the world has something more important in hand at the moment!

Quartermaster Corps Offers Technical Training

"Will the Army make use of my civilian background and specialized experience, once I'm in uniform?"

Many men about to be inducted into the Army are asking that question today. Classification and assignment of the new soldiers is in the hands of thousands of carefully trained personnel officers and men. Through special tests and interviews, every effort is made to place the individual where he can take the most effective part possible in the war effort.

The Quartermaster Corps has perhaps as great a number of special trades comparable to those of civil life, as any branch of the service. In the largest Quartermaster Replacement Training Center in the Nation, at Camp Lee, Virginia, and in other camps and training centers, men are receiving technical training in the many special jobs that go to make up the Quartermaster Corps' tasks of feeding, clothing, and caring for the American soldier.

Some of the trades are: Bakers, Buglers and Bandsmen, Cabinetmakers, General Carpenters, Construction Foremen, Coopers, Packing Case Makers, Utility Repairmen, Chief Clerks, General Clerks, Typists, Receiving Clerks and Shipping Checkers, Statistical Clerks, Stenographers, Canvas Cover Repairmen, Tailors, Sewing Machine Operators and Mechanics, Cooks, Meat Cutters, Refrigeration Mechanics, Butchers, Refrigeration Checkers, Salvage Men, Shoe Repairmen, Shoe Machinery Mechanics, Bath Attendants, Sterilizer Operators, Sterilization and Bath Foremen, Processors, Warehousemen, Warehouse Foremen, Motorcyclists, Motorcycle Mechanics, Automobile Mechanics, Painters, Radiator Men, Machinists, Automotive Electricians, Machine Shope Foremen, Blacksmiths, Butchers, Stewards, General Electricians, Powerhouse Engineers, Upholsterers, Laundry Foremen, Stationary Boiler Firemen, Dispatchers, General Plumbers, Draftsmen, Tire Repairers, Storage Battery Electricians, Washing Machine Operators, Acetylene and Electric Welders, Truck Drivers (Light and Heavy), Truck Masters, House Painters, Sheet Metal Workers and Steam Pipe Fitters.

Wherever possible, a man is assigned to one of these trades where he has had previous civilian experience. A selectee has, of course, the right to request assignment to any arm or service that he may desire, and many men who have followed one of these trades at home are now performing a variation of their old job, but now for the U.S. Army, in uniform, and as members of the Quartermaster Corps. For further information on application for assignment to a special branch of service, a man should discuss his problems with his local Selective Service Board.

The Union Label is labor's emancipation proclamation. Ask for it and help to keep American labor free.

Women and Children In War Work

(From the 1942 report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.)

WOMEN AND young people who are entering the labor market in increasing numbers make up two of our major reserves of manpower.

At the present time women are accounting for more of the current upswing in employment than men. Between May, 1941, and May, 1942, 1,700,000 additional women were employed and only 1,400,000 additional men. A great many of these women have been and will be drawn from nonworker groups, as shown by the fact that the number of women who were unemployed during the May, 1941, to May, 1942, period declined by only 800,000. Assimilation of new women into industry invoLes special problems which must be dealt with in the interest of the workers themselves and in furthering the goals for which this war is being fought. These problems include quality of training, conditions of work, special safeguards on the job, hours and wages, and, for the large group of mothers with children under 16 years, provision for day care of children.

The new woman worker is as entitled to the same program of orientation into this new field of activity as is the male worker who enters industry from agriculture. Both the industry and the worker will profit from careful initial training and intelligent use of personnel advisers.

In both England and Germany it was found that labor laws must be strengthened rather than relaxed to bring about successful employment of women in industry, yet we find in this country that many States have relaxed labor laws affecting the employment of women in industry. By the end of July, 1942, 34 States had taken legislative or administrative action to relax laws which require a day of rest every seven days, restrict night work, and set maximum hours for women workers. Most of the new laws are of a temporary nature enacted for the emergency period only. We must make certain, however, that these women and their families are not victimized by their patriotism and that relaxations and exemptions are not granted unless such a step is vital to an Allied victory. Employers and legislators should also bear in mind the rapid decline in efficiency where health and morale are damaged by long hours or night shifts.

Our experience in the last war and during our present war production program has proved that the work of women in industry is equal, and in many cases superior, to that of men. Wages paid to women workers must be equal to the pay of male workers for the same job. The differential wage rate is disappearing to a degree and it must be eliminated entirely from our production picture. Wages, hours and conditions of work for women can be improved through organization. We call the attention of all international unions to their responsibility to offer this new group of workers membership and the necessary union protection.

Several million potential women workers are prevented from entering the labor market by their responsibility for children under 16 years of age. The mothers' first responsibility is to home and children and they should not seek employment unless the need is imperative. There is a large group of working mothers whose young children are not being adequately cared for during their working hours. According to school reports, the practice of keeping 7 and 8-year-olds home from school to care for younger children is becoming more and more prevalent. Increasing number of "latch key" children must unlock an empty house and prepare their own meals after school hours. Such gross neglect will inevitably be reflected in the growth of juvenile delinquency, a problem which we faced during the last war and which is serious in England today. Adequate provision must be made to care for these children and to relieve their mothers of anxiety. Freedom from worry over home responsibilities is important to efficiency on the job.

Community programs for day-care of children, supported by State leadership and guidance and by Federal assistance where necessary, are imperative in areas where mothers are being employed in war work. A "Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime" should be formed in each community, with representatives from social agencies, parent groups, labor organizations, employer organizations, educational institutions, and Government agencies concerned with defense and public welfare. The program prepared by the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor includes individual counseling service for mothers, foster-family day care, centers for group care, before and after school-age child, homemaker service, supplementary care for sick children, and training programs for homemaker aides, foster mothers, and group care personnel.

By the end of July, 1942, four States had taken action which in varying degrees relaxes the protection under the law of children in industry. The safeguarding of young workers in war-time industry and agriculture is of major importance. In 1941 more than 3,000,000 persons of 14 years and over, who were in school in April, were actively participating in the labor market during July and August. Figures covering the summer of 1942 will show an even greater influx of students, especially into agricultural labor. Available jobs at good pay will induce many to continue working rather than to return to school. Child labor laws and school attendance requirements must be maintained for the protection of these young people. "Children bear the promise of a better world. Our task as never before is to defend and protect them to the end that the promise is fulfilled." The youth of America must be prepared mentally and physically to accept the responsibilities of rebuilding the world when this war is ended.

The American Federation of Labor urges that there be no relaxation in protection of working women and children under labor legislation. Although the course of the war may necessitate some modification of this policy, at the present time it is neither necessary nor advisable that more severe demands be made upon the women and young people engaged in war production.

◆

Drastic Cut in Civilian Production Foreseen

Civilian production has been shrinking at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a month, but Americans haven't see anything yet.

So says Ernest Kanzler, director general of operations for the War Production Board, who predicted that "our standards of living are going to be leaner during the balance of this war than we ever before thought possible."

Every article of civilian use that can be dispensed with, he said, is going by the board. Manufacturers are not going to be told what they cannot produce, but will be provided with a list of articles they may turn out.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Navy and AFL Pledge Cooperation

THE UNITED STATES Navy and the American Federation of Labor exchanged reciprocal pledges of unqualified cooperation to win the war on the Nov. 8 "Labor For Victory" program over a nation-wide NBC network.

Speaking for the Navy, Assistant Secretary Ralph A. Bard saluted the six million AFL members for their contributions to the success of the war production effort.

Responding for the American Federation of Labor, President William Green said:

"I was pleased beyond words to hear Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard express an earnest and sincere desire for closer teamwork between the officials who guide the destinies of the Navy Department and the representatives of organized labor who work for the Navy.

"We now find the high ranking officials of the Navy eager to talk things over with the representatives of labor, anxious to bring about harmony and quite willing to give open recognition to the achievements of the nation's workers in furtherance of the Navy's war effort.

"These achievements to date have been considerable. The largest warships are being launched many months ahead of schedule. Destroyers are now being built in six months less time than formerly. Warships damaged in battle with the enemy are being repaired with miraculous speed. This is the kind of service the Navy needs and demands in order to win.

"But I'll promise you one thing—that all the accomplishments of the past will pale by comparison with what labor is going to achieve in the months to come with the friendly support and cooperative encouragement of the Navy.

"Speaking for the six million workers of the American Federation of Labor, I say they want to be recognized as shipmates of the men in the Navy. Teamed together, they will most certainly wipe the seas clear of the enemy."

Secretary Bard told the nation's shipyard and Navy Yard workers that "your part in this war is no less important" than the glamorous achievements of the Navy air and sea fleets who are fighting the enemy face to face on the high seas. He added:

"The shipwright, the steamfitter, the welder, the riveter, the machinist, the blacksmith, the boilermaker fighting against time in a Navy Yard to refit a damaged ship of the line, so that it may join the desperate fight two weeks earlier than scheduled, are also doing a critical and important job. And if the precision mechanics at our torpedo and naval air stations did not do their task well and speedily, the daring of the aviator and the squadron leader would be of no avail.

"Labor is responding more and more each day to the call of duty in this war. Like the marine on a tangled jungle island, the worker at home finds, however, that obstacles to greater effectiveness in the war effort present themselves daily, and that perfection in performance is not a static state, but something that requires a new assault every day of the week.

"Thus, while labor has contributed much toward solution of the industrial problems of absenteeism, spoilage of work, and other snags to production, these problems, in one form or another, present themselves anew, and call for all the imagination and perseverance that the American worker possesses."

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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GENERAL PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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First District, T. M. GUERIN
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Second District, WM. J. KELLY
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A Fine Record

The record of John H. Alexander of Local Union 2174, Chicago, Illinois, shows that he was born July 31, 1857, and died July 26, 1942.

He joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters on April 29, 1882, and came over to the Brotherhood on March 29, 1924. He had sixty years and three months to his credit as a union man. This is a record of which to be proud. Few, if any, can now equal it.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

3076	Cairo, Ill.	1346	Vernon, B. C., Can.
3077	Eureka, Calif.	1348	Windsor, Ont., Can.
1299	Terre Haute, Ind.	1349	Digby, N. S., Can.
1304	Orillia, Ont., Can.	1351	Leadville, Colo.
1310	St. Louis, Mo.	1405	Halifax, N. S., Can.
1318	Waycross, Ga.	1407	Baltimore, Md.
1338	Bartam, Fla.	1412	Monticello, Ark.
3078	Olympia, Wash.	3080	Monroe, La.
3079	Darby, Mont.	1413	Huntington, Ind.

Brother Guerin, Member of G. E. B., First District, Honored by New York State Federation of Labor

Mr. Theodore Guerin, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1942.
290 Second Avenue,
Troy, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Pursuant to the action of the 79th Annual Convention upon recommendation of the Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor, you were elected a life honorary Vice-President.

In accordance therewith and the further action of the Executive Council there is being sent to you on this date a certificate of such honorary Vice-Presidency. I will appreciate it if you will advise the undersigned of the receipt of this certificate.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
E. W. Edwards, Secretary-Treasurer.

A New Catalog For War Construction

The Company is pleased to announce to distributors that a new "OVERHEAD DOOR" Catalog has just been completed. This catalog was designed primarily for use by government offices and for architects and larger contractors engaged in war production work. The details and information contained in the book will assist materially in writing "OVERHEAD DOOR" specifications.

There is an attractive design in four colors on the front cover of the book and both the front and back covers have laminated cellophane over heavy paperboard. The plastic binding carries the corporation name and address, stamped in gold. The book contains twenty-four detail drawings in two colors, with specifications for each door or accessory opposite the drawing. In addition to the pages of general information also contained in the catalog, there are ten pages of photographs of large doors in actual use by the army and navy, or in war production plants. Heavy enameled paper is used for the seventy-two pages of the book, and the loose leaf type of binding permits the insertion of additional sheets.

Soon after the first of the year there will be issued a general catalog which will carry the complete line of doors and accessories manufactured by the Company. This war construction catalog is of course devoted to larger doors and accessories pertaining to them; however, the general catalog will also carry all other doors and accessories, together with additional photographs. The war construction catalog may be purchased and sub-distributors who desire copies may place orders through their main distributor.

Navy Leads Nation In Purchase of War Bonds

"It is a source of great satisfaction for all of us that the United States Navy not only is carrying the war to the enemy on all the seven seas but is also leading the nation in the vital offensive of the War Bond campaign," declared Captain Gerald A. Eubank, (SC), Coordinator For War Savings Bonds, Navy Department, at the Navy Labor Relations Conference held in Washington on October 22.

Captain Eubank pointed to the fact that the Navy originated the payroll savings plan, which has since been adopted by other Governmental agencies and business and industry generally as the only sound method of continuous and regular War Bond purchases. He also stated that it was the Navy which originated the plan of investing at least ten per cent of income in War Bonds, and the Navy civilians, officers and men purchased $61,000,000 worth of War Bonds during the year ending September 30, 1942.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on Friday, October 2, 1942.

Ninety-one delegates were present representing thirty-five National and International Unions.

The Executive Council said in its Report:

> We are meeting at this time in a world torn asunder with the dogs of war snarling and slashing at each other's throats and with destruction both of life and property as the absorbing incentive.
>
> We are meeting in a period of extreme peril; a time when the campaign of our enemies is at the height for which they have so long prepared.
>
> We, and our neighbors to the North, in whose midst we meet, are joined in this world conflict, upon the outcome of which depends the well being of our families and our descendants for generations to come.
>
> Today, we and our fellow workers in Canada, with our fellow workers in all of the United Nations, are engaged in this the greatest war of all times; a war brought about not by the peace-loving democracies but by dictator nations who would destroy the basic principles of our American and democratic way of life; a war having as its objective the destruction and complete obliteration of individual freedom; a war designed to place total ruling power over all humanity in the hands of a comparatively few godless nations.
>
> Perhaps no one sees more clearly than those of labor that this is a war requiring a world-wide strategy and a world-wide mobilization of resources, including the services of labor and the power of labor to produce. As workers, we must and shall take our full part with free workers everywhere not only in safeguarding the principles and spirit of democracy but in building the free world for the future.
>
> We recognize that in this struggle we shall have to make great sacrifices of freedom, of life and of treasure; but no sacrifice is too great, no price too high to pay for the preservation of our democratic way of life, of our freedom and our sense of fair play in the world.
>
> We are fully aware of the many grave dangers facing us from without. We are prepared to do our part to grapple successfully with them. We are anxious to contribute whatever may be within our gift of service and treasure to the end that victory for the United Nations may soon and definitely crush the power of tyranny, despotism, brutality and of degradation.
>
> We are equally mindful of dangerous tendencies from within. We are determined that these developments, both in the organic structure of industry as well as in the multiplicity of delegated powers of government made necessary in time of war, shall not become a permanent feature of our political and social order, nor bind free labor or free enterprise to a bureaucratic government control after the war shall have ended and when peace shall again reign throughout the world.

We are seriously affected by all of these war activities and requirements. As our nation proceeds with increasing war and military activities to that extent will civilian life be restricted and consumer interest curtailed. All this is bound to have a tremendous effect upon our promotion activities in furthering the use and purposes of our Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button.

While our problems for the moment have thus altered, it must be self-evident that our post-war problems will be greatly increased both in intensity as well as in character. It is essential therefore that if we are to hold to the gains made in the past, and if we hope to continue in our advance under conditions that will exist with the coming of peace, we must then be ever more and more alert to changes taking place and be prepared for any and all eventualities which may present themselves.

The Secretary-Treasurer in his Report said:

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has offered its all-out support to our Government to win an early victory in our war for world freedom. Every activity of the Department is geared to our total war effort. At the same time that we are sacrificing to win an early victory we shall make every effort to maintain American Federation of Labor union standards so that when the men in our armed forces return home they will be able to continue to have the high standards that they had enjoyed before they were called to the nation's colors.

Through our news and cartoon feature service we have supported the sale of War Bonds and Stamps. The President of the Union Label Trades Department is serving on the War Labor Board. We have representation on the Labor Policy Committee, in the Office of Price Administration, which has actively engaged the services of the Secretary-Treasurer. We have cooperated with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in its nutritional campaign in which our staff is represented on Labor's Advisory Committee. The officials of the various affiliated unions of our Department have not only offered their services but have become a part of the administrative machinery in civilian war agencies.

The campaign of the Union Label Trades Department urging consumers to buy only American-made goods has been fully justified. It has created greater economic stability in the United States and Canada. It has formed a nucleus around which new war industries can be built. Now that we are faced with a great military struggle to defeat certain nations that have always been the greatest competitors of American manufacturers, the stand taken by the leaders of our Department has proved to be farsighted and statesmanlike. Since the very inception of our Department they have urged the boycott by American consumers of all products "Made-in-Germany," "Made-in-Japan" and "Made-in-Italy." Their efforts met with unusual success among members of labor unions and women's auxiliaries. If consumers generally had heeded their warning of the menace to our own industries of foreign-made goods, America would not face the shortage of skilled labor in manufacturing facilities to turn out all forms of equipment for modern warfare today.

The Union Label Trades Department has always advocated the highest quality in Union Label merchandise and the greatest skilled efficiency for union services. No longer can the charge be made by the retailer that the quality of Union Label goods offered for sale is inferior to non-union goods. The very highest quality of merchandise today is manufactured under union conditions, bearing the Union Label. The services rendered under a Shop Card and Service Button are superior in every respect to services rendered under non-union conditions. Frequently the retailer does make the false charge that Union Label merchandise and union serivces are higher in price. The consumer long ago discovered that this statement is made merely to pawn off cheap sweatshop merchandise. The skill of the union craftsmen has never been questioned. It is from the ranks of these skilled and technical workers that our nation is now drawing its supervisors and essential labor in war industries.

The Union Label Trades Department is pursuing the same policy of regularly issuing news releases, editorial and cartoons which are sent to all labor weeklies, monthly labor journals, state federation of labor annuals and other publications.

The Union Label Trades Department continues its use of radio networks and local broadcasting stations to carry the Union Label message to the general public. Addresses have been delivered over the coast-to-coast networks of the National Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The 1942 Union Label Catalogue-Directory has been distributed among all officials of national and internation unions, state federations of labor, central labor unions, local unions, women's auxiliaries, Union Label leagues, and members of local unions. We also receive many requests from manufacturers and merchandisers for copies of this Union Label "buyers' guide."

The Catalogue-Directory contains facsimiles of all Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons of the affiliated national and international labor unions of the Union Label Trades Department. In connection with each emblem is a description of how it is displayed and the names of the respective officials of each affiliated labor union.

We regard the labor press as a most necessary arm of the labor movement. We have ample proof that labor weeklies and official journals are responsible for the growing popularity of the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button on account of the liberal amount of space given by the editors and publishers of the labor publications.

The increase in the income of the Union Label Trades Department has made it possible to expand the work of the Department embracing many new activities heretofore impossible because of lack of funds. It was prophesied at the last convention that an increase in per capita tax from one-half of 1 cent to two-thirds of 1 cent per member per month, would permit an expansion in the work of the Department to the extent of approximately $15,000. It will be noted from the auditor's report that the increase in the income for the fiscal year, ending August 31, reached the figure that was estimated at the last convention. It will be interesting to note that 38% of the unions affiliated to the Department showed an increase in membership, which is an indication that the unions having an insignia have been able to meet the new conditions imposed upon the consumer goods industry as a result of our all-out war effort.

The Union Label Trades Department is in excellent financial condition and is in a position to further expand the activities of the Department during the coming year.

Income and Expenses

A detailed account of the income and expenses was submitted along with a report from a certified public accountant.

All these reports were unanimously adopted.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected unanimously for the coming term:

President, Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers; First Vice-President, A. A. Myrup, Bakers; Second Vice-President, John J. Mara, Shoe Workers; Third Vice-President, Jos. P. McCurdy, Garment Workers; Fourth Vice-President, James M. Duffy, Potters; Fifth Vice-President, John M. Gillespie, Teamsters and Chauffeurs; and Secretary-Treasurer, I. M. Ornburn, Cigar Makers.

The Convention then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
HARRY P. FLETCHER,
Delegates.

President Green Voices Appeal for Schools

Statement by William Green, President, American Federation of Labor to the Commission For The Defense Of Democracy Through Education:

The American Federation of Labor is deeply concerned that adequate educational opportunities shall be maintained for the youth of our Nation. This is our one way to assure that the level of intellectual capacity of the next generation is maintained. Although huge sums are being earmarked for defense we cannot afford to decrease amounts set aside for our public schools. Boys and girls have a right to opportunities to learn as their faculties develop. If we deny them opportunities adjusted to their development in years, we can never wholly make up for the neglect.

Our schools are in danger from proposals to cut their income as well as from sub-standard salaries paid, so that teachers are turning to war production and government employment in order to get increases enabling them to earn at least $1500 annually. No teacher can live in health with the minimum of comforts and make professional progress on less than $1500.

The American Federation of Labor has asked central labor unions to find out what salaries are paid in their locality. This information should help in planning for funds to maintain educational opportunities. The Federal Government should act to supplement state and local support of education. Federal grants in aid to states is our one effective way to provide equal educational opportunities to all citizens. The schools need emergency aid now.

Buy Union Label Gifts

BUY your Christmas gifts now, but be sure they carry the Union Label! That appeal to workers was sounded by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department.

"Union label buying is the best method to preserve free American labor unions," Ornburn said.

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"The best thing for you to do," said the doctor to the man with a nervous complaint, "is to stop thinking about yourself and bury yourself in your work."

"Good heavens!" said the patient. "I'm a concrete mixer."

Bits *and* Quips

It is estimated that 82 per cent of Americans normally get to their jobs in automobiles.

"Well," said the all-out doner of scrap, as he removed the fenders from his sedan, "here's mud in my eye."

The U.S. is starting construction of 10,000 homes a week for war workers and their families. In pre-war days, getting 5,000 homes under way in a month was considered quite an accomplishment.

Mileage of a new tire can be extended from 10,000 to 17,000 miles by reducing average speed from 40 miles per hour to 25 mph. But who has a new tire?

America's fighting men are confident of victory—so confident that they are investing approximately $13,000,000 in War Bonds every pay-day. Although no quotas have been set and there is no pressure on them to buy, nearly 2,000,000 soldiers, from privates to generals, are buying bonds.

Due to gas rationing, many a family circle may soon be enlarged by strangers who turn out to be the older children.

The cost of food for the average family rose 2.4 per cent between September 15 and October 13, the Secretary of Labor reported November 7. Most of this rise occurred during the latter part of September and early October, prior to the OPA action October 6 bringing under price control an additional 30 per cent of the family food bill.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR . . .
Dec. 7, 1941—Dec. 7, 1942
WORK—FIGHT—SACRIFICE!

Weighing less than 12 ounces, plastic helmets now being made for Uncle Sam's soldiers are tough enough to withstand a force of 15 foot-pounds. That's the same as a pound weight being dropped 15 feet. Worn during combat as a liner inside a two-pound steel helmet, the cloth and resin plastic headpiece provides insulation against heat. During non-combat service, only the lightweight liner is worn as a head covering.

An old pun has come to life:
"Mister, can you spare a dime for a cup of coffee?'
"Sh-sh . . . . here's the dime. Where's the coffee?"

It's still called a nickel but there's really no nickel in the new nickel which has just made its appearance. While the outward appearance of the 5-cent coin remains unchanged, copper, silver and manganese have been substituted for the metal that gave it its name.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION POLICY ON RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN WORKERS

The principle of "Equal Pay for Equal Work," as between men and women in war production industries, was declared a national policy by the War Manpower Commission on October 19. The declaration of the Commission follows:

The increase in our armed forces and the expansion of the war production program necessitate the maximum utilization of our labor resources. The present number of gainfully employed workers, both men and women, is inadequate to fill even the immediate requirements of the war production program. In many areas the lack of adequate housing and transportation facilities compels full use of the local labor supply. These considerations require that substantially increased numbers of women be employed in gainful occupations in war production and essential civilian employment, especially in areas of labor scarcity. The recruitment and training of women workers must be greatly expanded and intensified. In carrying out this program for the utilization of women workers, normal family life should be preserved and maintained to the maximum extent consistent with all-out production. The active cooperation of Government agencies, educational institutions, management, labor, and women able to accept employment is essential.

To promote the rapid and orderly induction of women into the labor market and to insure their subsequent employment and training opportunities, the War Manpower Commission hereby declares as basic national policies for the recruitment, referral, training and employment of women that:

I. Recruitment and Referral of Women Workers

(a) Qualified women who are unemployed and who are registered in local offices of the United States Employment Service be referred to employment and training opportunities on a basis of equality with men, due regard being to their qualifications for the available work, to the physical requirements of the occupations, and to working conditions;

(b) Women without children under 14 years of age be actively recruited for employment and training, but this principle shall not be construed to mean that women who are responsible for the care of young children and who desire work are to be deprived of an opportunity for training or employment.

(c) Special efforts to secure the employment of women with young children be deferred until all other sources of local labor supply have been exhausted; in order that established family life will not be unnecessarily disrupted;

(d) In those areas in which industrial concentration and lack of housing, transportation, and other community facilities compels the fullest utilization of every labor resource in the locality, every effort be made to utilize fully, women qualified and able to contribute to war production or essential civilian employment before workers are recruited from outside the locality;

(e) Adequate facilties be provided for the care of the children of working mothers, which facilities should be developed as approved community projects and not under the auspices of individual employers or employer groups;

(f) Every effort be made to recruit and refer women, including older women, for employment or training on the basis of their qualification for an occupation without discrimination because of race,' national origin or creed.

II. Training of Women Workers

(a) Where pre-employment training is desirable and employment opportunities are or will be available, women be referred to war production, pre-employment training courses conducted by public vocational schools on a basis of their equality with men; that is, on the basis of their qualification for the occupation in which training is offered, due consideration being given to the physical requirements of the occupation;

(b) Women be admitted on a basis of equality with men to enrollment in the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program conducted by colleges, universities, and technical schools in cooperation with the United States Office of Education;

(c) Women workers now employed be encouraged to enroll in supplementary war training courses conducted by public vocational schools, in order that a greater number of women may prepare themselves for additional responsibilities and for upgrading within the plant;

(d) Women participate equally with men in plant training programs. Such programs should include adequate induction training, on-the-job training, upgrading, training for women foremen and supervisors, and technical training.

III. Employment of Women Workers

(a) Management of labor organizations remove all barriers to the employment of women in any occupation for which they are or can be fitted;

(b) Every method available be utilized to assure that women workers be completely accepted as a part of the Nation's manpower needed for all-out production;

(c) In order to provide a basis for efficient selection of women for training and job assignment and to increase the number of women employed, management immediately analyze all occupations within the plant from the unskilled to the technical levels; determine the types of work that women could do; take steps to prepare the plant for the maximum employment of women; consult with its supervisory staff and representatives of its employes' labor organizations in order to promote acceptance of women as co-workers and to help new women employes adjust to their working environment; and periodically review practices and policies and make such additional adjustments as are necessary to obtain full utilization of women:

(d) Wage rates, including the entrance rate, be determined for all workers on the basis of the work performed, irrespective of sex;

(e) The following basic principles whether or not incorporated in State laws and regulations be applied and preserved in order to promote maximum production efficiency and to safeguard the health and welfare of women workers;

(1) One day of rest in seven;
(2) An 8-hour shift and maximum 48-hour week, except to the extent that temporary exemptions under adequate safeguards are necessary to meet emergencies.
(3) Adequate meal and rest periods or time, and proper facilties therefor; adequate medical care and other safeguards for health and safety;

(f) Every reasonable effort be made to adjust assignments to shifts of women with young children, in such manner as will cause the least disruption in their family life.

IV. Women Able to Accept Employment

(a) Upon advice from a representative of the War Manpower Commission that additional women workers are required in their locality because of existing or imminent labor shortages, all women able to accept employment register for employment or training with the nearest local office of the United States Employment Service;

(b) Women interested in work outside their locality not leave their own community in search of work or training in another community without first

(1) Registering for employment at the nearest local office of the United States Employment Service; and
(2) securing advice from such office that such work or training is available.

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TEN MILLION SURGICAL dressings made by volunteers in American Red Cross work rooms have just been shipped to Russia for Russian soldiers wounded at Stalingrad and other areas, Chairman Norman H. Davis has announced. The Red Cross also is shipping 500,000 pounds of powdered whole milk for Russian war orphans. In addition, the American Red Cross has shipped more than a million garments to Russia.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother James Ford, Local No. 143, Canton, O.
Brother John Kelly, Local No. 343, Winnipeg, Can.
Brother Ora Krall, Local No. 143, Canton, O.
Brother Edward W. Miller, Local No. 171, Youngstown, O.
Brother Fred Nance Vaughan, Local No. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Brother John Wegman, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
Brother Engene H. Westbay, Local No. 1938, Crown Point, Ind.

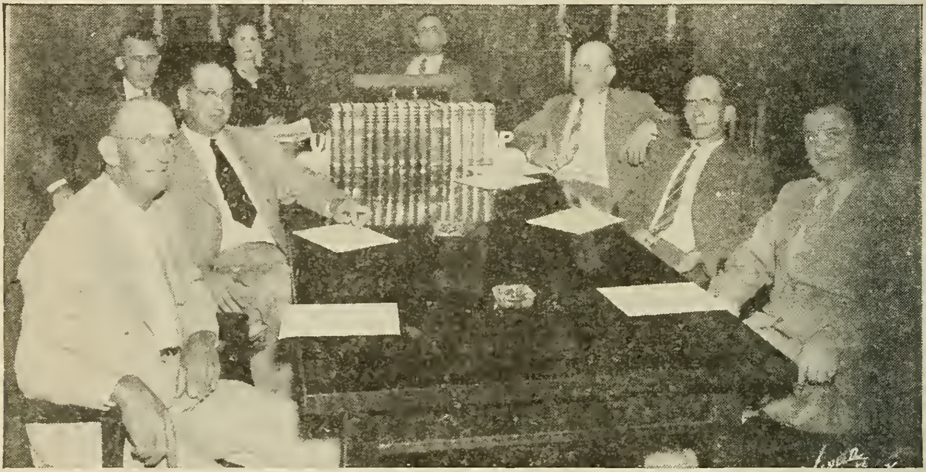
Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 627, Buys War Bonds

Editor, The Carpenter:

The picture shows a joint meeting of members of Local Union No. 627 and Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville and Vicinity. The picture was taken in the conference room of the Carpenters' Building.



Left to right: **W. H. Quinn, G. R. Wright, Business Representatives, and C. W. McQuerry, President, Local No. 627; Mrs. C. W. McQuerry, representing the Ladies Auxiliary No. 297; L. A. Hook, President Carpenters District Council; C. S. Wemp, Trustee; H. O. Smith, Treasurer, and John Maxim, Financial Secretary of Local No. 627.**

They were conferring on a proposed purchase of War Bonds in conjunction with Jacksonville's Million-Dollar War Bond dinner. The joint dinner was over-subscribed 100%, the amount of sales reported was $2,500,000.00.

Fraternally yours,

John Maxim, Financial Secretary.

The Wisdom of Solomon

The banqueter let himself in noisily, and then he began to growl and swear at a fearful rate down in the hall.

"What's the matter?" called his wife.

"Matter ish," the banqueter called back, "there's two hatracks down here, and I—hic—dunno which t' hang my hat on!"

His wife laughed, and said, in soothing tones:

"But dear, you've got two hats haven't you? Hang one on each rack and come on up to bed. I know you're tired."

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

First Line of Defense Is the Home

Anxiety is normal, natural, useful. It is a signal that awakens and prepares the individual to meet impending danger. This state of mind that we call *anxiety* is characterized by alertness, awareness, and fear appropriate to the situation that creates the anxiety. Increased blood supply and oxygen provide the fuel for additional bodily activity and, in association with increased muscular tone and acuteness of sight and hearing, represent a sort of "getting up steam" process that anticipates and prepares for action.

Anxiety is closely associated with the instinct for self-preservation, and its function is that of protecting the individual by making him aware and ready to meet a crisis. Anxiety is not something to be ashamed of. Like grief, anger, and joy, it is a normal emotional response to a life situation and should be looked upon as having a perfectly normal background and a useful function.

There are those individuals, however, who seem to be in a state of continuous anxiety. They are the worriers of the world. They seem to suffer from constant anticipation of the worst, and consequently they are susceptible to anything that tends to increase their ever-present sense of insecurity. Such individuals are extremely sensitive to gossip and rumor, and in their effort to be reassured they spread their pessimistic tales from one person to another, and usually the tales become more and more gloomy the more frequently they are told. Truly it may be said that they are the type who see the hole but never the doughnut. These individuals, whether they be parents, teachers, or other adults to whom children would naturally turn in time of danger, will have nothing to contribute but a reflection of their own sense of insecurity.

Children who have the misfortune to have been brought up in an environment dominated by such individuals, not infrequently take on a simi-

Penny Wise
says...

"Every penny saved helps to blackout the Axis."

THE simplest of home recipes for saving pennies: turn out unnecessary lights. One person shouldn't have to follow others around, turning switches! Besides—ample electric supply is vital to war production!

Use the pennies saved to purchase U. S. SAVINGS STAMPS—as your share in the "Home Front" fight for freedom.

lar pattern of thinking and acting; and such children well may be in need of special consideration in time of crisis. It will be important and helpful for these children to be in a group with others who entertain a more normal and healthier outlook and are able to participate in the occupations and diversions that may be created for just such emergencies.

WOMEN AT WAR
BUY BONDS & STAMPS

THE PATRIOTIC woman in wartime is the economical woman . . . she doesn't spend her husband's salary on things she doesn't need . . . she makes the most of the foods she has . . . and she puts the money she saves into War Bonds . . . . Women at War buy War Bonds and Stamps.

Registration of Women Believed Near

Registration of women throughout the nation to determine the available supply of womanpower for jobs in industry to replace men drafted for military service, will be undertaken in the near future by the Government.

The Secretary of Labor estimated that at least 3,000,000 women must be recruited into the nation's labor force in the next 12 months to prevent labor shortages.

Registration of women was suggested by the President at a White House press conference as a means of determining skills and availability for employment. Until such a poll is undertaken, the Government can get no really accurate information on the possible extent of replacements.

The national labor force now engaged in non-agricultural jobs reached an all-time high of 38,303,000 employes by Sept. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics anounced. It was predicted that 4,500,000 new workers would be needed by the end of 1943 in war industries, of whom two-thirds would have to be women.

The Labor Secretary estimated that 13,000,000 women are now employed in industry and that many millions more who are not now employed are able and willing to take jobs, thereby releasing men for fighting duty.

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Registration of Women in Canada

The Women's Division of National Selective Service has completed its first nation-wide registration of women. This registration, in addition to beginning the establishment of an inventory of woman-power, reveals many useful and hitherto unknown facts regarding the number of women in certain age groups, their availability for certain work, and their skills. Further, it provides information on the number of these women already employed both in essential and non-essential industries.

There were 258,583 women between the ages of 20 and 24 registered at Employment and Selective Service offices and Post Offices across Canada. An analysis of some of the figures shows that in the main industrial centers fewer women are unemployed than in the less highly industrialized regions.

In all the Quebec and Ontario industrial areas combined, there were 18,671 women, between the ages of 20 and 24 inclusive, both married and single, not engaged in full-time work or now engaged at certain work but willing to change to other more essential war work. On the other hand, the prairie provinces revealed a total of 20,149 women who expressed willingness to undertake full-time work of any kind.—*The Labour Gazette, Ottawa, Canada.*

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Finds The Carpenter Interesting

Editor, The Carpenter:

A line to express appreciation on the fine article, "The Four Freedoms" in September, 1942, "Carpenter." It is very well done.

Another outstanding article is "A Father's Farewell To His Soldier Son." It is a marvelous piece for a father to write to his son. It should be put in more readers' hands and even copies could be given to various organizations to be distributed. I find many articles and items of great interest in The Carpenter.

Mrs. Irene Robinson.

Weekly Meat Allotments

The food requirements committee has suggested weekly meat allotments for children under the Government's voluntary Share-the-Meat program. Children under 6 years of age may receive weekly ¾ pound of beef, pork, veal, lamb, or mutton. For each child between the ages of 6 and 12, an allotment of 1½ pounds weekly of the same meats was approved by the committee.

The committee also announced that sausages and canned meats are to be included in the 2½ pounds of meat to which every adult is asked to limit himself. Poultry, liver, tongue, sweetbreads, kidneys, brains, tripe, hearts, knuckles, and fish are not included.

The average American under the voluntary meat sharing plan feasts on meat by contrast with the strict rationing of meat products overseas, in both friendly and enemy countries.

Until formal rationing can be organized, Americans must cooperate.

Auxiliary No. 11, San Antonio, Tex., is Active

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 11 of San Antonio, Texas, is not a very large Auxiliary but we are very active. Our business meetings are held the first Tuesday night of the month at the Labor Temple and our social meetings on the third Tuesday afternoon in a member's home. Two afternoons of each month we roll bandages for the Red Cross and we contributed cash also, to several other charity funds.

We are sending packages from time to time to the sons of members in the services and have sent comfort kits. We also entertained 50 soldiers and their "dates" with a picnic at a Dude Ranch last month as part of our contribution to the USO.

Following the October meeting of the Local Union, the Auxiliary members served coffee and home-made cake and received a very substantial free will donation. This will be of great assistance to us in continuing our aid to the community and nation during this time of great need and peril and we heartily extend our thanks to the members of Local No. 14 for their great generosity.

Fraternally,

Mrs. W. H. Hashert, President.

Auxiliary No. 357, Ellensburg, Wash., is Active

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 357, of Ellensburg, Washington, meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Our first meeting of the month is social night, when we serve refreshments. The Union members are invited to share with us.

We now have nine members, Mrs. Salberg being initiated last meeting. Two of our members have moved, Mrs. Kossa, to Spokane, and Mrs. Johnson, our faithful recording secretary, to Mason City, Wash. We gave her a farewell gift. We also give each member a birthday gift.

We would like to hear from other Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. May Goodrich, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 304, Manitowoc, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are the ladies of Auxiliary No. 304, Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Our Auxiliary is five years old, Dec. 8, 1942, of which we are proud. We meet every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at the Union hall, one in the evening, one in the afternoon; money is raised by having card parties. We donate to all worthy causes and we have purchased a $25.00 Bond. We donated to the Bomber-Community Chest and Red Cross, and we send cards for Easter and Christmas to the sons in service of mothers in our Auxiliary

Several times a year we have parties for our husbands—most of the time we have Potluck suppers, and we all have a very good time.

Our officers were installed July 14; Mrs John Schneider was our installing officer. Our President, Mrs. Peter Pribek, was elected for the second term as were, Vice-President, Mrs. Emil Feldausen, and Treasurer Mrs. Edward Karmann. Other officers are Secretary, Mrs. Harland Stone; Conductor, Mrs. Albert Botzenthal; Warden, Mrs. Walter Raven; Trustees, Mrs. Arthur Rieck, Mrs. Edward Bohocek, Mrs. John Schneider; Musician, Mrs Roy Palmer.

We should like to hear from other Auxiliaries. Best wishes to all Auxiliaries everywhere.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Harland Stone, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 319, Aberdeen, Wash., Sends Greetings

Editor, The Carpenter:

For a long time we have intended writing to your magazine but like so many other things we just passed it on and on. Well, here is a cheery word of greeting from Auxiliary No. 319, Aberdeen, Wash.

For more than a year now we have belonged to the State Council; our group is quite small but we strive ever to do more as we travel along. It all seems so small when we think of the really great things that are being done by our brave boys in the armed forces.

We are planning on doing some Red Cross work real soon. In the summer time we always have a picnic which we usually enjoy very much.

Our brother carpenters entertained us with a grand turkey dinner last year. So many of our brothers are also out of town doing defense work. I think they sleep in turns as housing is becoming such a problem in the Pacific Northwest. Christmas is just around the corner too so we will try and have a nice get-together and enjoy ourselves the best we know how, even though many of the chairs are vacant but we shall fill them with someone else's sons which I hope every home will do this year.

Hoping this first letter will be welcome and we will write you again.

Clara Johnson, Secretary.

The War Production Board has made an additional 6,000,000 pounds of wool available for manufacture of sweaters, shawls, and knitted underwear.

Gift kits containing shaving cream or toothpaste tubes may be purchased for men in the armed forces without the purchaser turning in an old tube, the WPB ruled recently.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 171

The service stair, which is often referred to as "cheap," is perhaps the most practical of all stairs. Such stairs are usually closed stairs, that is to say, they are built in between two partitions and may or may not have a door at the foot or at the head or at both the foot and at the head. Sometimes closed stairs, especially if they are housed, are installed before the plastering is done and, in fact, before all the partitions are in place. This saves considerable time in the installation of the stair. For instance, one of the stair partitions is built and the flight of stairs is put into its place and nailed to the wall. When this is done, the other partition is built and the stair is nailed to it. Of course, allowance for the lath and plastering must be made, which will require blocking. Some carpenters put the lath on before the stair is put in place, in which case just enough blocking is necessary to allow for a good thickness of plastering, usually about ⅜ of an inch over the lath. Before the second partition is built, the lath can be fastened to the wall string of the stair, furred out enough to allow for the plastering, and then when the partition is up, the lath can be nailed to the studding. This will require a little head-work to get the lath on so the joints will come on the studding, but it can be done. Another way to do this, is to set the partition allowing for the lath and plastering, and then lath the wall and block between the lath and the stairs before the stairs are nailed to the partition. Either

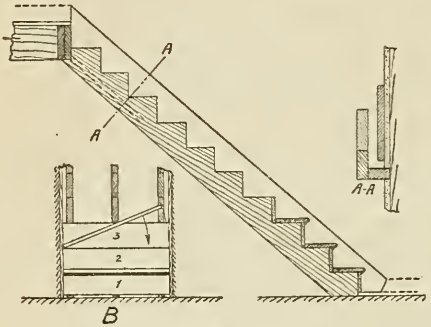

Fig. 1

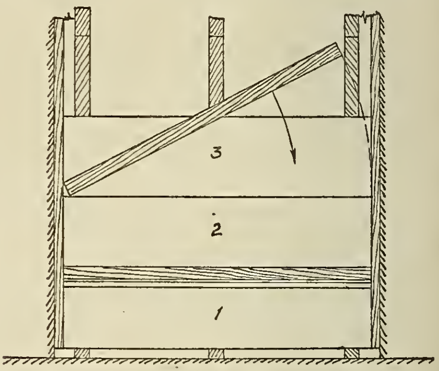

Fig. 2

Victory Numbers

Drive under **35** mph

Heat under **65°** and save fuel

Eat only **2½** lbs. meat per week

Keep only **5** best tires sell rest to U. S.

of these methods will give good results, but a little figuring is necessary in both cases. When the stair is blocked out and nailed to the partition so that the lath will not slip through, then nailing blocks for the lath must be put in between the studding parallel with the pitch of the stair.

A good way to install a service stair is illustrated by Fig. 1. In this case, the rough horses are in place, blocked out enough to admit the wall string, as shown at A-A, which represents a section through A—A of the main drawing. The wall string, cut only at the bottom and at the top, is nailed to the wall so as to leave the proper margin between the nosings and the edge of the string. When the two strings are in place, the risers and treads are put in in such a way that they will fit perfectly against the string. This is illustrated at B. Here risers number 1, 2 and 3 were put in place, and then the first tread was put in, as shown. The second tread is shown going in, which is indicated by the arrow and dotted line. A larger drawing of this is shown by Fig. 2.

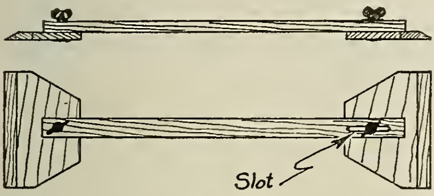

Fig. 3

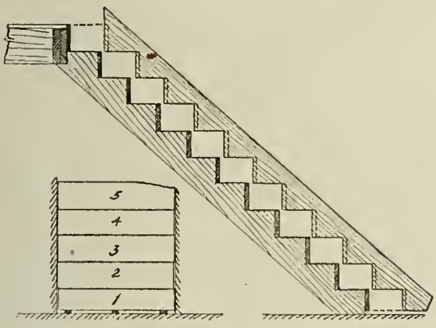

Fig. 4

Fig. 3 shows a good job-made templet by which the risers and treads can be marked to fit into their places. After the stringers are nailed firmly to the walls, the templet is adjusted between them, in such a manner that it will give both the length of the riser (or tread) and the proper end cuts. The templet is tapered at either end, which makes it possible to obtain an exact fit. Should the templet not fit exactly against the string, then the templet should be dressed with a block plane until it does fit. In this way a perfect fit can be obtained. The marking should be done with a well-sharpened pencil, and accurately. Then when the cutting is done just enough of the marks should be left on the material to be noticeable. This will make the riser or tread fit tightly, and yet not push the string so it will open the joints of the risers or treads put in before. It will require accuracy in order to get a good job, but, as in the other case, it can be done.

Another method of building a service stair is illustrated by Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 4 shows the stair horse in place with the risers nailed to it. An elevation is shown to the left with the risers numbered 1, 2, 3 and so on. A little to the right is shown the wall string which has been cut to the rise and run of the stairs. This string is placed as nearly as possible in place and then the risers are scribed, as we are indicating by the dotted lines to the right of the risers. Then the risers of the string are cut to the scribing, and the string is nailed in place, which will result in what we are showing by Fig. 5 in the main drawing. At A-A is shown a section through A--A, and at B we show how the treads are put into place, which is exactly the same as what we explained under Figs. 1, 2 and 3, excepting that by reason of the risers having been scribed, the treads

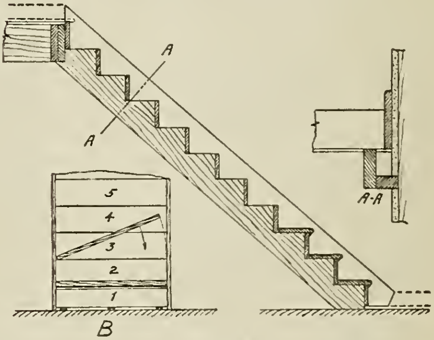

Fig. 5

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can be put in just a little tighter without opening any joints. This method gives excellent results on cheap work.

Another method that we have used, is illustrated by Figs. 6 and 7. After both stair walls have been plastered and the plastering is dry, the stringer, pointed out at 1, is cut to the proper rise and run of the stair, and nailed against the plastered wall as shown. When both stringers are in place, the risers and treads are nailed to the stringers from the back as shown by dotted lines and pointed out at 2. This done, the horses are put in, which is shown by dotted lines and numbered 3. The fourth operation is to put in the headers and the joists at the head of the stairs, as shown by dotted lines and numbered 4.

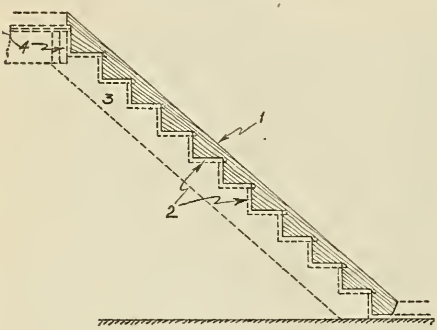


Fig. 6

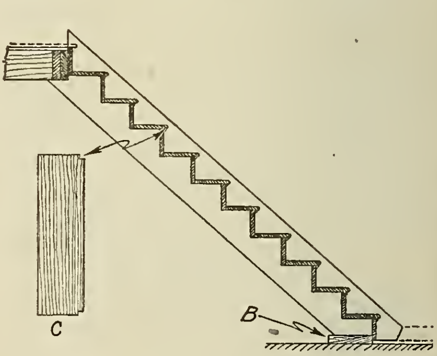


Fig. 7

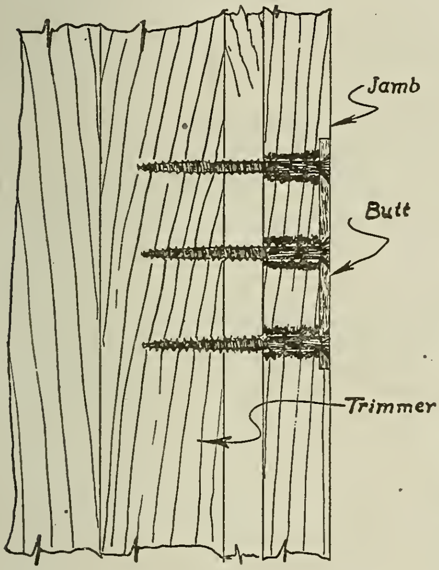
Nailing for the headers and the joists must be provided before the plastering is done.

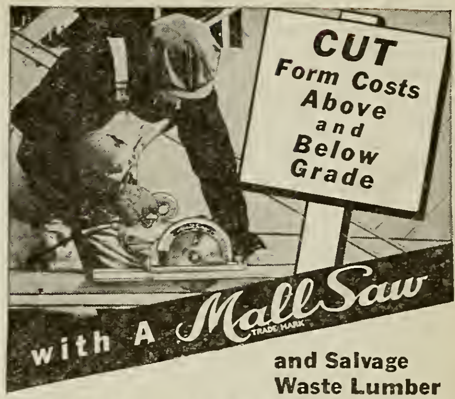
Fig. 7. shows how to put in the horses in case the headers are already in place. The horses should be cut off at the bottom so they can be dropped enough to permit them to go in at the top, and then the horse is wedged up firmly against the treads, as shown at B. At C is shown how the nosing of the treads must be notched so as to slip over the stringers. The horses and the stringers should be marked and cut by the same pattern.

The Upper Hinge

By H. H. Siegele

What do you do when you are called upon to fix a door whose upper hinge is loose and you find the wood that should hold the screws all chewed up? Maybe you fixed the door a time or two before. (The owner probably did some intermediate fixing on it, too.) The first time you used a little larger screws and perhaps the second time you plugged the holes with match sticks so as to make the screws hold. But you are back the third time to fix the same door, only to find it beyond remedy. Now what? Well, the thing to do is what you should have done, at least, the second time you were called to fix the door. That is, get screws long enough so they will reach the trimmer of the rough opening and go into the trimmer not less than one inch, as we are showing by the accompanying illustration. Because of the plastering, the screws will probably have to be slanted somewhat in order to hit the trimmer. This sometimes causes the heads of the screws to stick out on one side, in which case the holes should be reamed out enough to sink the screws to a level with the surface of the butt. If you do this properly you will not be called again to fix this particular door, but the owner will keep you in mind for another job.





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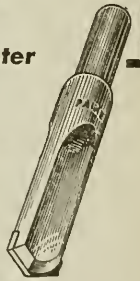

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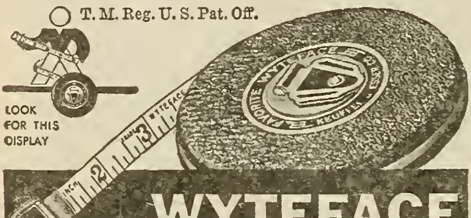
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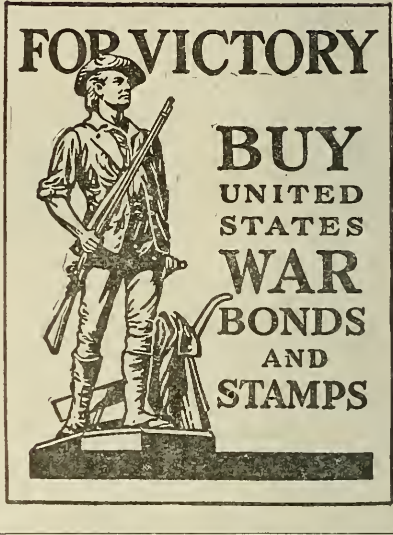
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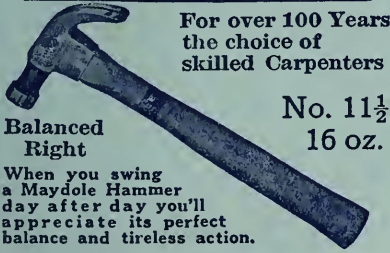

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